The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LII.—NO. 261. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1893—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MENACE TO THE FAIR

Twenty Acres of Garbage Outside the Grounds on Fire.

SEVEN GUARDS OVERCOME

Privates Anderson and Bollinger May Lose Their Lives.

SMOKE FILLS WHITE CITY.

Twelve Consecutive Hours Fighting the Flames.

EXPOSITION FENCE BECOMES HOT.

For twelve consecutive hours yesterday Chicago firemen fought a prairie fire covering an area of nearly twenty blocks in part adjoining the Fair grounds. The big garbage dump which extends from Sixty-seventh to Eighty-seventh streets and from Stony Island to Perry avenues caught fire in some mysterious way at 9 a. m. The blaze started at Sixty-seventh street and Stony Island avenue within a few hundred feet of the World's Fair dairy barns and Guard Station No. 32. An alarm was turned in, but before the engines arrived nearly three acres of the rubbish were in flames. All day long the firemen worked hard to subdue the flames, and at midnight the World's Fair Chemical Engine Company No. 14 was still on duty playing upon the smoldering mass. Fifty Columbian Guards, members of Company 32, were called out to watch the fire lines. Seven of them were overcome by the intense heat and smoke and were removed in ambulances to the Emergency Hospital. Their names are:

Overcome by the Heat.

AARONSON, JOHN, private.
ANDERSON, JOHN, private.
BOLLINGER, HERMAN, private.
COOK, CHARLES, private.
CULVER, A. M., private.
FROE, A. J., private.
MOFFAT, GEORGE W., private.

The injuries of two of the men, Anderson and Bollinger, may result fatally. The physicians last night were unable to say to what complications the affections may lead. The men are suffering from inhaling heat and smoke which to men not in the habit of fighting fires means a siege of sickness. The other five men were taken back to guard headquarters and are being taken care of by their comrades.

While the fire was burning the wind was blowing hard and at times filled the Fair grounds with smoke. Thousands of persons who saw the smoke from a distance supposed the World's Fair buildings were on fire. The guards who watched the progress of the flames say the big board fence which incloses the grounds was so hot it was impossible to lay one's hands on it without burning them.

The big prairie is used as a garbage dump for the refuse from the World's Fair, and also the city. It covers an area of fifty acres, two to three feet in height. There have been minor fires in the garbage on two or three occasions, but they have been put out before they assumed great proportions.

The cause of yesterday's conflagration is not known, but some think that its origin was incendiary. Others are inclined to believe some careless person either threw a lighted cigar or a burning match into the pile. The real cause may never be known. Whatever it may have been the fact remains that for a time at least the great World's Columbian Exposition was in danger. With a strong south wind blowing the fire might have resulted seriously.

Dense Smoke for Several Acres.

When Engine Company No. 47, Chemical No. 14, and Truck No. 16 first arrived on the scene they saw nothing but dense smoke for several acres. The firemen worked hard to subdue the flames but it was slow work. The garbage was as dry as tinder. Added to this there was animal matter in process of decay. Cats and dogs by the thousand were burned among the refuse, and the fumes from the smoldering carcasses was stifling. None of the firemen were reported sick, but the Columbian Guards had a hard time of it. Apart from those who were taken to the Emergency Hospital a dozen or more were attacked by nausea.

Slowly the fire gained on the firemen and for blocks ahead could be seen small piles which had become ignited by flying sparks. At 3 o'clock an alarm was turned in from Eighty-seventh street and Stony Island avenue, where the prairie grass caught fire. On it burned until it and the flames from the northern limits almost met. The firemen worked for two hours to subdue the flames at this point. As the smoke rose high in the sky it was visible to people living within a radius of three miles. Long before noon there were thousands of spectators watching eagerly every move of the firemen.

From World's Fair north and covering a strip of territory four blocks in width, extending west from Yates avenue, the prairie fire swept in a leaping, menacing sea of flame. The wind drove the flames northward and nothing impeded their progress until they reached Sixty-eighth street. The tall prairie grass, made dry and combustible by the drought, burned like tinder and swept away the fences that inclosed the unimproved lots in its track. The smoke raised by the fire swept northward in black clouds that rolled dense and suffocating upon the Exposition grounds, until the buildings and domes were enveloped.

Saving Building in the Way.

From Beveridge avenue east to the lake the district is an unimproved prairie, save where the Fraternity Hotel stands on the lake shore. The grass had grown over this section tall and rank. The long dry spell had seared it until it needed but a spark to make a conflagration. The refuse dumped there added to the heat of the fire when it got started. The buildings in the path of the fire north of Seventy-first street were the Sixty-eighth street Water-Works pumping station and adjoining it on the south the frame residence of Assistant Engineer Reynolds. The men at the station brought two lines of hose and prepared to meet the flames when they came by wetting down the grass about the houses. In this way the fire passed on the east without doing any damage to the premises. At Fair avenue and Seventieth street the fences and sidewalks made fuel for the flames. All the fences from Fair avenue west to the street-car tracks on Yates avenue were burned to ashes. At midnight the district was a charred and blackened waste, with here and there a glowing bed of coals that sent up vagrant sparks now and then into the air, which were blown hither and thither by the strong wind still blowing. The sparks of fire did no damage, for there was nothing left in which to burn. North from Sixty-eighth street there is less than the distance of a block sparsely covered with trees.

Creeping Toward the Fair Fence.

Over this distance the flames crept like a great serpent of destruction, licking up the dry grass and moving stealthily up the wooden fences that inclose the Exposition grounds. Here the firemen worked with determination, and after a desperate struggle the prairie fire that for a while threatened the White City was quenched and smoldering at the gates.

Bunches of green weeds and branches of trees were used to beat down the blazing grass. One of the guests of the Fraternity Hotel, a tall man from Kansas, showed the crowd of onlookers how to improvise fire extinguishers from green weeds. It is a method often employed on the prairie waste of Kansas and it proved of service in defending the White City from the grass fed conflagration.

The feature of the fire which did the most damage was the awful volume of strong smelling smoke it sent up.

Many of the Exposition visitors were frightened by the dense, ill-smelling smoke. Those in the northern part of the grounds thought the Agricultural Building was on fire, and hastening there the smoke was seen coming from a still more remote point. Thousands of people hurried in the direction from which the smoke was coming, thinking it was the Forestry Building that was burning, or the Anthropological Building. The fear of the visitors was not allayed until they could see that the immense clouds of smoke that made the Exposition grounds dark with its somber shroud was from a fire outside the grounds. At no time could the flames be seen from within the Fair inclosure, as the fire did not leap in the air. A large number of timid ladies in the Machinery Hall were badly frightened and several were made sick by the smell of the smoke. The cause of their fright was in thinking that the building was on fire. Two women ran screaming through the aisles giving an alarm of fire. There were not many visitors in the building at the time and the guards were able to prevent a stampede. The smoke entered the building from the south side, on which the engine rooms are located, and this fact caused many to believe that a fire had broken out in the boiler-room.

FOREST FIRES AT KENILWORTH.

Society People Battle with Flames to Save Their Homes.

That the aristocratic suburb of Kenilworth is in existence this morning is entirely due to the energy and fire fighting qualities displayed yesterday by the youths and maidens, the matrons and the paterfamilias of that charming group of villas. Kenilworth is the Tuxedo of Chicago and its residents are among the social leaders of the World's Fair City. It is located about fifteen miles out on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad. There are about forty-five beautiful residences in Kenilworth, most of them being built in the style of Queen Anne and Elizabethan villas. Around the houses are thickly wooded groves, and the whole place is kept sacred and retired from the rest of the world by a wire fence well supported on white painted cedar posts.

But, with all its exclusiveness, Kenilworth came near being reduced to ashes yesterday. The grass and trees around the villas have become dry, owing to the long spell of dry weather, and a spark from a passing locomotive at 11:30 yesterday morning set the trees on fire. The flames started about a quarter of a mile south of the Kenilworth company's store, and in five minutes fifteen or twenty of the trees were in a blaze.

For a little while it looked as if every one of the villas would be burned up. But Kenilworth has a water works of its own and a fire department. The fire department does not claim to be equal to that of Chicago, as it consists of a roll of rubber hose and a hand engine. What is more to the point, however, it has several young women and matrons who have covered themselves with glory by the way they fought the fire of yesterday. Its young men are noted for their graceful poses on the tennis court, but they have also proven themselves to be no mean adepts in the art of extinguishing forest fires.

Charles McCook is fire marshal of Kenilworth and under his leadership the attack was begun. Willing hands rushed the "machine" to the scene of the conflagration and the pumping process was begun. While the men were deluging the trees and grass with the one inch hose, the women of the brigade carried buckets of water from the houses and with arms that had been strengthened by wielding tennis bats and croquet mallets they dashed the pails of water upon the burning trees.

For four hours the fight against the conflagration was maintained and the residents began to see hope of saving their handsome dwellings. During the early time of the fire the store of the Kenilworth company was exposed to greatest danger, but N. G. Hutsel, one of the proprietors, worked hard and succeeded in staying the progress of the flames just as they had reached within a few yards of the store. All concerned in the matter accorded greatest credit to Mrs. Charles Wear for the dexterous way in which she smote the burning grasses with a carpet beater. But Miss Hinman, Mrs. J. F. Stone, Mrs. L. Gould, Miss Dickerson, who is at present visiting Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Charles Flynn, Mrs. Callahan, and Mrs. Low were also accredited with having shown wonderful pluck and energy in the battle to save their respective residences.

Most of the women were attired in light summer dresses of an inflammable character when the fire started and others were on their way home from church when their assistance became also necessary. Many of the young men of the brigade were in light flannels in readiness for an afternoon game on the tennis ground. These same suits were sadly spotted later in the day with stains of water from the calcined trees and with many little burned holes from the flying embers. Among the men who displayed their abilities at the machine were William Sears, Treasurer of the Kenilworth Store company; Charles McCook, W. Brinkerhof, L. Gould, M. Bideluex, H. Hall, Mr. Low, W. Callahan, Joseph Sears, President of the Kenilworth Store company; Mr. Culbertson, Ben Hinman, R. A. Keyes, manager of Franklin MacVeagh & Co.; and S. Eckerle.

But although they had succeeded in extinguishing the fire for the time being, there was yet danger of its flaring up again at some point where the embers were not entirely smothered. To provide against the fire flaring up again the Kenilworth aristocrats took a lesson from the prairie scouts and Indians. As soon as they had complete control of the first or big fire they started a small one on their own account along the stretch of grass within the fence. Summoning the residents to a council, Fire Marshal McCook told them the only way to protect the buildings from any similar danger from locomotive sparks was to burn it away. The women were ordered to resume their weapons of defense, which included garden rakes, hoes, and clothes line poles. Then they were stationed beside the dwellings and the grass at the southwest end of the hamlet was set on fire. It blazed a good deal better than was expected and pretty soon a strip ten or twelve yards wide was blazing away toward the east.

Now and then it seemed to threaten the woodwork of the dwellings and cause the danger it was sought to avert, but the feminine members of the brigade slammed the flames real hard when they approached too near them and poured pails of water along the foundations.

It was only after the lapse of nearly five hours that the good people of the swell suburb began to think dinner time was due. But as no one had thought of cooking a meal while they themselves were being roasted, they had to be content with cold meats for one Sunday in their existence.

Altogether about forty of the handsome trees which adorned this paradise on the Northwestern railroad were denuded of foliage and many small branches and more than a square mile of tall grass were burned away.

MEN BANDED TO BURN.

BIG FIREBUG CONSPIRACY UNEARTHED BY F. G. COWIE.

W. F. Smith, Figuring as a Jury Briber in the Dr. Cronin Case, Said to Be Chief—Sensational Confession Made by Otto Jirsa—Prominent Men, Including an Insurance Adjuster, Are Implicated—Heavy Losses of the Companies—Eight Insurance Policies Relinquished.

F. G. Cowie, the Insurance Inspector, who with City Fire Inspector Conway caused the arrest of W. F. Smith, the jury-briber in the Cronin case, was seen last night at the Gault House, having just returned to the city from a successful tour in search of evidence against Smith. Reluctantly Inspector Cowie told the story of Smith's methods in his alleged defrauding of insurance companies by means of what is said to be wholesale arson and perjury. For the first time, therefore, Smith's alleged crimes are detailed for the public. Inspector Cowie tells this story of Smith and the evidence against him:

"Well, I'll tell you something of the story as it runs. The fire on Leavitt and West Harrison streets after an adjustment at a loss of $14,985 appeared to be irregular in some of the proofs of loss. I saw the fire was a fraud and so informed the companies. The deeper I got into the investigation the worse the matter became. I knew I had to find a certain man. I could get no clew to him except by his handwriting. I left Chicago with that alone to chase him. I finally ran him down at Lawnsdale, R. I. There he eluded me. I reported the matter to Fire Inspector Conway. We felt sure he was the right man. We relocated him by a postmark on a letter and traced him to Cary, Ill. Then by driving twenty-five miles across the country we found him near Elgin.

Full Confession Made.

"His name is Otto Jirsa. He voluntarily submitted to an examination under oath, as the policies provided for, by Inspector Conway and myself. After sixty-eight pages of typewritten copy had been made of the examination he asked that the stenographer retire. She did so. Then he made a free and full confession to Inspector Conway and myself. He agreed to turn over the eight insurance policies, which he did, to us for a consideration of $1 each. Our stenographer, unknown to him, stood behind the door and took down his whole confession. Though he said he had $20,000 in the property burned at the West Harrison street fire he kept no books.

"When making the confession he was violently affected. He bound us to secrecy until the State would need the evidence. Among other things he said was: 'It would surprise you if I should tell you who killed Dr. Cronin.' He made a clean breast of the fire matters.

"By agreement Inspector Conway afterward met Jirsa at the corner of the Home Insurance Building and accompanied him to police headquarters, and I met his wife by agreement and went with her to the safety deposit vaults, and she delivered to me the policies, the contract of the conspirators, the cash book, the only book used in the business, spurious bills, and other papers which threw great light on the affair. His [illegible] at the station was at his own request [illegible] could say to his [illegible] under arrest.

Looks Into the Cronin Business.

"After signing receipts in full for the eight insurance policies, bought at $1 each, worth to each of the eight companies about $1,900, Inspector Conway began looking up the Cronin business. The chance remark of Jirsa under the pressure of his startled conscience while making his confession awoke the curiosity of the fire inspector. The inspector was talking with his son-in-law, Kickham Scanlan, as to this W. F. Smith whom we are entangling in this fire fraud matter. Scanlan reminded him that there was a W. F. Smith who had pleaded guilty to jury-bribing in the Cronin case. Scanlan then said Smith was the same man. At the proper time the confession of Jirsa will be made public.

"When Jirsa was told that we had his confession in black and white he said: 'O, no. The stenographer had left before that.' But when told that I had kept the stenographer behind the door and in full hearing of his voice during his entire confession he was very much astonished. They have tried all kinds of bluffs, such as bringing suits for $20,000, to deter us from doing our duty in this case. I desire to say that we are determined to break up this gang of firebugs who are operating and have been for some time in Chicago, out through Illinois, and in three other States that we know of.

"It has been hinted and in fact I have had some of my friends ask that certain parties in the conspiracy be let up on, but this is a matter of interest not only to the insurance companies but to every business-man and citizen of Chicago, for if these men be allowed to carry out their schemes insurance rates must go up and innocent and honest people must suffer for it.

Startling Developments.

"When we connected W. F. Smith with this combination by the identification of Scanlan I became convinced there was more behind it than the one fire on West Harrison street. In hunting up the matter I have connected beyond the shadow of a doubt this combination, with Smith at its helm, with eight different fires. We find the same insurance adjuster adjusting almost all of them, and with the same result as at the West Harrison street adjustment; or, in fact, to quote Smith's own words: 'I will get a liberal adjustment, for I have my own adjuster and he is all right.'

"Inspector Conway, in going over this matter, deemed it his duty to lay the facts before State's-Attorney Kern, who at once connected Smith with Smith, the Cronin jury briber. Even at that time neither Inspector Conway, the State's-Attorney, nor myself had any idea that the band was organized and had operated so extensively in other States and cities as well as in Chicago.

"Inspector Conway, as well as State's-Attorney Kern and Fire Chief Swenie, feels that we have struck one of the greatest and most thoroughly organized gangs of firebugs ever run to earth, but as all gangs do who are violating the laws make fatal mistakes so this gang, with all their shrewdness, left many loopholes. In many cases we have them on the hip and the matter is in black and white. We have proof of their work in three States and expect evidence from several others in response to telegrams we have sent out.

"In three years this gang has secured $50,000 from insurance companies. It would not be policy now to give you any names connected with the conspiracy, as it would tend to defeat the ends of justice, but the people of Chicago are to be congratulated on having two such officers as Inspector Conway and State's-Attorney Kern, who are fearless in the discharge of their duties and are determined to protect citizens and property to their full ability, and you may rest assured that no one connected with this conspiracy, either insurance adjusters, wealthy citizens, or prominent lawyers, shall escape the punishment which they so richly deserve.

"I was sent for yesterday by the manager of one of the largest insurance companies of the United States, who placed in my hands the papers of a case which he believed to conceal a fraud, and he asked me to investigate it. I examined the papers and found fraud had been perpetrated by this same gang, recent Chicago fires figuring in the case. Search connected Mr. Smith, honest money-lender, directly with this special case, which happened in another State. This led to the investigation of another fire in again another State, and there we find our friend Smith with his allies again.

Dupes Unbosom Their Secrets.

"Evidence given us by certain of the men who had been used as dupes and tools by Smith and his moneyed backers is conclusive and dovetails to a dot. Inspector Conway and myself were convinced that poor Jirsa had been bound either by some terrible oath or a threat of being murdered, as his entire story was continually interrupted by expressions like the following: 'O, gentlemen, if you tell on me I will certainly be murdered. I know I will.' I believe they are now asserting that he was not responsible for what he said when he was telling us his story; but when his examination under oath, covering, all told, seventy typewritten pages, is made public you will see that it was the work of a sharp, shrewd, and wideawake brain, as there is not a slip or misconnection in the entire examination.

"Too much credit cannot be given Inspector Conway. Had it not been for his persistent and cheerful assistance I fear these conspirators would still be living in clover.

"At the time it was decided to arrest Smith on the old charge of jury-bribing, which was still hanging over his head, that course was thought by State's-Attorney Kern best, as it would save the county the expense of a trial. Recent developments have shown to us that the conspiracy is of such gigantic proportions that both Inspector Conway and Mr. Kern felt that it was a duty they owed the public to help break up this gang.

Days of the Gang Numbered.

"With all my experience as an insurance inspector I have never known, read, or even conceived that such a well-organized gang could exist, but I am thankful to say that we are about ready to close in on them and place them where they belong. This will undoubtedly put a stop to fraudulent adjustment. Jirsa was simply a clerk at a small salary until he sprung up as 'proprietor' of the store at Harrison and Leavitt streets with a stock of $20,000, as was claimed in the proofs of loss made to the insurance companies, but which was probably not worth one-fourth of that amount.

"In a few days the public will be astonished when the names of some of the conspirators are made public. Why, Jirsa admitted under oath to Inspector Conway and myself that even had the entire $14,900 been paid not $1 of it would he have received."

"Who was to receive it?"

"You must excuse me from answering that question, but I will say that Jirsa by his sworn confession tells what was to come of the money."

"What parties connected with this conspiracy have given you their confidence?"

"O, I could not tell you, because I would be betraying their confidence at this time, but they are parties who are on the inside and will at the proper time give their testimony, but it would be an injustice to them for me to name them at present."

CARTER TO BE MARRIED AT BILOXI, MISS.

He Says So Himself and Promises to Tell Chicago People When.

"I am going to be married in Biloxi, Miss.," said Carter H. Harrison last night. It will probably be a disappointment to thousands of people who have grown up with the idea that Carter was an institution inseparable from and a structural part of the municipality.

"When will the wedding take place?" was asked.

"Now that is a funny question to ask me. It remains with the other side of the house."

"Has the date been fixed?"

"Supposing it has, who can tell a woman's mind?"

"Will it take place this week?"

"No."

"This month?"

"No."

"Next month?"

"It will take place inside of a year. That's as near as I can tell you. You will know in plenty of time. I'll publish the banns so everybody will know when it is to take place. There is not going to be any secret about it."

"Where will the banns be published?"

"In the Chicago *Times*."

"Anywhere else?"

"Yes, in the church."

"What church?"

"In the Lord's Church."

"Which one of his temples?"

"The one where his praises are sung the loudest and highest."

"Where is the particular church building located?"

"In Biloxi, Miss."

"Then you will be married in Biloxi?"

"That's where it will take place."

"When will you leave for Biloxi?"

"I can't tell yet."

"When will Miss Howard go to Biloxi?"

"She will not reach there before Oct. 1. She is at West Baden now with my daughter. She will go from there to New York, and it will be six weeks before she goes to Biloxi."

"Will not your constituents be disappointed in having the wedding take place so far away?"

"My constituents are gallant and chivalrous. This part of the arrangements was deferred to her. They don't expect me to be anything but gallant. Besides, that's in good Democratic territory.

"I am not going to play any tricks in this matter. I'll let everybody know the date before the wedding."

THREE RAILROAD MEN ARE KILLED.

Fatal Result of an Accident on the St. Paul at Olivia, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17.—The engine and fourteen cars of the first section of the east-bound freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway was derailed at 11 p. m. yesterday at an open switch at Olivia, Minn., a small station on the Hastings and Dakota Branch, ninety-three miles from Minneapolis. The following were instantly killed:

BREWER, ANTHONY, the brakeman.
REDDINGS, CHARLES, the fireman.
REMSEN, GEORGE W., the engineer.

At the time of the accident the train was running twenty-five miles an hour and the engineer, it appears, did not notice that the switch was open. The engine was thrown over on its side and fourteen cars loaded with grain were piled on top of it. The three unfortunate men were all found in the cab of the engine scalded in a horrible manner. Their bodies were brought to Minneapolis this afternoon on a special train. Brewer was unmarried, but the engineer and fireman were men of families.

EULOGY OF CLEVELAND EXAGGERATED.

John Sherman Denies a Statement He Is Reported to Have Made.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 17.—A New York newspaper recently printed a report of a "private" conversation with Senator John Sherman in which the Senator was alleged to have made some eulogistic remarks regarding President Cleveland. A letter in reply to inquiry upon the subject has been received from the Senator and is as follows:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15, 1893.—Dear Sir: Your note of the 13th is received. The inclosed clipping is a gross exaggeration of anything I ever said. I have no recollection of making any such statement of the merits of Grover Cleveland. I may have spoken of him kindly as a man of ability, but never could have uttered such a eulogy as is attributed to me. Very truly yours,

JOHN SHERMAN.

CHARLEVOIX NOT IN.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN PROPELLER THIRTY-SIX HOURS OVERDUE.

It Leaves Northport, Mich., Friday, Should Have Reached Chicago Saturday, but Has Not Been Heard From—Marine Men Fear the Craft May Be Temporarily Disabled—Friends of Passengers Anxious About Them—The Petoskey Reaches Port Thirty Hours Late.

The Charlevoix of the Northern Michigan line was thirty-six hours overdue last night and nothing had been heard from it since Friday, when it left Northport, which is twenty-four hours' run from Chicago.

Many people inquired for the boat during the day, but could learn nothing of a definite nature. At the Barge office it was said by the man in charge that the opinion on the docks is that the boat may be disabled and drifting in the lake.

There is no fear expressed as to the boat's safety, although it may temporarily be in trouble and away from communication with the land.

The City of Charlevoix is the rebuilt Champlain, which was burned to the water's edge several years ago off Fisherman's Island, at the mouth of Grand Traverse Bay. Several lives were lost. The hulk of the Champlain was built up into the present City of Charlevoix. It is a stanch craft, and has safely ridden many a severe storm.

The Petoskey, the Seymour line steamer from Harbor Springs, which was due Saturday noon, arrived at its dock at 2 o'clock this morning. All yesterday Chicagoans who had relatives and friends on board called at the company's office and at midnight there were over a dozen anxious people sitting on the dock waiting for the vessel's arrival. The Petoskey met with no accident, but was delayed by the storm.

Early yesterday morning inquiries began pouring into the Seymour office, asking for information about the steamer. No word had been received at the office, it was said, concerning the boat since it left Petoskey, Mich., Thursday night. The boat should have touched at Traverse City, Frankfort, Manistee, and Ludington. Late in the afternoon a telegram was received from Capt. Johnston of the Petoskey. He had left Ludington at 10 a. m. and hoped to reach Chicago some time this morning. A strong southwest wind was blowing and the lake was quite rough.

A number of men were waiting at the dock at midnight. Some of them had scarcely left the place for twenty-four hours. They complained of the alleged treatment received at the hands of men in the employ of the company. It is said they were ordered out of the office.

When the Petoskey arrived at the dock at 2 o'clock a dozen men, who said they had been awaiting its arrival for twenty-four hours, anxiously inquired for news of their friends. The officers of the boat, it appears, could not or did not give any definite information on the subject. The steward said he had no record of the passengers and that they could not be located till morning. After some delay and vigorous complaint from the waiting people a list of names of fifty-six passengers was shown and but one of the expected people was listed among the passengers. It was surmised that they had shipped on another boat or remained on shore because of rough weather.

Capt. Johnston said: "We have had a rough trip, but were in no great danger. We lay for twenty-four hours in the lee of the Manitou Islands and could not reach a telegraph station to let the owners of the boat know where we were. As soon as the wind and waves went down, we ran into Frankfort. There was no chance to telegraph from there and we left at 2 o'clock Sunday morning for Manistee. We telegraphed from there, but the message could not have been received here for some reason. We then went as fast as possible to Ludington. We left there at 10 o'clock yesterday, and after a rough trip reached here about thirty hours late."

It was reported late last night that the steamer MacVeagh, a 400-ton boat carrying passengers and freight, had been beached on the east shore of the lake. It had on board 30,000 baskets of peaches. Nothing of a definite nature could be learned at O'Connor's Dock, where the boat ties up. The man in charge said a dredge had been sent out to assist in getting the steamer free. According to the dispatches received the boat was driven ashore Friday night.

YELLOW-FEVER RAGES AT BRUNSWICK.

Eleven New Cases Develop Suddenly in the Stricken Georgia Town.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The yellow-fever situation at Brunswick, Ga., is alarming. Late tonight Surgeon-General Wyman received a telegraph that eleven new cases were reported, and that an epidemic had been declared by the local Board of Health. Another telegram was received from Passed Assistant Surgeon Geddings stating that the disease was epidemic and that he would put Dr. Faget in charge of the city hospital with a corps of nurses. He recommended the immediate establishment of a sanitary cordon. Surgeon Murray, the yellow-fever expert, who was ordered from Dry Tortugas to Brunswick last week, is expected to arrive there in a few days and will be placed in charge. Dr. Wyman telegraphed Dr. J. Y. Porter, health officer of Florida, to act with the Marine Hospital service in preventing vessels from the yellow-fever district from passing the mouth of the Cumberland River.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Sept. 17.—"Eleven new cases of yellow-fever today and an epidemic declared." Such was the announcment made by Col. Goodyear at the Board of Health meeting today. With heartbreaking sorrow hundreds hurriedly rushed to the trains this afternoon, and it will need no military force to depopulate the city. There are poor in Brunswick, for whom the government and the people of this country must think. They cannot leave, for they have no money, and "help or we will perish" is the cry that would go up from hundreds of throats, did they know that it would be heard. Sunday, the 17th of September, 1876, Brunswick was pronounced stricken with an epidemic; and now, by a fatal coincidence, repetition occurs. During the hurry and bustle of leaving the city many locked up their stores and fled; mothers, wives, and children stood by the train weeping bitterly as they imprinted kisses on their loved ones' lips, probably the last they will ever give. Sixteen cases of fever are now under treatment. The warm change in the weather today is unfavorable, and the worst may be expected.

Catholic Choral Union Formed.

Several meetings have been held during the last two weeks to effect a choral union in the local diocese by the choir of each Catholic Church favoring the project and rehearsals will be inaugurated at once. The committee in charge is composed as follows: Hugh McGuire, rector St. James' Church; M. J. Fitzsimmons, Holy Name Cathedral; Thomas Fitzgerald, Holy Family. Frederick James will officiate as musical director.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen Arrive.

QUEBEC, Sept. 17.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen arrived on the steamship Sardinian this morning and were welcomed by Sir John Montgomery Moore, Sir John Thompson, Sir A. P. Caron, Gen. Herbert, Mayor Fremont, and others. Lord Aberdeen will be sworn in as Governor-General tomorrow.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1893.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, slightly warmer, south winds.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION NEWS.

Red Letter Days.

May 1 (Opening day)	128,965
May 30 (Decoration day)	115,578
June 8 (Infanta day)	135,281
June 15 (German day)	165,069
July 4 (United States day)	283,273
July 20 (Swedish day)	129,873
Aug. 12 (Bohemian day)	151,971
Aug. 15 (Rajah day)	123,530
Aug. 19 (British day)	168,861
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,951
Aug. 26 (Machinery day)	168,036
Sept. 2 (Roman Catholic day)	148,560
Sept. 4 (New York day)	160,382
Sept. 6 (Wisconsin day)	175,409
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania and Brazil days)	203,460
Sept. 8 (Cymrodorion day)	177,252
Sept. 9 (California, G. A. R., Utah, Stationary Engineers, and Transportation day)	231,522
Sept. 11 (Kansas, Silver, and French Engineers' day)	160,128
Sept. 12 (Maryland and Kansas day)	167 108
Sept. 13 (Michigan and Kansas day)	160,221
Sept. 14 (Ohio and Kansas day)	198,770
Sept. 15 (Costa Rica, Vermont, Kansas, and Keeley day)	157,737
Sept. 16 (Texas, Railway, and New Mexico day)	199,321

Paid Admissions.

Total for May	1,050,037	Sept. 17 (S'nd'y)	40,650
Total for June	2,675,113	Total week ending Sept. 16	1,079,293
Total for July	2,761,263		
Total for Aug.	3,515,293	Grand total	12,516,706

Program for Today.

President Palmer will ring the Columbian bell at noon west of the Administration Building, today being the anniversary of the adoption by Congress of the Constitution of 1787—Free international concert at Festival Hall at 4 p. m.—Chicago Columbian chorus of 1,000 voices at Festival Hall at 7:30 p. m.—Football in the Stock Pavilion at 8 p. m.—Horticultural Building open at night. Trade-unionists arrive from Paris to study the Fair.

Summary of Yesterday's Happenings.

Leonie, Priestess of Isis, slapped Tizera during a spat in the Luxor Temple—Attendance at the Fair showed increase for Sunday—Timothy Ryan elected Marshal of the Irish day celebration.

Coming Events of Importance.

Sept. 18—Nevada and New Mexico day.
Sept. 19—Fishermen's day.
Sept. 20—Montana, Iowa, Sons of America, and Fishermen's day.
Sept. 21—Iowa and Fishermen's day.
Sept. 22—State Commissioners' day.
Sept. 23—Knights of Honor day.
Sept. 25—Christian Endeavor day. Exhibit of sheep and swine opens.
Sept. 26—Odd-Fellows' day.
Sept. 27—Indiana day.
Sept. 30—Irish day.

INDEX TO TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.
1 Acres of Garbage Burn Near the Fair Fence.
Light Shed on a Big Firebug Conspiracy.
City of Charlevoix Thirty-Six Hours Overdue
Theosophists Expound Their Creed.
2 New Danger Center in Wisconsin Fires.
Death's Record in the Strip.
3 Preachers See Points of Unity.
Feminine Spat in Luxor Temple.
Race War Near New Orleans Imminent.
5 William's Plans for Alsace-Lorraine.
Honors to Archbishop Hennessey.
Roger Q. Mills' Attack on the President.
6 Two Men Robbed on a Highway.
Chicagos Easily Defeat the Brooklyns.
Mayor Harrison Surrenders to Old Leaders.
7 State Bankers Against Bank-Tax Repeal.
9 Palmy Days of Crime in Indiana.
Political Gossip from London.
South Side Turner-Hall Dedicated.
10 Plans for the Midwinter Fair.
12 Statistics of Recent Grand Trotting Meeting.
Chicago Athletic Club's Football Team.
Peculiar Styles of Roberts and Ives.

MALIGNANT SMALL-POX IN BROOKLYN.

Five Cases and Seven Suspected Cases Found—Gotham News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Five cases of small-pox and seven suspected cases, all but one in the same building, were reported to the health authorities of Brooklyn this morning. Four of the patients were removed immediately to the pest-house at Flatbush and the fifth will go there tomorrow morning. These are declared by Health Inspector Callaghan to be of the most malignant type of small-pox. The house in which four patients were found and seven suspicious cases is the double flat building at No. 476 Clermont avenue. It is tenanted by eight families, or about forty people.

Canon Holland of Canterbury Cathedral, England, on his way home after visiting the World's Fair, says he was much pleased with the Columbian Exposition. He expressed his disappointment at Great Britain's contribution to the art show.

The petition of the parishioners of Epiphany Church to Mgr. Satolli, the papal delegate, for the return of their old pastor, the Rev. Dr. Burtsell, has come to nothing. Dr. Burtsell will remain in Rondout for the present. The delegate has decided that he has no jurisdiction in the matter.

Infanta Eulalia's farewell message to America, couched in graceful words of gratitude, still lingers in the hearts of her friends in this country. It is now said the magazine which printed it paid $50 for it, it having been written to a friend.

CONFERENCE ON AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

American Interests in the Republic Discussed by Cleveland and Gresham.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Secretary Gresham had a conference with the President today, at which the subject of the protection of American interests in Brazil was discussed. The Secretary assured the President Minister Thompson, acting under the instructions of the department, will be able to protect the lives and property of citizens of the United States in Brazil. He also said the Charleston, now at Montevideo, will leave tomorrow for Rio Janeiro, arriving at the latter place not later than Thursday of this week. No advices were received from Minister Thompson today, and Secretary Gresham is inclined to think that the threatened bombardment of Rio has not yet begun.

FIVE HOUSES AND FIVE BARNS BURN.

Early Morning Blaze at Forty-third and Lake Streets.

The patrol barns in the rear of the police station at Forty-third and Lake streets caught fire at 2 o'clock this morning. A 2-11 was quickly followed by a 3-11 alarm. In half an hour five frame cottages, four barns, and the police structure had been consumed.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

James Wicks yesterday at Niagara Falls fatally injured two Italians and barely escaped lynching.

Herman Thilke, an old resident of Thorpe, Wis., was mysteriously shot and killed last night.

Redmond Burke was murdered at Breckinridge, Mo., presumably by whitecaps. He had been charged with frequently beating his wife.

The excellent 1889 vintage of G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry is attracting great attention for its natural dryness, pureness, and quality.

LAST EDITION.

IDEA OF THEOSOPHY.

Mrs. Annie Besant and Other Bright Lights Expound It.

OCCULT TRUTHS ARE TOLD

Largest Audience of the Congress Day Hear Them.

NAGARKAR TALKS OF INDIA.

Prof. Wade Discusses the Catholic Church and Divorce.

RELIGIOUS PARLIAMENT PAPERS.

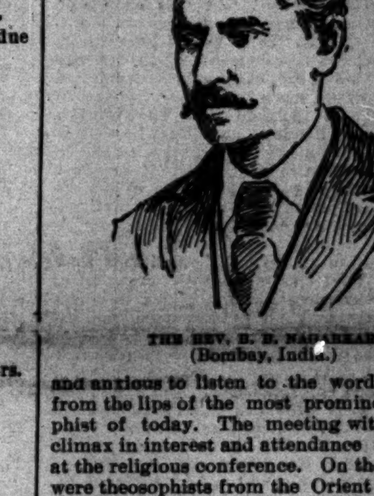
Today's Program: 10 a. m.—"The Sympathy of Religions," Thomas Wentworth Higginson; "The Historic Christ," the Rt.-Rev. T. U. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky; "Woman in the New Testament," the Rev. Marion A. Murdock; "Jewish Contributions to Civilization," Prof. D. G. Lyon of Harvard University; "The Law of Cause and Effect as Taught by Buddha," Shaku Soyen of Japan.

2:30 p. m.—"Christianity and General Facts," Prof. G. P. Fisher; "Need of a Wider Conception of Revelation," Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter; "Christ the Reason of the Universe," the Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D.; "The World's Debt to Buddha," H. Dharmapala.

8 p. m.—"The Incarnation," the Rt.-Rev. John J. Keane; "The Parsee Faith," Mr. Modi of Bombay, India, (to be read by Miss Sorabji); "The Incarnation of God in Christ," the Rev. Julian K. Smyth; "Orthodox Southern Buddhism," the Rt.-Rev. H. Sumangala (to be read by H. Dharmapala).

Other meetings—Sunday-School Presentation, Hall of Washington, 10 a. m., 2:30, and 8 p. m.; Unitarian Church Congress, Hall 22, 8 p. m.

Occultism and esoteric subjects held full sway last evening in the Hall of Washington. The hall was crowded with an audience eager

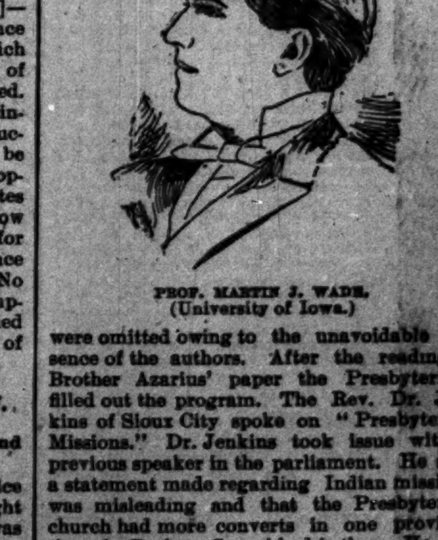


THE REV. B. B. NAGARKAR.
(Bombay, India.)

and anxious to listen to the words that fell from the lips of the most prominent theosophist of today. The meeting witnessed the climax in interest and attendance of the day at the religious conference. On the platform were theosophists from the Orient and from the Occident. The first speaker of the evening was W. Q. Judge of New York. He spoke at length on the law of the reincarnation on the sevenfold plane of existence of man, the triad of the spiritual side of man, and the lower four forms in which he as a man is differentiated. He was followed by Dr. Jerome A. Anderson of San Francisco, who represents the theosophists of the Pacific coast. Dr. Anderson spoke briefly on the "Message of Theosophy to the Western World." His speech was well received, as was also the few remarks made by Miss Isabel Cooper-Oakley of the London Theosophical Society, who is visiting the Congress as a special delegate of the Australian Society for theosophical learning. She spoke upon the subject of devotion in theosophy. Mr. Dharmapala of Ceylon spoke extemporaneously on Buddhism, and Prof. Chakravarti of India talked at some length on "The Higher and Lower Self of Man," in which he quoted many beautiful allegories of ancient Hindoo lore. He emphatically denied the "preposterous accusations" of certain English scientists, that in the East there were no esoteric literature or Buddhism.

The last speaker of the evening was Mrs. Annie Besant, on whose shoulder the mantle of Mme. Blavatsky has fallen. Mrs. Besant spoke upon the service of man. She referred to man as seven-fold in his nature and said each of these aspects corresponded with the aspects in the universe. From the four-fold aspect of his lower life, which man has in common with the brute, she passed to the highest aspect of all, the seventh state or the upper triad, as it is called by the theosophists, where forever there is a lamp encircling the flame, the spirit of which is in union with the eternal spark, which is the essence of light.

The evening session of the Parliament of Religions proper was confined to the reading of the paper prepared by Brother Azarius. The other papers scheduled for the evening



PROF. MARTIN J. WADE.
(University of Iowa.)

were omitted owing to the unavoidable absence of the authors. After the reading of Brother Azarius' paper the Presbyterians filled out the program. The Rev. Dr. Jenkins of Sioux City spoke on "Presbyterian Missions." Dr. Jenkins took issue with a previous speaker in the parliament. He said a statement made regarding Indian missions was misleading and that the Presbyterian church had more converts in one province than the Brahma-Somaj had in three. He also referred to a statement made by James G. Blaine, whom he quoted as saying that he never heard of a Chinaman being converted to Christianity. Dr. Jenkins said the Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic church had over 13,000 converts in the Chinese Empire. Principal Grant of the Department of Public Instruction for the Province of Toronto, Canada, read an interesting paper on "Presbyterian Unity."

Fewer in numbers were the people who attended the day session of the Parliament of Religions yesterday. The seating capacity in the Hall of Columbus was but comfortably taxed when the first session of the day began in the afternoon, while on the platform there

were few present other than those who had papers to present.

In the Hall of Washington the Presbyterians had their denominational presentation, the speakers of which addressed but a small congregation. In the morning the Seventh Day Baptists had occupied the room, while at night the same auditorium was the scene of the meeting held by the Theosophists.

At the afternoon meeting of the parliament the Rev. H. A. Lewis, D. D., commented on the "Divine Elements in the Weekly Rest Day." He was followed by Prof. Martin J. Wade, the eloquent scholar from the University of Iowa, who voiced the sentiments of his church in his address on the "Catholic Church and the Marriage Bond." His address commanded the close attention of every listener, and his utterances on the subject under discussion seemed to be approved by all within the reach of his voice.

When the Rev. Annie F. Eastman of Atlanta, Ga., arose to deliver her address on the subject of "The Influence of Religion on Woman," she was greeted with loud applause and her essay was received with more than usual interest.

The last speaker of the afternoon was that cultured scholar and distinguished educator, the Rev. B. B. Nagarkar of Bombay, India, who took as his subject, "The Work of Social Reform in India." His effort was most enthusiastically received and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

NAGARKAR ON REFORM IN INDIA.

He Explains That English Supremacy Is a Providential Necessity.

The Rev. B. B. Nagarkar of Bombay discussed "The Work of Social Reform in India." In brief he said:

The conquest of India by England is one of the most astounding marvels of modern history. The victory of the British, if victory it can be called, is mainly due to the internal quarrels and dissensions that have been going on for ages past between the conflicting elements of the Indian population. Internecine wars stormed the country and the various native and foreign races then living in India tried to tear each other to pieces. It was a state of complete anarchy and no one could fathom what was to come out of this universal chaos. At this critical juncture of time there appeared on the scene a distant power from beyond the ocean. No one had heard or known anything of it. The white-faced Sahib was then a sheer novelty to the people of India. In those days a white-faced biped animal was synonymous with a representative of a race of monkeys. No one could ever have dreamed that the people of England would ever stand a chance of wielding supreme power over the penninsula of India. It was no earthly power that transferred the supreme sovereignty of Hindoostan into the hands of Great Britain. Through the lethargic sleep of centuries the people of India had gone on degenerating. The glory of their ancient religion, the purity of their social institutions, and the strength of their political constitution had all been eclipsed for the time being by a thick and heavy cloud of decay and decrepitude. The children of God in the holy Aryavarta, the descendants of the noble Rishis, were in deep travail. Their deep wailing and lamentation had pierced the heavens and the God of Nations, the Lord of Love and Mercy was moved with compassion for them, but he saw that there was no force or power in the country itself that he could use as an instrument to work out his divine providence. It was for this purpose that an entirely alien and outside power was brought in. Thus you will perceive that the advent of the British in India was a matter of necessity and, therefore, it may be considered as purely providential.

It is not to be supposed that this change of sovereignty was accomplished without any bloodshed or loss of life. Even the change in its process introduced new elements of discord and disunion, but when the change was completed an entirely new era was opened up on the field of Indian social and political life. The transfer of power into the hands of your English cousins has cost us a most heavy and crushing price. In one sense it took away our liberty. It deprived us and has been ever since depriving us of some of our noblest pieces of ancient art and antiquity, which have been brought over to England for the purpose of exhibition in English museums and art galleries. At one time it took away from our country untold amounts of wealth—far too heavy; but the return, too, has been inestimable. We have paid in gold and silver, but we have received in what gold and silver can never give or take away, for the English rule has bestowed upon us the inestimable boon of knowledge and enlightenment. And knowledge is a power. It is with this power that we shall measure the motives of the English rule.

The work of reform in India has a two fold aspect. In the first place we have to revive many of our ancient religions and social institutions. So far as religious progress and religious culture are concerned, we have little or nothing to learn from the West, beyond your advance methods of combination, coöperation, and orginization. In the second place we have to receive some of your Western institutions. These are mostly political, industrial, and educational—a few social. But in every case the process is a composite one, for what we have to revive we have often to remodel, and what we have to receive we have often to recast. Hence our motto in every department of reform is, "Adapt before you adopt." Some of the social reforms that we have been trying to effect in our country are these: First, the abolition of caste; second, freedom of intermarriage; third, prevention of infant marriage. These are the lines of our work and we have been working out the most intricate problems of Hindoo social reform on these lines. We know our work is hard, but at the same time we know that the Almighty God, the father of nations, will not forsake us, only we must be faithful to him and his guiding spirit. I entreat you my beloved American brothers and sisters to grant us your blessings and good wishes, to give us your earnest advice and active coöperation in the realization of the social, political, and religious aspirations of young India. God has given you a mission. Even now he is enacting through your instrumentality most marvelous events. Read his Holy Will through these events and extend to young India the right hand of holy fellowship and universal brotherhood.

PROF. WADE ON THE DIVORCE LAWS.

He Outlines the Catholic Idea and Suggests Legislative Changes.

Prof. Martin J. Wade of the Iowa University took for his theme "The Catholic Church and the Marriage Bond." He said:

Upon the great question of marriage and the effect of the marriage bond, as upon all other questions involving moral and social duties and obligations, the Catholic Church speaks with an unfaltering voice. "What therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder" has been adopted as the true doctrine of the church and through the darkness and the light, the successes and reverses of Christian civilization, these sacred words have breathed down through the ages a solemn benediction upon individuals and upon society. The teaching of the Catholic Church is, therefore, that marriage is a sacrament; that true marriage truly entered into by competent persons is of a three-fold nature—a contract between the persons joined in wedlock; a contract between the persons joined in wedlock and society, that is the State; and a solemn compact between the contracting parties and God. It is well settled in our jurisprudence that parties cannot by mutual consent dissolve the marriage bond. The Catholic Church goes a step farther, and holds that God is a party to the contract and that the sacred tie is binding until dissolved by the solemn decree of God, which is death. Many erroneously believe that the Pope grants divorces, but in the almost nineteen centuries of the history of the church, the first decree of divorce is yet to come from Rome. The brightest pages in the history of the lives of the Popes are those which tell of the patient resignation with which they withstood entreaty, threats, and even torture in defending the sanctity of marriage. The church is condemned by those who know not for compelling persons who have entered the marriage state to live together, regardless of the faults of one or the other. This is an error. The church teaches that man and wife should live together, she imposes upon husband and wife the solemn duty of sharing in the joys and sorrows of each other, but she by no word holds virtue chained in the grasp of vice, nor compels the sober wife to submit to the brutal treatment of a drunken husband. Exercising no civil authority she permits her children in the proper case to seek the solace of the law, but to her the divorce absolute of the civil courts is of no effect.

It is the liberty of remarriage after divorce which encourages divorce. As a matter of fact in actual life it is not the innocent or wronged one who usually seeks remarriage; on the contrary it is the one who has violated the most solemn obligations.

Divorce strikes at the very heart of the home. It is a keen sword which severs every human tie. It is a demon with cloven hoof which stamps out every vestige of home life. What do the people think of the record for the twenty years prior to 1886 of 328,716 divorces in the United States? But this is not the worst. In 1867 there were 9,937. In 1886 there were 25,535 divorces, an increase of 79 per cent; an increase more than twice as great as the growth in population. How long can society stand this drain upon its resources? Does it not bring a blush to the cheek to find new States allowing divorce upon a residence of six and even three months, with other conditions so easy that there is attracted to their borders thousands of divorce-seekers, not only from our own land, but inviting from foreign lands its decaying nobility, whose lives are such that in their own country the courts will not grant them relief? Divorce breeds divorce. What is the remedy?

As a first step strike from the statute books all of the provisions permitting divorce for inadequate causes. Require that all petitioners for divorce be bona fide residents of the State for a period of at least two years preceding the application period. Require personal service unless the petitioner can show that such service is impossible, and when service is made by publication the defendant should have a reasonable time, even after the decree, in which to apply for a rehearing. These changes should come from the Legislature. Laws to be effectual must go hand in hand with public sentiment. Public opinion reaches the national conscience, and it is this conscience that must be reached. To cope with an evil so widespread requires the active coöperation of men of all classes and all creeds, and therefore the Catholic Church holds out her hands today to all men and women and implores their active endeavor in behalf of a mighty reform in the divorce legislation of the country. Great and permanent reforms come slowly. It is said, and it is true, that men cannot be made virtuous by legislation, but it is also true that it is difficult to make men believe that what is lawful is not right. Let the ax first be applied at the root. Restrain the right of remarriage after divorce and slowly but surely will the leaves of this noxious weed wither and die, and in future generations our divorce legislation will be regarded as one of the few blots upon the history of our young republic. But the knowledge that the Christian American sentiment for home and morality was strong enough to wipe it out forever will be a source of gratification, and will be an incentive to higher aims and greater achievements to the men and women of the future America.

DR. LEWIS ON THE WEEKLY REST DAY

He Discusses the Divine Elements in the True Sabbath Idea.

The first speaker in the Hall of Columbus yesterday afternoon was the Rev. H. A. Lewis, D. D., who spoke on the "Divine Elements in the Weekly Rest Day." He said in part:

Experience shows that the idea of sacred time and hence of the weekly rest day is vitally connected with the development of religion in individual life and in the world. History is an organic unity. There is no point on which God has more clearly uttered his verdicts, through history, that on the question of the divine element in the weekly rest day. He expressed them in the spiritual dearth and disaster which blighted ancient Israel when the nation turned away from doing the divine will in regard to the sacred day. Each succeeding century has reiterated these verdicts. When the falsehood which says "no day is sacred" became regnant in the early history of Christianity, spiritual canker and decay fastened on the church like a deadly fungus. When this same falsehood ripened into the French revolution God thundered forth his verdict again high above the smoke and din of national suicide. At this hour, in Europe and America, in Paris and Chicago, the clouds of divine retribution are gathering, many-voiced, rebuking human disregard of sacred time. The weekly rest day is not an accident in human history. It is not a superficial and temporary phenomenon. It springs from inherent philosophy of time, and from man's relations to God through it. Duration is an immediate attribute of God.

When men give the Sabbath to rest because it is God's day, because of reverence to him and that they may commune with him, all their highest interests are served. Spiritual intercourse and acquaintance with God are the first and supreme result. Worship and religious instruction follow. God's day is a perfect symbol of his presence; of his enfolding and redeeming love. The lesser blessings which come to men through sacred time need not be catalogued here.

If time is but an accident of man's earthly existence, Sabbathism sinks to the plane of a temporary ceremony or a passing right born of momentary choice or personal desire. Such a conception is too low to awaken concience or to cultivate spiritual life. Conscience finds no congenial soil in such low ground. There can be no religious rest day without conscience. God has written this verdict on every page of history.

A great fault in the observance of the Sabbath is that men emphasize and exalt the importance of physical rest as the reason for keeping the day holy. This is done because the divine element is unrecognized and this reverses the true order. It places the lowest highest. It exalts the material and temporal over the spiritual and eternal. When the physical needs are made prominent the spiritual perceptions are benumbed and clouded. This desabbathizes the rest day and destroys the religious foundation which alone can uphold it. It usually sinks to dissipation and debanchery.

Another decided hindrance to the recognition of the divine element in the weekly rest day is the reliance on the civil law for enforcement of its observance. This point is worthy of far more careful and scientific consideration than it has yet received. The verdict of history on this point is unmistakable and imperative. When civil authority is made the ground or the prominent ground of obligation to observe the weekly rest day the question ceases to be a religious one. It is taken out of the realm of conscience. This brings ruin. The ultimate appeal is not to Cæsar but to God; to conscience, not to Congress. Here is the fatal weakness of modern Sabbath reform. No weekly rest day has ever been religiously or sacredly kept under the authority of the civil law alone. The weekly rest day loses its sacredness and its power to uplift and bless whenever divine.

INFLUENCE OF RELIGION ON WOMEN.

The Rev. Annie F. Eastman of Atlanta Discusses the Subject.

The one woman speaker before the Parliament of Religions yesterday was the Rev. Annie F. Eastman of Atlanta, Ga. Her subject was "The Influence of Religion on Woman." Among other things she said:

In Eve, the mother of evil, and Mary, the mother of God, we have the two extremes of religious thought concerning woman. It is worthy of note that neither of these conceptions was peculiar to the Hebrew mind. In the sacred book of the Hindoos we have a counterpart of Eve in the Nymph Menaka, of whom the man complains in the spirit of Adam, "Alas, what has become of my wisdom, my prudence, my firm resolution? Behold, all destroyed at once by a woman." In Chinese we find these words: "All was subject to man in the beginning, but a woman throws into slavery. Our misery did not come from heaven; she lost the human race." In the religious annals of the Greeks also we have Pandora, the author of all human ills. Everywhere in the religious history of mankind you will find some trace of the divine woman, mother of the incarnate deity. The religious life of the race is a matter of growth and education. In seeking to discern what part religion has played in the advancement of our race, we must go back of religion to man, because religion was made for man and by man, not man for or by religion: first that which is natural, afterwards that which is spiritual. When you have scanned the earliest written records of mankind, you have not yet arrived at the root of things. When you find what you believe are the conception of the primitive man concerning God and the supernatural world, you have not arrived at the root of things.

Life is first. After that comes another important element in woman's advancement, as in man's. It is the influence of climate. It is a general rule, subject of course to some exceptions, that a tropical climate tends to degrade woman by relaxing her energy and exposing her purity. Every religion is connected with some commanding personality, and takes from him and his teachings its general trend and spirit, but in its onward course of blessing and conquest it soon incorporates other elements from the peoples who embrace it. Thus Buddhism is not the simple outgrowth of the teachings of Buddha. Organized Christianity is not the imitation of the life and teachings of Christ among his followers. Christianity is the teaching of Jesus, plus Judaism, plus the Roman spirit of law and justice, Grecian philosophy, plus the ideas of medieval art, plus the nature of the Germanic races, plus the scientific spirit of the modern age. No one can study the words of Buddha, of Zoroaster, Confucius, Mohammed, and Moses without seeing a divine life and spirit in them which is not a reflection from the state of society in which they lived. Charity is the very soul of Buddha. Teaching charity, courtesy, benevolence, unselfishness are to the world what the linchpin is to the rolling chariot. The laws of Moses exalt woman. The Elohistic, or more strictly Jewish account of creation, puts male and female on a level. So God created man in his own image—male and female created he them, and the Lord blessed them.

The emergence of humane society from a state of barbarism to a state of civilization is always accompanied and probably in large measure caused by an improvement in its religious ideals made by the life and teachings of some great leader or leaders. The Sabbath was made for man. Here is the magna charta of man's freedom and headship—male and female. In his declaration of the supremacy of love, when he foretold that he, the Supreme lover of souls, once lifted up should draw all men unto himself, he sounded the death-knell of the reign of force in earth, and destroyed by cutting its roots that headship of man that grows out of the warlike state of human society. That woman's advancement is something apart from man's is one of the hurtful errors of our day. The fact is men and women must rise or sink together, dwarfed or Godlike, bound or free. It is true in this matter as in all, that the letter killeth—the spirit maketh alive. Of the relation of woman to religion as fit interpreter of the truth, as the instrument prepared by suffering to exemplify its highest virtues, there is no time to speak. Of the growing dependence of organized charity upon woman there is no need to speak. Her works speak for her. If the Eve idea of woman as the tempter of man held the race down, the divine mother, by making her an object of adoration and so separating her from humanity also held the race down, but these ideas are fading from the minds of men, although they are embalmed in picture and song and will for many years to come exert some influence upon the rising generation.

THREE CONGRESSES HOLD SESSIONS.

Presbyterians, Seventh Day Baptists, and Theosophists Present Their Tenets.

Three congresses held sessions yesterday—the Presbyterians, Seventh Day Baptists, and Theosophists. All the sessions were well attended, but the Theosophists drew the great crowd. Mrs. Besant was one of the speakers and many were desirous of seeing and hearing her. What she said appears elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. The principal papers at all three of the congresses were devoted to presenting their various tenets to their audiences.

The Rev. Dr. Withrow presided at the Presbyterian Congress and the choir of the Second Church furnished the music, singing Mendelssohn's "I Waited for the Lord" and "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." Dr. Withrow said a Presbyterian was not asked to sign a creed. The church was not so particular about putting its members through queries as to a creed. A minister of the faith, even, might go out of the way of the church so far as to indicate that he might not find his way back before dogs should be sent after him, but if the church took action in such a case the action would be positive and emphatic. Three professors explained the faith of the church at the afternoon session of the congress. Prof. Zenus of McCormick University delivered an address on Presbyterian history; Prof. Darling of Auburn Theological Seminary rehearsed some of the distinctive doctrines of Presbyterianism; and Prof. Schaff of Jacksonville, Ill., told what part Presbyterians had taken in the work of education.

The Seventh Day Baptists closed their congress yesterday. The morning session was opened with a paper on "The Growth of Our Churches," by the Rev. William C. Whitford, D. D., President of Milton College in Wisconsin. This paper reviewed the history of the church from its foundation in America up to the present day. The speaker said the small number of members was due to the steadfast adherence to their belief and the refusal to cater to popular demand. He said the church today contained 10,000 members, distributed among 100 parishes, and never was the church on a stronger foundation than at the present time. Edwin H. Lewis of the University of Chicago read a paper on "Our Work for Education." He was followed by the Rev. A. H. Lewis of Plainfield, N. J., on "The Church's Attitude on the Sabbath Question." The evening session was devoted to papers on "Home and Foreign Missions." The principal paper of the evening was the review of the mission work of the church by the Rev. Oscar U. Whitford of Westerly, R. I. This paper dealt principally with foreign missions and particularly on the work being done in China. The other papers, six in number, were on the subject of "Practical Evangelism." They were: "Our Land the Land of Missions," by the Rev. T. J. Van Horn; "Where Set the Battle, in City or in Country?" by the Rev. Lester C. Randolph; "How to Keep the Spirit of Evangelism in the People," by the Rev. E. A. Witter; "How Use Students in This Work," by the Rev. G. M. Cottrell; "The Elements of Personal Work in Evangelism," by the Rev. Frank E. Peterson; "How Use the Business-Men," by W. H. Ingham.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

The Rev. John F. Mullaney Reads a Paper Prepared by Brother Azarias.

The Rev. John F. Mullaney of Syracuse read the paper prepared by the late Brother Azarias on the subject of "The Religious Training of Children." A synopsis of the essay follows:

The sincere members of all Christian denominations hold religion to be an essential element of education. They regard the inculcation of piety, reverence, and religious doctrine as of more importance than training in athletic sports or mathematical studies. Religion is the conservative element of literature, of States, and of civilization. All civilization is rooted in religious worship, has grown out of the practices of religious worship, and has ever been fostered by religious worship. Our whole modern civilization is pervaded by the Christian spirit. It is part of our life. It should become part of our education. The church acts up to this conviction. She is ever jealous of any attempt on the part of secularism to stand between her and the child she has marked for her own with the sign of salvation in baptismal rites. She knows no compromise; she can entertain no compromise; she has no room for compromise, for she has never had a moment of indecision on the matter of education. Ethical culture may veneer the surface, but it cannot penetrate to the depths of the human heart. It may teach the proper and becoming, but it cannot implant virtue in the soul. None of these educational theories of secularism satisfies the church. She has neither changed nor compromised to make on the score of religion. She will always render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, but she will continue to guard her own rights and prerogatives in the matter of education. She can never for a moment lose the sight of the supernatural destiny of man and of her mission to guide him from the age of reason to the attainment of that destiny. This is why Christian parents the world over, be they Catholics or Lutherans, or Baptists or Episcopalians, make so many sacrifices to procure their children the priceless boon of a Christian education.

CORNER-STONE OF LEMONT'S TOWN HALL

It Is Laid with Interesting Ceremonies—Mayor Harrison's Address.

The red letter day in the history of the Village of Lemont, the most important municipality in the Desplaines Valley between Chicago and Lockport, was yesterday. The corner-stone of the new village hall was laid in the afternoon with interesting ceremonies. Mayor Carter H. Harrison delivered the address of the afternoon, the exercises being preceded by a parade of village officials, civic societies, and prominent citizens. Shortly before 2 o'clock, under the leadership of Marshal Jacob Meyer, the procession was formed and for half an hour marched through the principal streets of the village. It was made up as follows:

Squad of local and Drainage police commanded by Sergt. M. Madden of the Drainage police. Carriages containing Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago; J. W. McCarthy, President Village Board; John Craft, Village Clerk; the Board of Village Trustees, township officers, village officials, and prominent citizens. Lemont volunteer fire department, commanded by Chief Joseph Gerharz. German Benevolent Society, Knights of Pythias, Polish Knights of St. Casimir, Lemont Light Artillery.

Upon arriving at the village hall, where a platform had been erected, the speakers and distinguished guests assembled upon the platform near the corner-stone, which was in readiness for the ceremony, while the townpeople gathered about the structure. J. W. McCarthy, President of the village, after making a brief speech introduced Carter H. Harrison, who delivered the address of the occasion. In one of his characteristic speeches Mayor Harrison said many things which interested the audience in a marked degree. Among other things he said:

I knew Lemont before I knew Chicago; when it was dignified with the name Athens. It was in 1855 that passing through Joliet on my way to Chicago I first saw your city. As I remember it now the thing which impressed me was the fences which were built of slabs of stone instead of wooden rails which I had been accustomed to. That is because large oaks from little acorns grow and instead of Chicago swallowing Lemont Lemont may swallow Chicago. Chicago thinks well of Lemont. We like your stone and send you our cologne water. The latter service, however, that we are rendering you will not last much longer because the big drainage ditch will be soon completed.

Short speeches were also made by George A. Weimer, Joel A. Wells, L. J. Huston, and S. B. Brier, after which the exercises closed, and Mayor Harrison and the other visitors from Chicago returned to the city by special train.

DEDICATION OF A LUTHERAN SYNOD.

Theological Institute for Three States—News of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Four thousand people, including many from abroad, attended the dedication today of the new Lutheran Theological Seminary of the Synod of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota. The Rev. Mr. Von Rohr, President of the Wisconsin District Synod, preached the dedicatory sermon and the principal address was made by Prof. Ernest, President of the joint synod. Addresses were also made by Prof. F. Pieper of St. Louis for the St. Louis faculty, President Swan of the Missouri Synod, and Prof. Hoenecke, director of the seminary. The new seminary is located in Wauwatosa on a site donated by Capt. Pabst. With the professor's dwelling adjoining it cost $50,000.

William Cyrog, a resident of South Milwaukee, was awakened at 3 o'clock this morning by some one at a window of his house. He fired two shots, expecting to frighten the intruder away, but both of them took effect, one in the wrist and the other in the side of a man giving his name as Charles Belfanz. The wounded man is in a critical condition. He claims that he lost his way while intoxicated and did not know what he was doing.

W. R. Stone, chief clerk of the Everett House, Chicago, and Miss Florence O'Brien, also of Chicago, eloped to this city today and were married at the Plankinton House by the Rev. E. G. Richardson. The young couple have gone to California on their wedding tour.

James P. Sanders of New York, Past Grand Sire of the Odd-Fellows, who is in attendance at the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, was today presented with a handsome gold medal commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the order.

"All the Difference."

There is as great a difference between cigarettes as between stars and an ink blot. The quality of the tobacco used in Old Dominion is what puts the them on top.

NEW DANGER CENTER.

WISCONSIN FIRES SWEEPING NORTHWARD WITH DIRE EFFECTS.

Ashland and the Surrounding Towns Now Besieged and It Is Feared There Will Be a Heavy Death List if Rain Does Not Come Soon—Marshfield and McMillan Now Practically Out of Danger—Situation at Other Towns—Light Rain in Central Wisconsin.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—A prayer for rain is the hopeless cry throughout Northern Wisconsin today. The forest flames continue to sweep everything before them. It has been an exciting day in Ashland. Settlers are coming in from all directions fleeing for their lives. At noon the people were called from worship by fire alarms. The cinders and smoke became almost blinding all over the city. Over a thousand volunteers were added to the fire department to check the flames which rushed in on the city from the Odanah Indian reservation.

At 3 o'clock there was a cry of despair among the people living near the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western railway shops. The water works had given out and there was no water. The chemical engines were brought, but it was useless to try to stop the flames, as a high gale of wind was blowing. There are few wells in the city. The coal sheds caught fire and plucky engineers soon had the thirty dead locomotives fired up, running all rolling stock to the lake front. Household goods have been burned, and over a hundred families are already homeless.

The sun was almost obscured by the heavy clouds of smoke and cinders. Twenty men were overcome in fighting flames and taken to the hospital. The timber and vegetation are like straw. No rain has fallen since July 10.

Three families near Marengo have perished. There was no help to go to them. The firemen, with wet sponges and goggles, cannot remain long in the intense heat and smoke.

At Parishville the large iron plant is burning. A large number of women and children who had rushed to the lake front were only saved by desperate efforts with patrol wagons. The fire is the same that has been raging further south all week, and the heaviest part did not reach here until today. It was a hopeless struggle in the eastern part of the city.

Settlers arriving have pitiable stories to tell, and are being cared for by those who still have houses. One man named Egstron was driven crazy by the loss of his wife and family of two children.

As near as can be estimated fire now covers nearly 200 square miles and is sweeping north. Damage to standing pine will be heavy and approximate not less than $5,000,000. A woman and baby were picked up in an insensible condition tonight near White River road. The child died soon after arriving here. The mother is in a delirium and it is supposed that her husband perished at Odanah reservation.

Indians are camping on a raft in Bad River and hemmed in with an archway of flames. All communication is cut off from the surrounding small towns today and it is impossible to give details of today's holocausts and losses, but if rain does not come tonight the death list will run up into the hundreds.

The water-works engines were carrying 125 pounds pressure all day. It was when the yell for more pressure induced the engineer to allow 150 pounds pressure to be indicated that important mains were bursted and lessened the water supply to the ordinary amount.

FIRES NOW SWEEPING TO THE NORTH.

Rain in Central Wisconsin Drives the Flames to New Fields.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Light rains and a change of wind to the south have checked the forest fires in Central Wisconsin, and thick black clouds tonight indicate the heavy rains so anxiously awaited for weeks. In the extreme northern part of the State, about Ashland and Superior, the change of wind has driven the fires towards these cities, causing heavy damage and some loss of life.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—For several days this city has been enveloped in dense smoke from numerous forest fires south of here, but no danger was anticipated until this afternoon when the fires approached the city forced in by a strong wind. The fire department was called out and the flames were fought off before they reached any of the buildings in the outskirts of the city.

IRON RIVER, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Fierce forest fires are raging between this city and Superior and a great deal of damage to timber, railroad property, and the property of homesteaders has been done. The evening trains on the Northern Pacific and the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic railways were preceded by hand cars with gangs of section men to repair the track for the trains to pass. Several bridges along the Northern Pacific are on fire and homesteaders in many cases have been entirely burned out. No lives have been lost.

DANGER IS PASSED AT MARSHFIELD.

Rain Comes to the Relief of the Towns and McMillan Is Probably Saved.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Another call for help was received at 9 o'clock this forenoon from McMillan asking for all available men and buckets that Marshfield could send. A special was made up over the Lake Shore and upwards of 200 answered the call. On arriving there they found the fire approaching from the east, driven by a strong wind. They were soon in line and, forming a bucket brigade, fought like heroes and held the flames at bay until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when a slight shower of rain checked the fires and gave the tired workers a breathing spell. Charles McMillan arrived there this morning from Fond du Lac, bringing with him 800 feet of hose which is being used to good advantage. The fire today was as fierce as any yet had and as the wind has subsided and the sky betokens more rain it is believed that McMillan will pull through. It rained quite hard in this city today and has put out nearly all the fires. The air is more clear of smoke than it has been for two weeks.

TO STOP MAKING LOANS IN KANSAS.

Eastern Investors Losing Their Confidence in the Security That Is Offered.

TOPEKA, Kas., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—It has developed that a great many Kansas farmers are failing to get their mortgages renewed. Yesterday the Provident Trust company, one of the largest Eastern concerns doing business in Kansas, wrote to its Great Bend agent, saying:

We are closing all our Kansas business as fast as loans mature and an extension is out of the question. Most all companies doing business in Kansas are pulling out as fast as they can, not for want of business but for the reason that the legislation sentiment and general antagonistic feeling toward a loan company is not of the best. Kansas loans will not sell in the East as the confidence is all gone so far as Kansas loans are concerned.

Charles M. Sheldon, who represents a number of Eastern investors, returned today from a six weeks' trip to New York and the New England States and corroborates this statement. It will be embarrassing to thousands of farmers who by reason of short crops are unable to meet their indebtedness.

MRS. HALLOWELL DIES, 108 YEARS OLD

First White Woman to Emigrate to Oakland, Ill.—Her Long Career.

OAKLAND, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Eli Hallowell died yesterday afternoon and was buried in the Gwinn graveyard today. Mrs. Hallowell was 108 years old and was the first white woman to emigrate to this section of the State. She was born in the State of Pennsylvania Oct. 12, 1785, and was married fifteen years later to William Johnson, who was a soldier in the War of 1812. She lived in Washington when the British burned the capital. He son, Cote Johnson, was a noted politician in Pennsylvania. She was married to Eli Hallowell, who survives her, a few years after the death of her first husband, and with him came to this section of Illinois in 1824.

Order Affecting State Soldiers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Orendorff today affirmed the re-election of Anthony Withers as Captain and Charles A. Ferries as First Lieutenant of Company G, Third Infantry, and Peter Bibmstrom as First Lieutenant of Company B, Third Infantry. An election is ordered in Company G, Third Infantry, Wednesday, Sept. 27, for Captain. The order honorably discharging Private Thomas B. Reynolds, Company B, Third Infantry, is revoked. The following enlisted men are honorably discharged: Private Irwyn H. Hill, Bugle Corps, Third Infantry; Sergt. Walter S. Black, Company C, Third Infantry; Private Jesse I. Bailey, William M. Ball, Merrick D. Coates, W. H. Guyer, Elmer E. Holmes, Harry L. Kelley, J. Howard, C. Means, Elmer H. Olson, George O. Pearson, John W. Yakel, John H. McClure, Harvey E. Wharton, and Charles S. Need, Company F, Third Infantry. Private Walter E. Moranville, Company H, Third Infantry, is dishonorably discharged.

Refuse to Reelect Treasurer McBride.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights and Ladies of Honor refused yesterday to reelect E. J. McBride of this city Supreme Treasurer. An expert committee found a discrepancy of $9,300 in his accounts, but it was not disclosed that McBride had benefited thereby. McBride has been Treasurer for sixteen years. The supreme officers elected today are as follows: Protector, L. B. Lockard, Bradford, Pa.; Vice-Protector, A. W. Hoslzle, New York; Secretary, C. W. Harvey, Indianapolis; Treasurer, O. F. Dudley, Massachusetts; Chaplain, Mrs. M. S. Gilbert, Ohio; Guide, Mrs. Annie Anderson, Illinois; Guardian, Mrs. Ellen Wemple, Ohio; Sentinel, T. J. Wood, Kentucky; Medical Examiner, L. D. Witherell, New York; Trustees, George W. Check, Louisville, Ky.; Eugene Streck, Cincinnati; Samuel Hathaway, Boston.

Wants Help in Prosecuting the Mob.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 16.—[Special.]—Attorney-General Moloney has been asked to help State's Attorney Albert Akers of Quincy in the trial of the mob of fourteen men charged with the murder of Solomon P. Bradshaw in Adams County July 19 last. The friends of the defense have employed nearly all the attorneys of note in the country. The County Board of Supervisors will not assist in the prosecution. Mr. Akers considers the case one of the most important in the criminal annals of the State and Attorney-General Moloney has decided, if he can possibly arrange his business so as to do so, to go to Quincy and join the State's Attorney in the attempt to sustain the prosecution for the State.

Father and Sons Indicted for Embezzling

KOKOMO, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—County Treasurer James K. Armstrong, now in jail, has been held on three indictments; for embezzlement of $43,000, four counts; for embezzlement and failure to turn over funds at the expiration of his term, and two bills for conspiracy in jail delivery to liberate his son Cal, his chief deputy. Cal was held for embezzlement of $18,000. Two other sons, Mont and Joe, who escaped at the time of the exposure, were also indicted. The defaulting officials will be tried in this county next month.

Depositors to Take Concerted Action.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The depositors in John S. Beach's Prairie City Bank have employed lawyers to look after their interests. The first step will be to ask the court to remove B. V. Marshall as assignee. Marshall is a personal and social friend of the Beach family and one of the two bondsmen for him as Treasurer of the savings bank, from which Beach borrowed thousands of dollars in violation of the law.

Burglars Rob a Store.

ERIE, Ill., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Joseph Guthrie's hardware and implement store was broken into last night by parties supposed to be expert cracksmen. They entered the store by a rear window. After drilling the large safe and blowing it open they went through the store from top to bottom, taking everything they came across that they wanted. Money and goods taken are placed at $500.

Northwest Notes.

William Burk of Chicago was run over and killed by a train near Lisle, Ill.

William Vancil, father of Sheriff Vancil, shot and killed himself at his home at Liberty, Ill.

The Northwest Swedish conference at Galesburg, Ill., reëlected Dr. Henschen of Chicago editor of the *Sandebudet*.

Dr. J. E. Clark, School Treasurer of Watson Township, Ill., is said to have absconded with $700 of the school money.

Frank Cawby, a real estate dealer of Bloomington, Ill., deserted his wife and five children and eloped with Mrs. Saylor of Saybrook, Ill.

Roscoe V. Calvin was drowned yesterday in Black Lake near Holland, Mich. He was in a boat with three companions when it capsized.

Jacob Grossnekle sat in court at Wabash, Ind., while the decree of divorce was granted Mrs. W. F. Johnson, and in a half-hour the two were married.

It [illegible] Mascoutah, Ill., that J. D. Baker resigned from the position of Warden of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary to get in training to run for Congress.

Samuel L. Copeland has been arrested at Sioux City, Ia., charged with being one of the two men who robbed the National Bank at Moorhead, Minn., June 27, of $4,600.

The committee of railway-men representing the different branches of brotherhoods will meet again next Thursday in Decatur to form some acceptable plan of federation.

Frank Bruce, the burglar sent to the penitentiary for nine years last week at Terre Haute, Ind., cut through the iron doors of his cell and was detected barely in time to prevent his escape.

The Elwood (Ind.) Cantons, numbering twenty-seven men, will go to Chicago and participate in the prize drill for the world's championship, Sept. 27. The company now holds the championship of the United States.

The three Democratic County Commissioners of Pulaski County have been indicted for allowing compensation beyond legal provision to the County Auditor and Treasurer in their capacities as members of the Board of Equalization of Taxes.

The wife of the Rev. E. E. Gruenstein, pastor of the German Reformed Church at Monticello, Ia., discovered a three-gallon can of gasoline in the cellar of their home, wrapped in a thick quilt, which was made to act as a slow fuse. It was nearly burned through to the oil when she found it. An open air vent had delayed the explosion. No clew to the person who tried to blow up the house has been found.

BURROWS DISAPPOINTS SOCIALISTS.

The Englishman Stays Away from a Meeting and Is Censured.

Several hundred Socialists met in Uhlich's Hall yesterday afternoon expecting to listen to an address from Herbert Burrows, a representative of organized labor from England. But Mr. Burrows did not make his appearance, instead forwarding a letter to the meeting explaining his absence. He said he had been under the impression he was expected to address a gathering of socialistic people from the various sections of the city, but he had since learned an element of politics was to be introduced in the meeting. He said how he, as an Englishman, could not, under any circumstances, attend a meeting where local politics was to be discussed, as he was unacquainted with the political situation in America and did not wish to become involved in the delicate questions of the day, and being on a pleasure trip in Mackinac he would have to be excused.

Thomas J. Morgan read the letter, and as he turned over the pages he sarcastically commented upon them. He also grew wrathy and finally characterized Mr. Burrows' action as an insult to the meeting. Mr. Morgan also said: "I wish he was here; I would like to give him a good punching." In explanation Morgan said the meeting was called expressly at the request of Mr. Burrows, as the latter has expressed a keen desire to address the labor people of Chicago, and he had full knowledge of the nature of the meeting, which was to include a ratification of the action of the socialistic convention Saturday night.

At the instance of Morgan a vote of censure was passed on the absent Englishman and his actions, and a copy of the vote was ordered sent to the Social Democratic Federation of Labor in England. "Just to show what we think of him," said Morgan.

Electric Car Runs Into the Ship Canal.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 17.—An electric car, through the fault of a brake which refused to work at a critical time, was run off the Lake avenue line this afternoon and before it could be controlled was dumped into the ship canal. The car sank at once and is still lying in the channel. There were in the car only two passengers and both, with the conductor and motorman, escaped by jumping before the car went into the water. One of the men was cut about the head, but no one was seriously injured.

Messenger Weist at His Post.

Express Messenger Weist, who was the messenger in the Lake Shore car that was robbed at Kessler Siding last week, came into the city yesterday morning for the first time since the robbery. He went through on his run that eventful night and returned on his regular run coming back. He did not remain at the office when he got in, but immediately left to avoid the opportunity of saying anything about his experience.

Twenty-eight Bodies Recovered.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—The bodies of twenty-eight persons drowned in the recent floods at Villa-Canas were recovered today. Fourteen bodies known to be in a cave near the foot of a hill cannot be reached on account of the high water. Many more bodies are supposed to be in the ruins of the 300 dwellings which were wrecked by the flood.

DEATH IN THE STRIP.

SIX KILLED AND SIX INJURED IS THE RECORD FOR SUNDAY.

Riderless Horses Coming Into the New City, Perry, Indicate Other Fatalities Not Yet Reported—Dust Storms and Lack of Water Add to the Miseries of the Seekers for Homes—Thousands Unable to Secure Sites Leaving the Strip—Rain Sadly Needed.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The second day in the history of Perry was one of misery to its inhabitants and disappointment to its promoters. The scenes in the streets and on the lots of the future city, if it survives the shock, nearly equal those seen in death lane. They add new testimony to the wisdom and foresight of Secretary Smith, who prepared the way for a sooners' paradise, the only men who revel in the dirt and dust that no respectable man can endure.

Thieves and gamblers were thick last night and people were robbed right and left. Two men were badly hurt and one was killed by the thieves. The number of fatalities will be much greater than at first supposed, but nine-tenths of those killed or injured were the victims of accidents. The names of some of the victims of the mob thus far reported are as follows:

The Killed.

BARNES, MRS. CHARLES T., of Eldorado, Kas., run over and killed.
BROWNING, WILLIAM, of Texas, fatally crushed under his horse.
BYERS, CARL, of Atchison, Kas., thrown from his horse and killed.
CHENEY, HARVEY, killed by riding over a bluff.
HUGHES, MRS. SARAH, fatally crushed while getting on a train.
MATTHEWS, HARRY, killed by riding over a bluff.

The Injured.

FREEMAN, MISS SALLIE, of Louisville, Ky., leg broken.
GILLETT, GEORGE, foot crushed by train.
MCBRIDE, THOMAS, of Oklahoma City, skull crushed by a stake in a quarrel over a lot.
POINTER, HENRY, of Ohio, skull crushed by falling from his horse.
STRONG, JESSE, cut in head and face in a quarrel over a pony.
WHEATLEY, JOHN, shot in the leg by accidental discharge of his own pistol.

Many riderless horses are coming in and it is feared other persons are badly injured.

It had been advertised that Bishop Brooke would hold services in Perry today and call down blessings upon the acquisition to his flock. Instead there was the rushing of men and teams, the noise of hammer and saw, the clamor of street fakers, who emptied their mouths of dust every few minutes in order that they might continue to cry their wares. Lawyers sat around in the dirt with boxes for desks and the ground for seats making out and filing papers for men who looked as though they had brought in the greater part of their claims with them. Some enterprising lawyers had tents, but being compelled to give their attention to the necessity of holding fast to them to keep them from blowing away they lost clients, who went to the men out in the sand whose pride had departed with their cleanliness.

Pioneering in the Strip.

This is pioneering in the strip. The first building completed today was a bank building, the second was a dance hall, the third was a saloon, and all over the site others are going up as fast as lumber can be taken out of the cars. Where are tents today buildings will be seen tomorrow, for there is a spirit of rivalry that causes all to work from daylight until dark regardless of the dust-storm. Shelter is wanted and must be had at any expense. All kinds of stores are already opened, the goods being merely sheltered by a wind-break. Five or six huge tents are ready to be raised if there is a cessation of the wind long enough to lift the heavy canvas. There has been scheming in Perry, as in other places. The site was staked off by government surveyors and yet after the race, when the first runners arrived from the line, more than a thousand men were holding lots with a full company of cavalry in the center of the city. Surveyors, it is claimed, those who made the original survey, demanded $100 for showing where lots were located, the corner stakes all having been pulled out. The plat itself is a most intricate one, which would puzzle the most expert decipherer of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics to understand. No two blocks were alike and in no two were the alleys the same. Some were wise enough to pay the money demanded, while others refused and had tents torn down.

The trains coming in are loaded and those going out are more heavily loaded. Should Perry prove the city expected, there will be a harvest for the lawyers who passed through the early days of Guthrie. Several of these entered the strip the day before the opening and devoted their time to marking down the names of "sooners" who took land and lots, especially the latter. Their note-books will be a fortune to them. For some of these self-styled professional men are not above taking fees on both sides.

Object to the Negro Colony.

The establishment of the negro colony on the north border of Perry is looked upon with disfavor and if persisted in will most surely cause cases of personal violence. This is done to drive the inhabitants of Perry over on the town site of Wharton, one of the concessions, which bounds it on the south. Passing through Kirk after dusk hundreds of camp fires were seen, while all the noise of a camp could be heard. This is a county seat, with a present population of 5,000, but which will soon dwindle down to as many hundreds.

At Cross, another allotment town, is seen the novel sight of an already abandoned town site. It seems the train stopped for some purpose, when they were quickly unloaded, and the insane men and women rushed out and planted their little claim flag on the open prairie. While they were holding down these lots the word was passed that a mistake had been made, when they rushed like mad to the trains, loading them up again, when they were pulled on to the site of Cross, where they again dashed out and secured lots. This time they were right, but all of them have not yet found out that they must pay for the lots at the company's own price.

The town of Ponca, a coöperative town, is on government land adjoining Cross, having 2,000 stockholders. The site and surroundings are good, and it is barely possible, though not probable, that here will be built up another metropolis. Over the broad plains in every direction may be seen claimants holding possession of their farms. In some few instances houses are already erected, while in others the first work is to dig a well, for there is no water.

A young woman named Decker, from Oskaloosa, Kas., made the run on horseback from Orlando, twenty miles, and secured a choice location. She found a "sooner" in possession, but determined to hold it down. Last night the "sooner" stole her horse, leaving her out away from shelter and without the means of returning home. She hailed a passing train, which stopped and picked her up. She expressed her determination to hold the claim, and today secured her number in the line at the Land Office. A man must stand in line in companies of ten with a Captain for everything. The men have become so accustomed to forming into line that when even something expected calls a number together they drop naturally into line.

Prayers of the good and the wicked are still offered for rain and the skies are anxiously watched, but no clouds appear. A downpour is wanted. Nothing else will satisfy those unaccustomed to Western droughts. The majority of the people are still lying out in the open air. While the train was waiting a woman went to the engine with a crust of dry bread, which she soaked at the escape pipe. The engineer, seeing her pitiable condition, pulled a valve to let the cool water run out. She soaked the bread and ravenously devoured it and then blessed the water. She then washed her face, placing her hand under the stream. She called to some one to take off her sunbonnet, and the next moment her face was buried in the refreshing, cooling water held in her two hands, which formed a cup. Again and again did she bury her face in the water and then backed out a really handsome-featured woman. She said this was the first time she had washed her face and hands in three days and the bread she had eaten was the first morsel that had passed her lips in twenty hours. Her husband had not yet come in from his search for a claim.

DISGUSTED EX-BOOMERS RETURNING.

Trust to Trains in Entering the Strip and Find Nothing Left.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 17.—Over 1,000 ex-boomers passed through Kansas City today, en route to their homes in all parts of the country, from the Cherokee Strip. A more tired and disgusted lot of men was never seen together. They had gone to the opening unprepared for such a tremendous rush as occurred and were mainly those who had depended on the trains to take them into the strip, but the trains were distanced by the horsemen and wheelmen and they got to the heart of the promised land only to find every claim preëmpted and every town lot gone. The first great contingent of these disappointed men arrived on a special Santa Fé train at 9 a. m., too late for Eastern connection. They at once took possession of the waiting-rooms at the Union Depot and turned them into a barracks, where they slept on the hard floors until late in the afternoon. Several women were in the company. Many were from Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana, but there seemed to be a sprinkling from all the States. They told pitiful stories of waiting in line for days for a certificate and then going in on packed trains only to find everything taken.

The Testimonials

We publish are not purchased nor written up in our office, nor from our employes. They are facts, proving that

HOOD'S CURES



Mrs. Burt.

"For over twenty years I have suffered with neuralgia, rheumatism, and dyspepsia. Many times I could not turn in bed. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a vast amount of good. I am 72 years old and enjoy good health, which I attribute to Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. E. M. BURT, W. Kendall, N. Y. Be sure to get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache. 25c.

NEWMAN ANSWERS A BUDDHIST.

Methodist Bishop Reviews the Great Religions of the World.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17.—Bishop John P. Newman of Omaha, Neb., delivered a sermon today before a crowded house in Trinity M. E. Church in New Albany, Ind., in answer to the discourse delivered at the parliament of religions in Chicago a few days ago by a learned Buddhist, whose arguments were characterized by Bishop Newman as an insult to the Christian and intelligent people of America. The Bishop had announced that he would preach on five great religions of the world—Buddhism, Brahmanism, Magianism, Confucianism, and Christianity. All the religions of the world had come, Bishop Newman said, from the East. The preacher reviewed the life and teachings of Buddha, and said that Buddhism had given to the world no helpful literature, no system of free government, no social system, and no heroic virtues. On the banks of the Ganges, Bishop Newman said, was a religion claimed to be the oldest in existence—that of Brahma. The Pundit who had recently spoken in Chicago exalted his religion above that of Christ, but, said the Bishop, mark the result—the infanticide of girls, the contempt of women, children thrown into the Ganges, widowhood a crime, and the widow given to be burned on the funeral pyre of her deceased husband. Out of this religion has come thuggery, a condition that permits its enthusiasts to become robbers, assassins, and thieves.

After speaking briefly of the other religions referred to Bishop Newman eloquently contrasted the four religions with that of Christ, and showed the results of each morally, socially, and nationally.

FIND WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Report of Trades and Labor Assembly Relief Committee—Socialism Discussed.

At the meeting of the Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday Vice-President Pomeroy presented a report of the Relief committee, which showed that numbers of unemployed have found work upon the Drainage Canal. The committee, however, had hopes of better employment for skilled labor in the immediate future. City contracts to the amount of $5,000,000 are in the hands of contracting firms who had found themselves unable to negotiate loans owing to the stringency in the money market. Now, however, banks are adopting a more liberal policy and the contractors will be able to put up the contracts as security for money to prosecute the work. Reference was also made to the intended improvements of the West Park Board and the building of school houses by the Board of Education.

President Linehan was obliged to use his gavel vigorously in a cross-fire of argument which originated when the socialistic element in the assembly intimated that H. G. Lloyd, the Chicago labor agitator, was anxious that Herbert Burrows, a London orator of the same type, should address the assembly at a special meeting to be called next Sunday. The Committee on Meetings was instructed to send out notice and take other action necessary to bringing together the meeting next Sunday, but it was distinctly specified that the meeting was to be held under the auspices only of the assembly.

Delegate McPherson, Chairman of the Committee on Convict Labor, reported he had visited Joliet Penitentiary and found the number of workmen employed in those trades which came into most serious competition with Chicago union labor was greatly diminished.

Grand Trunk Elevator Burned.

HAMILTON, Ont., Sept. 17.—The Grand Trunk railway elevator at the foot of Victoria avenue, which has not been used for some time, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $35,000; insured.

To Recognize the Independent Democrats.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—President Cleveland has assured the local leaders that the Independent Democrats must be recognized in the disposition of offices.

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QUAKER
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World's Fair
EXPRESS TRAINS
Via Illinois Central every few minutes between Van Buren-st. and World's Fair
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No reason why you shouldn't own a DIAMOND. The money you spend thoughtlessly every day will do it. Investigate.
GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer,
103 State-st., 3d floor, Columbus Memorial Building.

SEE POINTS OF UNITY.

PREACHERS FIND MANY BELIEFS HELD IN COMMON.

Memorable Expression of the Spirit of Tolerance from Different Pulpits—Some of the Fruits of the Parliament of Religions Already Ripening—Churches of One Creed Gladly Welcome Clergymen and Priests of Other Sects—Truth of Man's Brotherhood Emphasized.

There was no creed line drawn yesterday in the churches of Chicago. In the pulpits of many of the leading sanctuaries stood men who have come from far-off lands to lay before their brethren of other faiths the bases of the systems on which they and their followers believe. As if to give to the plan of unity an actual start these meetings yesterday were held, and some day, perhaps, the seed sown may be productive of a great result.

In eloquent tones the Buddhist told his story from the pulpit of a more modern faith. He was listened to by men and women who have grown up under the influences of modern things. From out the ages that are rolling backward into a dim past he brought to the people of the most modern city on the earth the simple sweetness of a faith so old that even the antiquities of time seem new when laid by its side. And yet to speaker and hearer came the idea that forces itself in spite of creed and sect that the solid ground on which all religions rest is God, the supreme.

Sunday was the climax of the Parliament of Religions. The men who theorized in the Art Institute last week put their plans to a practical test, and East came to West and made its plea for one great brotherhood of man. Never before in history have the scenes of yesterday been witnessed. Perhaps, when a duplication comes, the great unification of creeds shall have been reached and all men become brothers, with one faith, one hope, one baptism.

LAMENTS THE CURSE OF RELIGIOSITY.

Edward Everett Hale Says the Denominational Paper Sustains It.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-third street. His subject was: "The Weightier Matter—Judgment, Mercy, Faith." One of the largest congregations ever assembled in



EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

the church was in attendance. The text was:

Woe to you scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithes of mint and anise and cummin, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith; these ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone.—Matt. xxiii., 23.

He said in part:

The Savior never spoke to the disciples in this manner before. In all the trials of the past he had ever displayed the greatest patience. But in the last moments before he was to be taken from them he poured forth these severe but just words of rebuke. That same narrow-minded sort of Christianity has ever been present in the world. Today we find it at every hand. Even in our midst here in the City of Chicago you can find hundreds of examples of it every week. The great fault comes from a curious law of human nature. Things that make not the slightest difference to our lives come in for a large share of our attention to the utter exclusion of "the weightier matters."

The so-called religious publications are among the greatest distributers of religiosity. They are full of details of church work, but they lack the truth and comfort that man yearns for in times of need. Now let us suppose that a man sought comfort in one of these papers at some time in life when he needs the support of the gospel. Imagine for a moment that the greatest of grief had befallen him. When he has just looked for the last time on the face of his wife. He naturally turns to the church. Perhaps he calls one of his boys to his side and says: "Go down to the bookstore and buy one of the best church papers or magazines that you can find. I will try to forget my sorrow while reading it." The boy returns with the paper. The father takes the paper and begins to read. It contains able discussions on seventeen subjects. I will name fair samples of them as taken from a religious paper of a recent date: "The Danger of Burying Dissenters in Parish Grounds." "The Success of Choral Unions in a Neighboring Parish." "The Use of the Creed." "The Relation of the English Church with That of Abyssinia." "The Amendments in Parliament." "The Consecration of the Bishop of Trinidad." "The Time When Non-Communicants Should Retire from Service." I did not invent these titles. They were taken from one of the leading papers of one of the greatest churches. They are fair examples of the curse of "religiosity."

CHRIST-LIKE LIFE DEFINED.

Principal Grant of Canada Speaks of Its Constituents.

Principal Grant of Canada preached at the morning service at the Fourth Presbyterian Church yesterday on the subject of what constitutes a Christ-like life. The text was: "When the Son of Man shall come in his glory and all his angels with him, then shall he sit on the throne of his glory and all the nations be gathered before him." At the outset the preacher commented on the one characteristic which the good and the wicked appear to possess in common—their unconsciousness of the importance of the bearing which their lives will have on this great scene of final judgment. He said:

In our daily lives we see this constantly exemplified. The best things we all do are the things we do most naturally and with least thought of their merit. When we act on our better instincts we do not think ourselves heroes for doing so—we simply act as if we were incapable of conceiving any other course of action. On the other hand the greatest iniquities of the worst kind of men seem to themselves the most natural things in life. Whether for good or evil the habit of life diminishes the keenness of our sense of what is exceptional in our lives. That man cannot be wholly wicked who still remembers that the crime he commits is one of the worst of crimes.

The habit of unconsciousness in well-doing is not extraordinary in those who lead good lives in prosperity. But it is far different when it is the will of God that we must live in poverty and in trial; suffering disappointment and betrayal, and nevertheless live the true Christ-like lives. Still what is meant can be understood when we ask ourselves what is a good man? what is a truthful man? what is an honest man? what is a pure woman? We mean a man incapable of malignant purpose, a man incapable of telling an untruth, a man who is never tempted to commit fraud, a woman who never has to deliberate upon what is the virtuous course. Aside from men who by great efforts or great sufferings have become notable the man who serves humanity best is he who does the work next to his hand unselfishly. The best in every walk of life do so. The truly great scientist will answer as Agassiz did to the proposal of the Boston merchant to pursue a special investigation with a view to greater pecuniary profit: "I have not time, sir, to make money."

But the teaching of Christ is not addressed to the artist and the scientist, but to the common run of men, who can obey in the same spirit as men of the noblest genius. How would we arrive at the Lord's idea of wickedness? Would it be by picturing for ourselves the most wicked of men? Scarcely so. Our crude notion of wickedness would include two main types—the besotted wretch steeped in vulgar vices and crimes or a cruel and powerful monster, such as those wicked Kings whom the Scriptures tell of.

TOO MANY RELIGIONS AT PRESENT.

Dharmapala, a Buddhist, Says the Sure Result Is Skepticism.

In the pastor's chair on the platform of the Third Unitarian Church at Monroe and Laflin streets yesterday morning sat a Buddhist preacher, Mr. H. Dharmapala of Ceylon. At his right sat the Rev. Mary A. Safford and the Rev. Elinore Gordon, the copastors of the Unitarian Church at Sioux City, Ia. In through the windows of the edifice stole sounds of music and drum beats of the Salvation Army. In the pews were persons of vari-



H. DHARMAPALA.

ous creeds who had come to hear the story of Buddha. The pastor of the church, the Rev. J. Vila Blake, sat among his congregation. It was a unique object lesson of the results that are expected to follow in the wake of the Parliament of Religions.

Mr. Dharmapala told the congregation how he had come many thousands of miles to take part in the parliament now being held at the Art Institute. He said:

There are too many religions in the present day. Representatives of each urge our acceptance of his God. The Christian calls on us to accept his God; the Jew wants us to adore his God; and so on with the others. The result is we are puzzled which to accept. These conditions have led to much skepticism and materialism. A good sign of the times is that the American people are not only willing but anxious to learn the truth concerning the various religions. But it is an important thing that an inquiring mind should be entirely free from religious prejudices. Ignorant skepticism is dangerous, and every one who desires to soar into the realms of truth must dethrone his gods, his religious prejudices, and be entirely impartial.

Mr. Dharmapala then read from a book a sketch of the ideas that prevailed when Buddha lived, twenty-five centuries ago.

GIVES DR. HENSON A RAP.

The Rev. Dr. Delano Scores His Criticism of the Parliament.

The Rev. Dr. Delano of the First Baptist Church, Evanston, preached yesterday forenoon on "Lessons of the Religious Congress." In his introduction he referred sharply to the action of Drs. Henson and Lawrence of the First and Second Baptist Churches respectively in withdrawing from the congress and severely scored Dr. Henson for publishing the following paragraph in the *Watchman* of Boston:

The World's Congresses are still in full blast—they have been in full blast for weary months. Everything under heaven and in heaven has been discussed, or will be, before the end comes, by all sorts of men and women. Some "open-minded" people, of an Athenian turn, undertook at the beginning to "take it all in." But some of our best people have committed suicide, some have gone mad, some are "down with nervous prostration," but the congresses still go on. The religious congresses are now upon us. The Jews had their "inning" last week. Now it is the Catholics. Each have their day, like Job's children, in their feastings, the whole series to be wound up by a grand display of fireworks on the Lake-Front entitled, "A Parliament of All Religions." Whether there will be anything left of it when the performance is over but a wreath of smoke and a bad smell of powder remains to be seen.

In the course of his remarks Dr. Delano said:

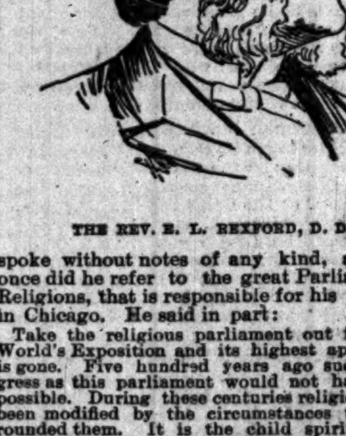
This religious congress shows a disposition on the part of the wisest thinkers to bring forth each his fragment of divine truth and to match, if possible, with all the rest. Religion must yield what it has—all it has—to men, or the people are bound to be suspicious of it. So long as anything is kept back, hid by priestly vestments, beneath sacred robes, or stored in the sepulchers of antiquated theology, that thing may be revered, but respected by man's intelligence it cannot be. The religion that will not, does not give is not in harmony with nature. Christianity only keeps it own life by sacrificing of itself to the world. It must on and rise again in lives made better for its lessons of unselfish love. If science, philosophy, or some religion called by another name finds and demonstrates a fact, establishes a truth that rests upon eternal laws I must yield to it though it smite all my rhymes and strike all my oracles into muteness.

Paul's ideal may remain unfulfilled but better understood, I trust, when yonder art galleries are still, and only marble statue and noble picture keep ward and watch amid the silence. It will be discovered that the unity of religions is only possible through the fulfillment of manhood. Then, when we are able to comprehend with all saints the height and depth, the length and breadth, and to know the love of God, we shall know the meaning of the supreme event which now is crossing these illustrious days with spiritual majesty and prophetic glory.

EXPRESSION OF THE CHILD SPIRIT.

It Leads to Brotherhood and Makes the Parliament Possible.

"God, who at sundry times and in divers manners spoke in time past unto the fathers by the prophets," was the text found in the initial chapter and verse of the Epistle to the Hebrews, taken by Dr. E. L. Rexford of Boston, who occupied the pulpit of the People's Church at McVicker's yesterday morning. Dr. Rexford is a speaker of great force, with a certain quaintness of diction and withal a mannerism much akin to Dr. Talmage. He



THE REV. E. L. REXFORD, D. D.

spoke without notes of any kind, and only once did he refer to the great Parliament of Religions, that is responsible for his presence in Chicago. He said in part:

Take the religious parliament out from the World's Exposition and its highest application is gone. Five hundred years ago such a congress as this parliament would not have been possible. During these centuries religions have been modified by the circumstances that surrounded them. It is the child spirit that is creating the feeling of brotherhood, of love, of simplicity, of faith that makes this parliament a possibility. Those who wish to believe that God created the world through the power of his love cannot believe unless they can love. It was the child spirit that denounced human slavery as false to every teaching of the child Christ. When a man perhaps goes to paradise he asks from one of the already blessed, "What shall I do here? What are the rules of life here?" "Well," comes the answer, "every one here tried to make every one else happy. That is the constant aim and object. You just try to make people here happy and you will be happy yourself." That was a good answer for paradise, and it would be a good answer for Chicago.

WILL HAVE ITS OWN RELIGION.

America Will Create Its Own Interpretation of Things Spiritual.

M. M. Mangasarian, leader of the Society of Ethical Religion, spoke at the Grand Opera-House yesterday for the first time since returning from his vacation. His subject was "The Present Hour." He thought nothing more instructive in Chicago today than the coming together of the representatives of the world's great religions. Instead of a Parliament of Religions he would call the gathering a parliament of the interpreters of the religions of the world. Religion is one, he said, but the interpretations of religion are many. Religion is neither new nor old—it is eternal. It is the conceptions of religion which are either ancient or modern. Continuing he said:

Martin Luther did not discover a new religion; August Compte did not invent a new religion; Herbert Spencer and Darwin have not found a new faith; neither Swedenborgianism nor theosophy is a new religion—they are only new interpretations of the eternal religion. Religion is not created, or discovered even, by any one man. America is slowly creating its own social and political institutions. In process of development is such a thing as American art. America is bringing forth its own poets and painters, and it will not be very long before there shall be also an American interpretation of religion, instead of a subscribing to the thoughts of Asia, as hitherto. A national expression of religion, not of the ages gone by, nor of minds and lands deprived of the illumination of science, but an expression of our own age, our own country, and of our own foremost and clearest minds—this may safely be inferred from the signs of the times.

WATCHWORDS OF THE FAITH.

Joseph Cook Recounts Them and Urges Their Acceptance.

The Rev. Joseph Cook preached last night at the First Presbyterian Church. The church was crowded an hour before the service began. Several hundred people were turned away from the doors.

The subject of his discourse was: "The Unity of the Self-Revelation of God; or, Watchwords of the Faith."

He said that the hand of faith could be said to have four fingers and a thumb, and that they could be named as follows: God in natural law; God in self-evident truth; God in Christ; God in history, and the thumb could be called God in conscience. He said no one could truthfully say that the world was governed by natural law. He made an illustration here with the Ferris Wheel and spoke of the natural law behind all that governed it. Then he said something about his thought circulating through wheels and wheels and wheels within wheels. He said that we who are educated must teach those who are not that God is the beginning and the end of everything. He said that he was educated in an institution dominated at the time by Unitarianism, but that he had never been moved by their arguments, and that he considered Unitarianism an absolute "gas." Toward the conclusion of his talk he said: "Why should not all this be adopted by the Parliament of Religions and settle the disputes and discussion for all time?"

BIGOTRY IS SURELY DOOMED.

The Rev. Alfred Momerie Says Religion Will Cast It Off Forever.

The First Presbyterian Church, Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, was crowded yesterday morning. Those arriving late were compelled either to stand or find seats on the stairway and in the windows. The Rev. Alfred W. Momerie of London, Eng., preached on "Bigotry." He took for his text the following:

The woman saith unto him, Sir, I perceive that thou art a prophet. Our fathers worshiped in this mountain; and ye say that in Jerusalem is the place where men ought to worship. Jesus saith unto her, Woman, believe me, the hour cometh when ye shall neither in this mountain nor yet at Jerusalem worship the Father. Ye worship ye know not what; we know what we worship, for salvation is of the Jews.—St. John, 4-19.

Dr. Momerie spoke of the early religions and the persecutions inflicted by those bigot-



THE REV. A. W. MOMERIE, D. D.

ed people of early times upon any one who dared to have opinions of their own and who were not afraid to express them. A bigot is a man who worships his own creed, who could see no good in any other belief than his own. Dr. Momerie dwelt on the persecutions of the French Protestants by the Catholics. Continuing he said:

This one idea belief is essentially irreligious. There is scarcely anything less under control than our opinions. The early associations of home and friends tend to make these confirmed. When the Samaritan woman came to Jesus with her perplexities he said they were matters of no importance. To worship the Father we need not kneel to any particular shrine. To say that God is pleased with a man according to his opinions and sends him to heaven or condemns him to the tortures of hell on account of these opinions is, to say the least, branding him as an unjust God, without mercy. Man knows nothing about the Deity. The bigot knows him perfectly. He understands all he does and thinks, and his actions are as an open book. Bigotry deprives us of the necessary stimulus of right doing. The man whose creed is in the right thinks he can do no wrong. His moral and mental faculties are warped and he is incapable of perceiving when he is in the wrong. He looks forward with perfect satisfaction to the destruction of his friends. It is not selfishness but the unfortunate condition of his belief. If you will call to mind the number of enormities and persecutions which have been performed in the past you will see that there is no length to which bigotry will not go. The persecutions of the early Christians, of Jesus Christ, and of the Protestant French were all the outcome of these single minded bigots. Bigotry follows the worst forms of religion. But there will come a time when the bigot will be unknown, when he will pass forever away. He is doomed. Religion will rouse itself and with one final effort cast bigotry from it forever.

BEING YOKED WITH CHRIST.

Dr. Lyman Abbott Tells How It Aids in Burden Bearing.

The pulpit of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Michigan avenue near Twenty-sixth street, was yesterday occupied by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y. The church was crowded at the morning service. Dr. Abbott is tall and sparsely built, with slightly stooping shoulders, full gray beard, is partially bald, has dark hair mingled with gray, a high forehead, bright eyes, a voice clear and pleasant, and has a good delivery, making him an interesting speaker.

The text was:

Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light.—Matt. xi., 28, 29, 30.

The speaker then gave his own reading or interpretation of the text, claiming that it meant, not rest from labor, but rest in the work of life, and that the yoke would not be an added burden, but would prove advantageous in carrying life's burdens. In substance his words were as follows:

This invitation is not solely to those in the ranks of weary laborers in service, but is universal to all the laboring or heavy laden, and who in this great congregation is not included? All branches of business, all men and women may well be classed among the weary laborers. To all classes represented here this morning comes now this invitation from Christ. Not to rest from work, but to rest in work, by making work easier to do and burdens lighter to be borne. A yoke is no added burden, but an instrument to help carry burdens. Christ offers to weary mortals his yoke to enable them the easier to carry life's burdens. It adds to a man's strength and a load is easier carried by making the load less or the man stronger.

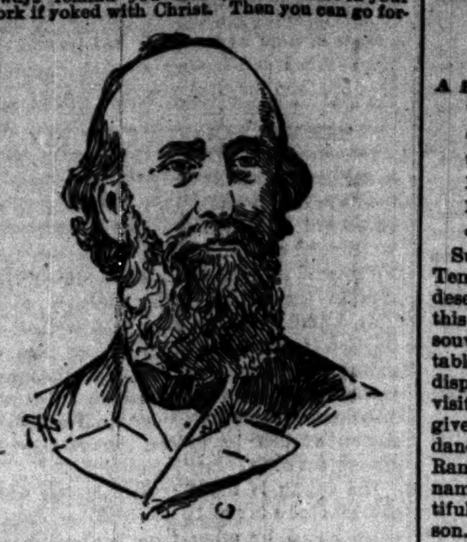
In his few years on earth Christ as a boy and man took up the work of humanity in every branch. He bore our infirmities, endured our pains, fought the battle of life bravely, and heroically suffered death. The baker, merchant, manufacturer, or the butler behind the chair of the rich man, each in his allotted sphere, is serving God if he is faithful to duty. If filled with faith and hope in God, and that love that prompts to lift men out of their suffering depths we will find life easy and our burdens light.

There is another point about a yoke. Almost invariably a yoke is used to connect two animals or labor bearers. Christ says, "Be ye yoked to me." It is great to do work for God, but greater to do work with God. In a little time, if you do not take down the magnificent buildings of the World's Fair, time will do it for you. Even the solid stone and marble palaces of the Old World are not proof against the ravages of time. I drove through your beautiful park and admired the lovely lawns and stately trees. In building them you were working with God. You sowed the seed, he brought forth the grass; you set out the twigs, he made them grow into trees.

I asked the acorn lying on the greensward, "What good are you?" It answered, "I shall grow into a tree, furnishing shade for man and shelter for birds. When cut down I furnish knees for ships and boards for houses." "Can you do that?" I asked. "Yes, God and I together." Thank God for the lesson of the acorn, and remember, dear friend, that God and you together can do almost anything.

Here in Chicago you have a surplus of riches. The World's Fair you have been chiefly instrumental in establishing shows what man can do. The Parliament of Religions is giving you the best thoughts on the religions of the world. Mr. Moody, the natural born Bishop of the Christian Church, is doing a marvelous work for humanity. In Chicago is much to admire and many lessons for all to study.

Weary and suffering from a severe cold, I knew not that I could interest you, but concluded to talk to you of rest, that it might serve to be an hour of rest and repose for you. Let the text always remind you that you will rest in your work if yoked with Christ. Then you can go forward in the service of life, working for children, family, home, business, and State with pleasure, and not with weariness, for if Christ is with you you are in a world of faith and hope and love.



THE REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

GOD'S REVELATION IN HUMANITY.

Mazoomdar Says Nature Is Blind and Dead Compared to It.

Unity Church, at Dearborn avenue and Walton place, was crowded yesterday morning to hear a venerable scholar from the Orient talk of an Oriental religion, of which he is the chief and leader. The speaker was Babu Protap Chunder Mazoomdar of Calcutta, chief apostle of the Brahmo-Somaj sect. Mr. Mazoomdar is a delegate to the Parliament of Religions, in which he delivered an address last week on his religion. His address yesterday was of unique interest. He is a man of pleasing address, with flowing beard and dark, bronzed face that presented a striking picture as he stood up in the pulpit before the immense throng that had gathered to hear him. He spoke in English with a slightly lisping accent. He began with the recitation of a prayer setting forth the praises of God. The prayer was in the Hindoo tongue and was chanted in musical tones while the preacher stood with hands and eyes uplifted. He spoke of the grandeur of humanity and the heaven-like and god-like attributes of man. "I spoke last Sunday," he said, "of the revelation of God in nature. But nature is blind and dead compared with the greater revelation of God in humanity. A household is a fragment; a nation is a fraction of humanity. God is too great, humanity is too great for our comprehension. It is the sublimest theme upon which the mind of man may dwell. This Parliament of Religions proves that man is in the one sanctuary of humanity. If all the prayers that are uttered could be recorded in one book it would be the greatest offering to God. Nowhere is God worshiped so profoundly as in America."

IN LINE WITH THEIR CREED.

Parliament Said to Emphasize Bases of Universalism and Unitarianism.

A mass-meeting of the Unitarians and Universalists in attendance upon the Religious Congresses was held last evening at St. Paul's Universalist Church, Thirtieth street and Prairie avenue. The attendance was large, among the audience being over 200 ministers and lay delegates. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner of Boston, the Rev. H. P. Hall of Lowell, Mass., the Rev. C. E. Nash of New York City, Dr. E. L. Rexford of Boston, and Dr. James N. Pullman of Washington, D. C. The meeting was unanimous in its opinion that Universalism has made a marked advance during the last twenty years and that the religious congresses have proved a useful factor in its favor. The great principles of the congresses—brotherhood and fellowship—are the chief principles, it was asserted, of the Universalist and Unitarian Churches. The various speeches created much enthusiasm and the meeting closed with a short address by Dr. H. W. Thomas.

MOHAMMED AND CHRIST COMPARED.

Points of Contrast and Contact in Their Teachings.

At the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Vincennes avenue and Thirty-sixth street, the Rev. George Washburn, President of Roberts College, Constantinople, delivered a discourse on "Points of Contrast and Contact Between Mohammedanism and Christianity." John Hutchinson of the famous Hutchinson family of singers sang two selections. Although nearing fourscore years Mr. Hutchinson's voice still retains to a remarkable degree the strength and clearness of tone that thrilled his hearers fifty years ago.

Dr. Washburn said in part:

The faith of Islam is based primarily upon the Koran, which is believed to have been delivered to the prophet at sundry times by the angel Gabriel, and upon the traditions reporting the life and words of the prophet, and secondarily upon the opinions of certain distinguished theologians of the second century of the Hegira. The great majority of the Mohammedans believe in the Koran. Notwithstanding the generally high tone of the Moslem code of morals, I think that the chief distinction between Christian and Moslem morality lies in their different conceptions of the nature and consequences of sin. There are many nominal Christians who lead lives as corrupt as any Moslems, but they find no excuse for it in the life of Christ. The general points of agreement are that we both believe that there is a supreme personal God; that we are bound to worship him; that



THE REV. GEORGE WASHBURN, D. D.

we are under obligations to lead a pious life; that the soul is immortal and that we shall be rewarded or punished in the futuae life for our deeds here; that God has revealed his will to the world through prophets and apostles, and that the holy scriptures are the word of God. Christianity finds its ideal man in the Christ of the gospels; the Moslem finds his in the Prophet of the Koran and the traditions. No true Moslem or Christian believes that these two great religions are essentially the same or that they can be merged into a common eclectic faith.

HOSE TURNED ON STREET PREACHERS.

Dr. Moody's Students and Others Drenched by an Unknown Person.

During the warm weather of the last few months the energetic students of the Rev. Dr. Moody's seminary have conducted open-air meetings each Sunday night at various places on the North Side. For this purpose a light wagon, with the name "Messenger" painted in gaudy letters on the side, was used. Last night they selected the corner of Erie and Clark streets at which to preach, and at 7 o'clock a crowd of nearly 500 persons gathered and became interested.

When the crowd had assumed large proportions and the young students had become enthusiastic in their utterances, some one in an adjacent second story window turned a hose upon the wagon and the people nearest it, a general stampede resulting. The water came from the second floor of Brand's Hall, and despite complaints from the clergymen the miscreant continued to throw the stream into the crowd.

Somebody called up the East Chicago Avenue Station and Inspector Schaack and seven officers responded. The disturber, however, had escaped. Formal complaint was instituted and this morning an investigation of the matter will be made. The people in the vicinity are very indignant over the affair.

Don't hesitate. You know the old saying, "He who hesitates is lost." When you know you are right, don't hesitate to say it. When you go to buy a bottle of Carter's Little Liver Pills don't hesitate to say you want "C-a-r-t-e-r-'s." Demand the genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

LEONIE SLAPS TEZERA

PRIESTESS OF ISIS CAUSES A SENSATION IN LUXOR TEMPLE.

A Pretty Mix-Up Among the Egyptians in Which Two Maidens of the Nile and a Cigarette-Smoking Lover Figure—Attendance at the Fair Sundays on the Increase—Irish Societies Make Grand Preparations for Hibernian Day—Work of the Emergency Hospital.

Sunday was an exciting day for the Ancient Temple of Luxor. Its sacred precincts were desecrated by an unseemly disturbance. In this edifice, where so many Egyptological souvenirs, descriptive pamphlets, wonderful tablets, mummies, and historical tombs are displayed for the edification of World's Fair visitors, there dwells an Egyptian maiden who gives each day hourly illustrations of the dances that were popular in the times of Rameses and Thi and Thothmes and Seti. Her name is Leonie, and they call her the "beautiful Priestess of Isis." Leonie is a comely person. There's no mistake about that. And she has the reputation of possessing an unusually angelic temper. But yesterday she lost part of it. To the astonishment of every witness to the act she slapped the face of Tezera, a girl engaged in the temple as ticket taker. This was the climax of an affair that had its beginning two days ago, and, as a result, Tezera will today, it is said, start back to the land whence she came.

Luxor, as everybody knows, is a part of the Egyptian Village on Midway Plaisance. But there is a wide difference between it and Cairo Street. The temple people profess to belong to a much higher class. Consequently a line of distinction, both as to conduct and custom, is drawn between the dwellers in the temple and in the street. Among the Arabs of Cairo Street Tezera has a dark skinned, cigarette-smoking lover whom she invited to call on her at the temple. He called. Secretary Bereketi of the Luxor Temple didn't like him or his cigarettes, and in pyrotechnical Arabic language told him that if he ever dared to set foot inside the doors of Luxor again he would "break his legs," a species of punishment that is said to have terrors in it for the average Egyptian sport. The young Arab lost no time in conveying this threatened destruction of his underpinning to Tezera. It made her furious. She at once jumped to the conclusion that the fair Leonie had been telling tales to the management. Then she is said to have begun to gossip about the priestess. This reached the Leonie's ears and that is why the temple was thrown into a state of excitement and turmoil yesterday morning.

Leonie hunted Tezera up and, it is said, accused her of slander. A few words passed between them, when Leonie suddenly led off with her right and gave Tezera an open-handed slap on the side of her face that could be heard throughout the temple. A bystander rushed between them. To insure harmony in the future Tezera, it is said, will be sent back to Egypt today.

SUNDAY ATTENDANCE IS INCREASING.

Midway Plaisance and the Art Building Attract Most of the People.

The Sunday attendance at Jackson Park is increasing. Yesterday's attendance was considerably larger than usual. Over 7,700 pay visitors had passed through the gates at 2 o'clock. This showed an improvement over former Sundays. Heretofore the attendance has been the largest after that hour. Horace Tucker says he thinks the increase yesterday was largely due to the fact that the question of Sunday opening has finally been settled by the courts. He also expressed an opinion that some attraction in the way of music would tend to bring out a great many more people without a solitary thing in motion, except on Midway too much solemnity pervades the White City. One hears nothing but the squacking of ducks and geese. A few of the electric launches and gondolas were floating about the lagoons yesterday and they seemed to be well filled with passengers, but, aside from these, there was no evidence of Exposition life in the scene. As a result Midway caught the throng. During the afternoon and evening that street was black with sight-seers. The Art Building was a center of attraction for scores all day long. Its rooms and halls were crowded with men and women who had evidently selected the day as the most appropriate time to look at the treasures on display there. The subject of reducing Sunday admissions to 25 cents was discussed by a great many. There was a division of opinion. The concessionaires on Midway favor the 25-cent rate, but there is a strong belief among officials that the Fair would not get as much money by so doing as it does now. Mr. Tucker said he was sure the attendance could not be doubled. His plan is to make a 25-cent admission after 6 p. m. every day and thus increase the attendance of night visitors.

The only State buildings open to the public yesterday were those of Michigan, Washington, and Vermont. The Maine Building was open to residents of Maine only.

Inside the Iowa State Building a force of decorators were at work arranging some surprises for the public Iowa days, Sept. 20 and 21. The interior decorations are to be of wheat and other grains and the outside will be covered with bunting surmounted by an immense eagle.

RYAN IS MARSHAL FOR IRISH DAY.

Four Hundred Delegates Make Plans for a Grand Celebration.

Over 400 delegates, representing ninety-nine Irish-American societies, met at Fitzgerald's Hall, Adams and Halsted streets, yesterday afternoon in response to a call issued by the Irish-American Council to discuss plans for the celebration of Irish day at the Fair Sept. 30. Timothy Ryan was chosen Marshal of the Day. Resolutions were passed asking business-men throughout the city to close their places of business and unite in celebrating. The Common Council and County Commissioners were also requested to close the municipal offices and coöperate. Bartle McCarthy, who is connected with the Irish Village at the Fair, sang several Irish songs, among them "Sweet Kittie Neil," the song which was written by Lady Aberdeen and which will be dedicated to her at the Irish day celebration. Speeches were made by John T. Keating, William Dillon, and the Rev. Father O'Sullivan of Nativity Church. Dillon spoke of the apparent unity of the Irish people, who he said had never been in as prosperous a condition as they are today. He deplored the recent troubles among the Irish, which he said had threatened to split the race. He predicted great success for Irish day at the Fair and a bright outlook for the Irish race. Among the prominent men present at the meeting were:

Col. F. T. Colly, Capt. John Byrne, Deputy Coroner Laurence Buckley, Assistant City-Prosecutor McArdle, Capt. John P. Coan, County Commissioner O'Connell, Richard Quinn, Frank Ryan, Cornelius O'Donnell, County Commissioner Kelly, and Edward Quinn. After the distribution of a quantity of posters advertising the Irish day celebration the meeting adjourned.

Representatives of Chicago lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen met yesterday to make arrangements for the order's day at the Fair, Oct. 27. Committees were appointed to report a program at another meeting to be held next Sunday. Ex-Sheriff Matson was made Chairman of the general committee.

FAIR EMERGENCY HOSPITAL WORK.

Cases Cared For by Exposition Doctors and Nurses Since May 1.

While it is one of the most important institutions connected with the Fair little has ever been said about the work of the Emergency Hospital. Under direction of Dr. John E. Owens the department devoted to caring for sick and injured people from the start has performed its duties most admirably. The staff of assistant surgeons is composed of Drs. W. H. Allport, N. R. Zeager, S. C. Plummer, and E. J. Edgerly, with J. L. Hillsmantel and W. C. Roughly as resident physicians, W. H. Gentles, Superintendent of Ambulances, and Miss M. R. Brown of St. Luke's Hospital, head nurse. She has at all times a corps of ten trained nurses under her command. They are changed every month so as to give others an opportunity to see the Fair. These nurses are selected from the best hospitals of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Baltimore, Boston, Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia, Toronto, and other large cities. Up to Saturday night 13,765 patients had been treated. Out of this number there were twenty deaths, three of them of victims of the Cold-Storage fire. The record of cases by months is as follows:

May	2,621
June	2,960
July	3,292
August	3,169
September (16 days)	1,717
Total	13,765

The big showing for May is due to the fact that a great many workmen were injured in various ways. The great majority of patients have, so the physicians say, been victims of indigestion, superinduced by irregular eating and change of diet. On hot days prostrations were quite numerous. July 4, with 170 cases, was the biggest day, and Sept. 14, last Thursday, Ohio day, furnished 151 ambulance calls. In May were 315, in June 406, in July 581, and in August 564.

Sales at the Midwinter Fair.

Only a limited amount of goods will be sold at the California Midwinter Exposition aside from articles manufactured on the grounds. American goods taken to the Exposition may be sold in limited quantities by American exhibitors, German goods by German visitors, and so with the French, Austrian, and other countries. The erection of innumerable counters, booths, and stands on the grounds has been prohibited. Dr. Ettare Candiana and C. Paogliana of the Italian Commission returned from San Francisco Saturday and gave the Italian exhibiters at the Fair an account of their visit to the coast city. While there they secured 20,000 square feet of space for an exhibit.

French Trade Unionists Coming.

Thirty-five trade unionists associated with the Paris Labor Exchange delegated to visit the World's Columbian Exposition and gather materials for a report on its industrial features will arrive in Chicago this morning. They were met and welcomed upon their arrival in New York by Baron de Bats, the French Commissioner. The delegates will be given a dinner whilst here by the French Commissioners. They will come and go at their pleasure, as did the French engineers who were here last week, and will remain in the country ten days.

To Suppress the Fakers.

After many unsuccessful efforts to shut them up the noisy fakers on Midway are finally to be suppressed. An order to that effect went forth from headquarters Saturday evening, and it will be enforced today. All the loud-voiced criers who have been stationed in front of theaters, dance-houses, and village entrances splitting the air with wild harangues must be called off this morning.

Can Wear Their Uniforms.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Gov. Philip W. McKenney and his full staff will leave here at 2 p. m. Monday in a special car for the World's Fair. This will be the first opportunity the members of his staff have had to wear the uniforms they purchased four years ago.

STEEL BUSINESS NEEDS PROTECTION.

Henry McCormick, However, Thinks the Tariff Can Be Reduced.

Henry McCormick of Harrisburg, Pa., is at the Auditorium Hotel. He is one of the wealthiest ironmasters in the Keystone State. His iron works at Steelton, Pa., in which his brother-in-law, Senator Don Cameron, has a large interest, is one of the largest in the country and gives employment to 7,000 men. Though his associates are nearly all Republicans Mr. McCormick is a Democrat and was for years the leader of the tariff Democrats of Pennsylvania, of which Sam Randall was the chief exponent. Speaking of the present tariff hearing before the Committee on Ways and Means Mr. McCormick said yesterday: "I am willing to leave the question to the patriotism of Congress. Respecting the iron interest I believe it can stand a reduction of the duties. Twenty years ago a high tariff was necessary to build up the iron manufacturing interests, but conditions have changed, and with the increased facilities of our plants there is no longer an excuse for a continuance of much of a tariff. We need a little yet, and I think Congress will do the right thing. I believe in a readjustment of the tariff every five years, taking off a little of it each time."

Of a different mold is ex-Congressman Neideringhous of St. Louis, who is at the Palmer House: "I have just come from Washington" said Mr. Neideringhous, "where I appeared before the Ways and Means committee and argued for the retention of the present duty on tin. Since the passage of the McKinley law the tinplate industry has become an important and a large one in this country, due entirely to the protection of that tariff. I was one of the first to engage in the tinplate business and know something about it. Under the present duty we make the tinplate from American rolled plate and sell the product at but little difference from the price of English plate before the tariff went into effect. The striking out of that tariff will strike down a great and prosperous interest. True, as the Democrats cried in the last campaign, the price of the workman's dinner pail would be reduced, but in reducing that one or two cents the workingman will have nothing to put in it."

Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve of New York, with his family, comprising Mrs. and Miss Gildersleeve, and son A. C. Gildersleeve, is staying at the Auditorium Hotel. Judge Gildersleeve was the famous best shot in the challenge shooting matches between the United States and England, Ireland, and Scotland in 1875. He has just spent two weeks in the Adirondack Mountains shooting and fishing and will occupy the next ten days in seeing the World's Fair. His son is A. C. Gildersleeve, a civil engineer in the employ of the New York Dock Department. He is also a member of the New York Athletic club and is the center rush for the football team which plays against the Chicago team today.

LIVELY FOOTBALL GAME TONIGHT.

Chicago Athletic Club Team to Play New York in the Stock Pavilion.

For the first time this season the Chicago Athletic club's football team will, Monday night, meet opponents worthy of its metal. These will be the members of the New York Athletic eleven. The game will be played by electric light in the Stock Pavilion. Last night the New York players arrived in town and put up in a hotel near the World's Fair. Today and tomorrow they will spend in seeing the sights of Chicago and Monday evening they will line up on the tanbark arena at the Fair grounds to contest football honors with Chicago's noted players. The game will be of the greatest interest to lovers of the sport. The teams are composed of veterans of the Eastern colleges, many of them with national reputations, and are as nearly matched as can be. The average weight of the Eastern eleven is 165 pounds and the rush line nearly 175 pounds. Chicago will be lighter in the line, but the Western players are equally skillful and lack in size may be made up by longer experience.

For New York Gildersleeve of Columbia College plays center rush, with Sanford (Yale, '92) left guard, and Slozenger right guard. Slozenger's weight is 190 pounds and he has made a reputation for himself on the New York Athletic club's team in years past. Bonner of Princeton's famous team of 1890 will play left tackle, with Crawford and Pope, a Canadian and new man respectively, left and right end rush. Behind the line New York will also be strong. W. C. Wurtemburg, quarterback on the Yale team of 1889, will hold the fullback's position. He is a wiry, nervy player, hard to stop in a rush, and what is known as a sure tackle. Besides him there are behind the New York's line the half-backs, Robertson and O'Connor, both tried men and hard runners. Duff of Princeton will play quarter-back. He is small, weighing only 140 pounds, but has had considerable experience in the big games down East and is capable of brilliant work.

Chicago's team, on the other hand, while perhaps the strongest put in the field this year, is far from perfect. The individual work as usual is splendid, but the players have not yet become shaken together sufficiently to allow of team work. In defense play Chicago will be particularly weak, but this may be made up for by the hard dashes of the backs. Alward and Stickney, as half-backs, leave little to be desired. As far as individual work goes, the same may be said of Donnelly at left end and of others on the team. But the men do not play together, and this has been painfully apparent in the preceding games.

The game tomorrow night, like the two previous contests, will be played by electric light. Elaborate arrangements have been made to illuminate the field. The game begins promptly at 8:30 and will consist of two halves of twenty minutes each, with a fifteen minutes' intermission. The game will have especial interest from the fact that the tactics of the two teams will differ materially. If Ames plays at full back for Chicago that team will adopt what is known as the open game—a great deal of kicking will be done. New York, on the other hand, relies a good deal on the work of its head rush line, and its aim will doubtless be to break through Chicago's center for short gains. The teams will be made up as follows:

New York.		Chicago.
Crawford,	Rushers.	Donnelly.
Bonner,		Smith.
Sanford,		Seixas.
Gildersleeve,		A. Sager.
Slozenger,		Thomas.
Tomlinson,		Culver.
Pope,		Hately.
Duff	Quarter-back	V. Harding.
H. O'Connor,	Half-backs.	H. O. Stickney.
W. P. Robertson,		H. Alward.
W. C. Wurtemburg	Full-back	K. Ames.

McClung, Captain Yale team 1892, won championship.

RACE WAR IMMINENT.

NEGROES NEAR NEW ORLEANS ARMING FOR A FIGHT.

Three Brothers of a Colored Murderer Hanged by a Mob—This Fact Stirs Their Friends to Warlike Indignation—Preachers in African Churches Urge Their Congregations to Wreak Vengeance—White Families Ordered to Leave—Crime That Gave Rise to the Trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—A race war here is imminent. Its first battle is expected at any moment. The trouble grows out of the lynching of the three brother of Roselius Julian, murderer of Judge Estopinal at Camp Parapet, last midnight. The bloody work of the mob was referred to in the sermons of most of the colored preachers of Carrollton, the upper suburb of New Orleans, this morning. Appeals for vengeance were made by many of the preachers, and if tonight passes without a race war in Jefferson Parish it will be a miracle.

Posses in Jefferson have been disarming negroes all day, but tonight the latter are assembling near Camp Parapet. They are coming in squads from the upper part of New Orleans, from Kenner, from the experiment farm at Metairie Ridge, and other centers of the negro population. At the same time several wagon-loads of white men armed with rifles have left the city to assist the Jefferson people. The whites living in the outlying parts of Jefferson have been ordered to leave their homes by the negroes and have obeyed.

The victims of the vengeance of the mob were three negro brothers named Julian, and the crime which they expiated in so summary a manner was the shielding of a fourth brother, Roselius Julian, who Friday afternoon shot Judge Victor Estopinal to death while trying him for a trivial offense, seriously wounded the Judge's son, and then made good his escape. The shooting occurred in the court-room. Officer Korber ran to assist the Judge and the negro made a dash across the grounds for his cabin. Just at this time August Estopinal, a son of the murdered man, gave chase to the man whom he had seen murder his father. The negro reached his cabin, and, coming out, fired two shots at the young man, who sought safety in a house. The negro made for the swamps in the rear of the city, and being perfectly familiar with them was soon in safe hiding. Posses were immediately organized and all night and all Saturday the surrounding country was searched. The mother, two brothers, and two sisters of the negro Roselius were arrested yesterday afternoon at the Black Ridge in the rear of the city by the city police and were then taken to the little jail on Judge Estopinal's place about Southport. Another brother was arrested later in the day in the same neighborhood and taken to the same jail.

About 11 o'clock last night twenty-five men, some armed with rifles and shotguns, came up to the jail and lit a lantern. They unlocked the door and then held a conference among themselves as to what they should do. Some were in favor of hanging the whole five, while others raised objections and insisted that only two of the brothers, the short one and the tall one, "Valsin" and "Bakile," should be taken out and strung up. This was finally agreed to, and several of the men went into the jail and brought out the two doomed negroes. They were hurried across to a pasture, 100 yards distant, and there asked to take their last chance of saving their lives by making a confession. The negroes made no reply. They were then told to kneel down and pray. One did so, the other remained standing; but both prayed fervently. The taller negro was then hoisted up. He remained hanging fully five minutes before the second one was hoisted. The shorter negro stood gazing at the horrible death of his brother without flinching. The mob then started back to the jail and took the third brother about a mile distant in the interior, and there he was hanged to a tree, his body hanging in full view of a morbid crowd during the day "as a warning to the negroes that they cannot go about killing white people," as one of the members of the mob put in. During the search for Julian Saturday one branch of the posse visited the house of a negro family in the neighborhood of Camp Parapet and, failing to find the object of their search, tried to induce John Willis, a young negro, to disclose the whereabouts of Julian. He refused to do so or could not do so and he was kicked to death by the gang.

Suicides in the German Army.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—There were 2,353 suicides in the German army, exclusive of Bavarian troops, in the ten years 1882-'92.

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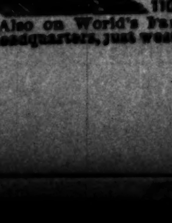
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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1893.

As to the Dream City the world seems to be thoroughly waked up at last.

If Chauncey M. Depew were really Chicago's boy Chicago would spank him.

By common consent the Rev. Joseph Cook is understood to be the Hon. Bill Holman of the Religious Congress.

Possibly the World's Fair may be kept open after Oct. 31, but Chicago will not guarantee the weather beyond that date.

Some of the Democratic editors are finding fault with the Hon. Tom Reed's pink shirt. If he wore wings and a halo he couldn't please the Democratic editors.

A New York paper says: "The Chicago River is the rottenest thing on earth." A dip in the waters of the Chicago River, dear friend, would purify the New York State Democratic machine immensely.

The Populists who want to send all the surplus produce of the West down the Mississippi, and through the Gulf of Mexico to Copenhagen, Denmark, have a most ridiculous reason for the step. They propose to punish the people of the Eastern States because the latter insist on the Westerners being paid in gold for their produce, which is just the kind of money they would get for the property if sent to Denmark, which is a gold bug kingdom. If they want to be paid in silver they should arrange to ship the produce to Mexico, or to some other land in which silver is the monometallic money. Instead of that they propose to open up direct trade with countries that have the gold standard, and do not believe in silver except for subsidiary coinage. Where is the consistency in that position?

Another page of this issue of The Tribune contains the replies made by numerous bankers within 500 miles of Chicago to a request for their views of the proposition to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State bank note circulation. No attempt was made to obtain opinions favoring this or that side of the question, so that the replies may be presumed to represent the average consensus of opinion on the subject. The sentiment is almost unanimously against the repeal of the tax and against the issue of State bank notes, the officials of State banks being fully as pronounced in this expression as are the officers of national banks. Many of the gentlemen interviewed still have a lively recollection of the mischiefs and miseries that resulted from the wildcat banking system that was the rule prior to the civil war and do not want to see any more of it, while the few who are inclined to look with favor on the proposal to repeal do so with the hope that in some mysterious way or other the wildcat could be shorn of its claws before being again let loose on the community. It is noteworthy that even in Western cities, where the desire for a State bank note circulation may be supposed to be extensively felt, the thing is spoken of with strong disapproval. Evidently the people who live and do business within 500 miles of Chicago do not want any more blue pup, wildcat, or red dog "in theirs," however it may be elsewhere.

Senator Daniel stated in his recent speech that Senator Voorhees said:

> The inter-State commerce of the United States was greater than all the foreign commerce and carrying trade of Great Britain, France, Austria, Germany, and Belgium. Let me remind him that in all that inter-State commerce the money used is silver. What international conference is wanted to settle the question? The American Senate is the place to settle it.

The money used in that inter-State commerce is not all silver. Only three-eighths of all the currency is silver. But that silver would not do the work it does by 40 per cent were it not for the fact that the country has its ancient gold standard still, and the silver, supported by gold, is enabled to do 40 per cent more work than it would if not thus supported. If gold were driven out, as the Virginia Senator desires, the inter-State commerce could and would be carried on with silver. That silver, however, would have only its bullion value as money, the same as in free coinage countries, and not its present artificial value. Hence "more money" would be required than at present. The total amount of money of all kinds now is $1,600,000,000, each dollar being worth 100 cents. To do the same amount of work 2,750,000,000 of 58-cent silver dollars would be needed. Where is the economy of that? And what will the condition of inter-State and all other commerce be while the country is shifting from the 100-cent dollar to the short dollar? And who will make good 40 per cent of loss on the six billions of deposits and loans to their owners by the change to the debased silver standard?

A person whose signature looks something like "Alfred Deatone," who omits to give his residence, and who, from some wild remarks he makes, is evidently a "Georgeite" faddist, finds fault with a statement in a recent Tribune editorial to the effect that there is no monopoly in land, as millions of acres are always for sale cheap. He says:

> Well, now, this is rich. No land monopoly in this country, whose people are killing each other in a wild scramble to get a piece of the Cherokee Strip—fighting like hogs around a trough because of the knowledge that even there thousands will be left without land the day after the opening.

If single taxers had the normal use of their brains, or if they ever stopped to think, they would see the extraordinary difference between competition for a freehold farm and a tenant farm. There is a rush for the former and none for the latter, though there are more farms which men can get by paying rent for them than there are in fifty Oklahomas.

This rush for freeholds, this eagerness to get a fee simple title to land, is the best evidence of the absurdity of the Georgeite doctrine. If the government were to say to the people who are waiting expectantly on the verge of the Cherokee Strip that it expected them to pay yearly to the United States the full rental value of the land they took up they would all clear out and go home, saying that they could get all the land they wanted on those terms now by paying to the owners of Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, or Illinois farms the rents they asked for them. What the Cherokee Strip people want is to become freeholders and not tenants of any landlord, whether individual or State.

SOME INKLING OF THE WATTERSONIAN TARIFF.

The patient prodding of some months has had its effect and Mr. Watterson has been prevailed on to give an expectant Congress some idea as to what sources the government revenue should be obtained from, and also has vouchsafed an inkling of his tariff policy.

He thinks that "four hundred millions ought to be enough under an honest administration of the government to cover the public expenditure." But the last Democratic House appropriated over five hundred millions while preaching economy and reform. Economy is one of those virtues, however, which Democrats praise but never practice.

Of his four hundred millions Mr. Watterson proposes to raise a part by internal revenue taxes. He says "one hundred and fifty millions can be got off whisky and tobacco." So says David A. Wells, but he proposes to increase the duty on beer, which Mr. Watterson seems to intend to relieve of duty altogether. It is very generous in a Kentuckian to offer to take the tax off beer and leave it on whisky, but the government cannot afford to make the sacrifice of thirty-two millions of revenue. Mr. Watterson proceeds:

> Fifty millions more can be got off a well regulated income tax, adjusted so as in no way to vex the poor, but to come from those who are abundantly able to pay it.

The "poor" are the Southerners. Those who are "abundantly able to pay" are the Northerners. Mr. Cobb of Alabama and other Southern confederates declare frankly in Congress that their friendliness for an income tax is because it will hit Northern capital and industry and leave the South untouched. They think that such a measure would be in the direction of "getting even" with the North for the war in which the South came out second best. As Mr. Watterson does not avow such motives, it would not be fair to charge him with them. He may favor an income tax because it is English, you know, or because it will call for the creation of a vast Federal inquisitorial machine whose offices will be created in all parts of the country and thus provide fat places for thousands of Democratic "workers."

The editor of the *Courier-Journal* will find, however, that there are limits to the subserviency of Northern Democratic politicians. They are not ready to be doughfaces where their own pocketbooks and those of their constituents are to be picked. They know how unpopular an income tax would be and how it would injure the employers of labor first and the employés second, and beat every Congressman north of Mason and Dixon's line who voted for it. The unanimous Republican opposition fortified by that of Northern Democrats will defeat the Southern scheme, and Mr. Watterson will have to get his fifty millions from something else. It is better that beer should be taxed than that an odious and injurious income tax should be imposed on the wage fund.

Then Mr. Watterson comes to the tariff. He says:

> Two hundred million dollars of revenue can be got off fifty simple items as far as possible noncompetitive; no schedules; no classifications, and *no free list;* everything not specified and taxed, free, of course; *tea, sugar, and coffee taxed.*

This is not quite clear. Only three of the "fifty simple items" are named. It may be assumed that foreign spirits, fermented liquors, wines, and tobacco may be added, making seven simple items. Duties as low as one cent a pound on sugar, five cents on coffee, and ten cents a pound on tea, and the present duties on imported tobacco, spirits, etc., would produce about a hundred millions. What are the forty-three other "simple items" which will produce the remaining hundred millions? Or if Mr. Watterson favors replacing the old tax of two cents a pound on sugar he would need some sixty millions more of revenue to make the 400 millions which itself would leave a deficit of 100 millions under Democratic rule.

If by "simple items" he means woolens, silks, linen, iron and steel, nails, glass, earthenware, leather goods, and similar articles, then his tariff project is comparatively easy to understand. He is aiming at a reproduction of the Walker tariff of 1846 with protective duties something over one-half what they are now.

Such a low protective tariff would answer provided the workingmen would accept a reduction of wages in proportion to the decrease of the duties. But before they do that there will be tremendous kicking. The manufacturers are perfectly willing to sell their goods for less if it costs equally less to make them. All they insist on is a fair profit. They do not propose to eat up their capital to pay workmen high protective wages under a free trade tariff.

If Mr. Watterson and the Democrats in Congress are satisfied that the workingmen who voted for Mr. Cleveland "and reform" last year will accept heroically the lower wages which low tariff duties will pay then let them go ahead and try their "tariff reform" experiment. But suppose the workmen do not display a spirit of Christian resignation in accepting lower wages, but kick lustily at next year's election. What does Mr. Watterson think the status of the Democratic party in the North will be then after the returns come in and his party is overwhelmed in defeat worse even than the Republicans suffered in 1890?

THE AMERICA'S CUP DEFENDER.

For forty years the American yachtsmen have held the America's Cup against all their English and Scotch competitors. The last race was in 1887, when the Volunteer beat the Scotch Thistle so handsomely. After six years of misunderstanding the race soon will be on again and Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, built on the same lines as the Genesta, with some modern American improvements, is on its way across the ocean to make the effort to carry back the cup to England. The contest evidently will be a close one, for the Valkyrie is the ablest and fastest boat the English ever have sent over here. It has beaten everything afloat over there at a time when all the crack yachts have been engaged in matches. The Valkyrie has made an average speed of twelve miles over a forty-five mile course, which is a record hard to beat, and upon one occasion it covered a fifty mile course in three and a quarter hours, which is much faster than the best speed yet made by the Colonia and Vigilant.

Four American sloops, the Colonia and Vigilant, Herreshoff boats built at Bristol, R. I., and belonging to the New York Yacht club, and the Pilgrim and Jubilee, Boston boats, already have contended for the honor of defending the cup. In the first race the Colonia won. In the second the Vigilant won, defeating the Colonia by six minutes and thirteen secudso and leaving the other two sloops out of the race and miles astern. Judging the Vigilant by its admirable performances in a strong breeze and sea as well as by its ability in moderate weather it was selected for the honor of meeting the Valkyrie. The Vigilant is a New England built boat constructed by the Herreshoffs for a syndicate headed by Commodore Edwin D. Morgan of the New York Yacht club. It is a center-board yacht and purely American in all its lines. Its dimensions are: Length over all, 128 feet; on the water line, 86.34 feet; beam, 26 feet, and draught, 13.5 feet, and it will be sailed by Capt. William Hansen, an old Norwegian skipper who for many years past has had command of racing yachts, both sloops and schooners. A description of the Vigilant says:

> It is peculiar to itself in several respects. In the first place it represents the beamy center-board type, just as the Colonia stands for the keel boat pure and simple. Again it introduces a novelty in the form of a Tobin bronze underbody, and, lastly, it carries the largest sail spread of the quartet and the largest, in fact, ever bent on a racing sloop in this country. The use of the Tobin bronze, John B. Herreshoff says, gives an advantage of five or ten minutes in a thirty-mile race. It carries its enormous sail area with ease, standing up well under mainsail, staysail, jib, and working topsail, is very quick in stays, and is a powerful windward boat.

Judging from the performances of both yachts the forthcoming race will be the most stoutly contested of all the series. For forty years the English have been beaten in this memorable struggle and beaten with ease. The highest professional skill of the New England yacht builders has been brought to bear upon the Vigilant, and if it wins the race it will be another tribute to New England marine architectural ability, for, though it is owned in New York it is produced in New England, as all the American cup winners have been since the America brought it over here.

FREE SILVERITES NOW AND IN 1890.

Senator Lindsay may not be a brilliant speaker but he certainly is an effective one. He dealt the Senatorial free silverites last Friday some of the hardest blows they have yet received by quoting from their assertions made three years ago, when the Sherman law was being considered in Congress. At that time those gentlemen who are now fighting to hinder its repeal were moving heaven and earth to prevent its passage. Senator Lindsay thought he might find some interesting material by searching the debates of 1890, and he was not mistaken.

Senator Vest of Missouri has broken away from his party platform, which demands the repeal of the Sherman law, because according to him the repeal of that law will be the "demonetization" of silver, but it appears that the Missouri Senator said in 1890 that the passage of the Sherman law meant "the demonetization of silver absolute and unqualified." If silver was demonetized three years ago it cannot be demonetized now, but the repeal bill would remonetize it. If Mr. Vest was right then he is wrong now. If he was wrong then he is not to be trusted now. Under no circumstances is Mr. Vest a safe guide.

Senator Vest said three years ago that the passage of the Sherman act "would be an absolute stoppage of the standard silver dollar." Three years have proved the contrary to be the case. Now Vest says the standard dollar's existence will be imperiled if the law which he said would destroy it is repealed! On the surface it would seem very much as if Vest were a most volatile and changeable mortal. A weather cock or jumping-jack demagogue.

The Kentuckian found that the long-winded silverite, Senator Morgan, said in 1890 that the Sherman law "was more demonetizing than the act of 1873," the act which has been denounced for so many years as a "crime" and a "conspiracy," because it prevented resumption on the debased silver standard. Yet that same Senator is now opposing the repeal of the law which he looked on in 1890 as the abomination of desolation. How has he come to love what he hated then? The Kentucky Senator finds that Jones of Nevada thinks the repeal bill is designed to kill the standard silver dollar, which is his joss. Yet in 1890 that Senator agreed with Vest that the Sherman law would smother the silver dollar. But it still lives.

Though these free silver men may seem, judged by these quotations from their speeches, to be the most inconsistent men in the United States, nothing is more clear than that they have worked steadily for free coinage and the debased silver standard and the expulsion of gold. They may have altered their methods but never their purpose. They were against the Sherman law three years ago because they hoped that if it were defeated they could secure free coinage of cheap silver dollars. They are for that law now because they see that free coinage cannot be had, but that if the Sherman law is retained on the statute books the slump to the silver standard will come inevitably in a short time. If free silver were offered them they would abandon their obstruction in a minute.

Senator Lindsay's resurrection of the assaults made on the Sherman law by Vest, Morgan, and others is timely, not as showing their inconsistency but as revealing unmistakably the reason for their present devotion to that law and making it plain beyond dispute that everything they say or do is said or done to drive gold out and get a bad dollar and the silver standard. They would change their coats daily, would deny this week what they swore to last week, if it helped them to get the cheap dollar. They think all means permissible so they can change the American money standard from the 100-cent gold to the 58-cent silver dollar.

WHAT JONES OF ARKANSAS WANTS.

Senator Jones of Arkansas stands a little higher in point of honesty than his free silver associates in the Senate. Most of them call themselves "bimetallists," even when they are in the act of making free coinage monometallist speeches. The Arkansas Senator does not seek to cloak his desire to bring the country down to a monometallic silver currency and 58-cent dollars. He said in his speech Friday that he would not vote to repeal what he considered the only good provision of the Sherman law, "leaving its iniquities in full force." Chief among those iniquities which he wishes to get rid of must be the declaration that it is "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such other ratio as may be provided by law." But for that declaration of policy, faithfully carried out by Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, there would have been a slump to the silver standard before this time and the country would be even worse off than it was in the days of fluctuating greenbacks, which were endured as one of the consequences of the rebellion war.

Senator Jones is willing to repeal that clause of the law and leave the rest standing, or to repeal the whole law and substitute free silver coinage. He is willing to pursue any course which will give his dishonest Arkansas constituents cheap dollars to cheat the men who have advanced them good money on their crops, and to cheat their colored field hands with bad dollars. It is impossible to compromise with such men. They will accept nothing but dollars which are below par, and that is what the other side cannot give under any circumstances. The Joneses want the single-silver standard. Their honest-money opponents insist on retaining the gold standard, which the country has always had for 100 years. There is no room for compromise there. Jones knows it. So do all the members of the Senate. What is the use then of compromise propositions which are as much a waste of time as attempts to draft a religious creed satisfactory to Bob Ingersoll, the Pope, and the Presbyterian Church?

THE TEN PER CENT BANK TAX.

The circular addressed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to collectors and agents in his department in relation to certificates of deposit is exciting much interest in financial circles. The Commissioner takes the ground that certificates of deposit payable in the money or the currency of the United States, and carrying title in their circulation from hand to hand, being paid out and used for circulation in lieu of the money of the United States, are taxable. Hence he instructs his subordinates to inquire as to the amount of such issues and report them for assessment of the taxes incurred.

The ruling is made under the law which provides for a tax of 10 per cent on all bank notes issued by other than national banks. Of course it does not apply to pieces of paper which circulate by indorsement. They are not money in the usual sense of the word. But it covers the issues of such certificates as have been proposed to help in moving the cotton crop of the Southern States, some of which are reported to have been put out already. Whether or not it applies to the clearing-house certificates which have been issued in large amounts in New York and some other Eastern cities may have to be determined by the courts. Probably it could be argued successfully that the certificates themselves have not passed from hand to hand as money and therefore do not come under the law, but the case may be different with some of the other paper issued by those banks, intended to meet as far as possible the demand for United States currency while the latter was not immediately available. From the reading of the order it is evident that it includes all certificates of deposit which are negotiable without the signatures of the several parties through whose hands it passes, and it is an open question if the drafts of a bank can escape taxation under this ruling, though payment may be resisted in the case of all such paper issued before the promulgation of the order by the Commissioner.

It is understood the tax of 10 per cent would be collectable on the aggregate of certificates for the year, if at all. Of course this would be so little short of "ruinous" that no bank would want to issue such paper in future. The 10 per cent tax would be in addition to the 6 per cent interest charged up against the clearing-house certificates and to the cost of issuing other paper coming under the terms of the law. Hence the effect of the law must be to stop such issues, and it is well the case is dealt with promptly instead of permitting the law to be widely and extensively broken before attention is called to the fact. Also, no hardship will be done by the requirement that the law shall be observed in the future so long as it stands on the statute books. For the money market is working decidedly easier in city and country. The New York Clearing-House Association is reported to have begun the retirement of its certificates, and money is being sent out freely from this and other cities to aid in moving the crops. So there is not necessarily the suspicious motive behind the order which is hinted at by some—namely: a desire to make the 10 per cent tax odious and induce its speedy repeal. But whether so or not the issuance of the order ought not to be found fault with. A law should be observed and enforced so long as it is a law, and no friend of order and good government will desire to see infractions winked at by the officials whose sworn duty it is to see that all laws are put and kept in force.

THE LAST RUSH FOR PUBLIC LANDS.

With a mighty rush Saturday last at the signal of the troopers' carbines thousands of people, men and women, on foot and on horseback, in wagons and on steam trains, swarmed across the border and poured all over the Cherokee Strip to locate quarter-sections or town lots among the 6,000,000 acres opened to settlement by the government. It was the survival of the fittest. The strong and active got there. The weaker ones were left far behind, sank down exhausted, or were trampled upon by the mad crowd. This week farms will be started, new towns will spring up, and the long unsettled strip will be the scene of varied activities.

This will be the last rush of home-seekers and land-speculators this country will witness, since it is the last distribution of land that can be made. All the arable lands of the government now are gone. There can be no more distributions until the Indians of the Indian Territory can be prevailed upon to sell their spare lands after reserving sufficient for their farms. There are about 32,000 square miles left, located in the eastern, which is the best, part of the old Territory. It would be much better for the Indians if they could be prevailed upon to take up farms in severalty and sell the remainder of their lands to the government, and then after the Territory is settled up by whites admit it as a State. This disposition of the Indian Territory, however, will not be an immediate one. The Indians are shrewder in real estate matters than they used to be. They have learned a good deal by experience, and the Indians of that Territory particularly are worldly wise. Whenever they decide to sell they will charge high prices for their land, and thus the government will not be able to offer the land for white settlement at moderate prices. Thus the process of necessity will be a slow one. The Cherokee Strip opening was the last opportunity for free homes. There is left a large area in the Sioux Reservation up north, and there are other bits of land here and there, but they are dry, bad lands and of no use for arable purposes except by irrigation, but irrigation is a very expensive matter and it will not pay to go into it at present. The days of land rushing are over. Those who got their farms and town lots in the Cherokee Strip were lucky.

WELLS' REVENUE SCHEME.

The proposition by Mr. David Wells for increasing the national revenues may be thus stated: Leaving the whisky tax unchanged at 95 millions, he would increase the beer tax from 32 to 64 millions by doubling it, and increase the tobacco tax from 32 to 60 millions. This would raise the internal revenue from 159 to 219 millions, or about 24 millions more than the ordinary expenses of the government, including interest on the public debt, but excluding pensions and the sugar bounty. He argues that the tax on spirits is already more than 300 per cent, which is a good reason why it should not be increased, while the tax on beer is only about 20 per cent, which is less than the tax on most other articles from which revenue is derived. And he holds that there was no financial reason for reducing the tobacco taxes in the last ten years, and no political reason except as to leaf tobacco. In regard to beer Mr. Wells believes that an addition of $1 per barrel, amounting to one-fifth of a cent on each half pint, would fall entirely on the retailers or the brewers, of whom the retailers are agents, and could be well borne by them, as the ratio of beer saloons to the population shows that the profits must be very great. It is pointed out that the tax on beer has never been increased since the tax was imposed thirty years ago, and has not been reduced since 1865. In that year it yielded a revenue of only $3,657,181, while in the fiscal year ending in 1893 it yielded $31,962,743, the revenue from it having increased ninefold while the population has not quite doubled. The per capita consumption of beer in the United States has risen from 1.86 gallons in 1863 to 16.03 gallons in 1893, and it does not appear to be displacing spirits, the per capita consumption of which is 1.48 gallons, against 1.07 gallons in 1878.

THE SILVER GRUB CONSPIRATORS.

Senator Pugh has admitted that he and his associates in the Senate who want silver monometallism are determined to act as obstructionists in opposing the will of the people. In his speech of Monday he said:

> It is the determined and unalterable purpose of the opponents of repeal to stand upon their convictions of public duty and fidelity to their pledges to the people whom they represent and who have honored them with their confidence on this vital question until physical strength is exhausted and the power of speech is left to no Senator to prevent the success of the conspiracy denounced by John G. Carlisle as equal in its consequences to war, pestilence, or famine.

This is a clear-cut, deliberate avowal of intention on the part of an individual calling himself a Democrat, but who is really a Populist. In it the Senator hurls defiance at the popular will, the Democratic platform, and the head of the party, to-wit: President Cleveland. The declaration shows Mr. Pugh to be a Weaverite Populist. What he and his kindred filibusters propose to do is to stand as obstructionists in the Senate for the purpose of keeping up as long as possible the issuance of a vast quantity of silver paper each month unbacked by gold and unprotected from a slump down to the commercial value of silver. He wants to keep up these issues of silver paper till they force the country down to the debased silver standard, where the currency unit would be less than 60 per cent of its present value. And in order to secure this nefarious end he is determined to put a deadlock on the Senate to block the wheels of government, to keep business in the slough of depression, and to run the risk of forcing another panic with worse results than the one from which the country has begun to recover, but has not so far regained its strength as to be past imminent danger of a collapse.

That is the kind of man Senator Pugh of Alabama is. He is deliberately conspiring against the peace and prosperity of the people, and tries to escape the odium of the position by alleging that others are conspiring without being able to adduce a shadow of substantiation for the claim. He is acting like the fellow who cries "Stop thief!" in a crowd for the purpose of diverting attention from himself and confederate till they can get clear with the booty. There has been no conspiracy among the bankers or the people except what may be likened to the common effort in a crowd to escape to a place of safety when in danger of attack by a party of guerrillas organized to loot and plunder wherever they can. The silver monometallists, with whom Senator Pugh of Alabama has cast in his lot because he hopes it will clear the way to a Populist fiat currency worth far less than half-worth silver dollars would be, constitute that band of guerrillas, seeking to rob the people and make them bow down prostrate before their silver idol. And Senator Pugh is in what is for him "good company."

THE IMPORTERS DOWN ON THE MANUFACTURERS.

For some days the Committee on Ways and Means has been listening to the stories of New York importers who want the duties on imports lowered, and of manufacturers who want them left as they are. The committee is by no means through, but will devote more time to manufacturers and importers, though knowing exactly that what each side will say will be contradicted by the other. The minds of the members of the committee are made up and will not be swayed one way or the other by the statements made. Thus these hearings are rather farcical, but it has been the practice to have them for nearly thirty years. That may be why the Democratic members of the committee are willing to listen so patiently and so long to men who appear before them to argue that those protective duties which the Democratic platform says are "unconstitutional and a robbery" are constitutional and beneficial and should be retained. It would be a saving of time, however, and more practical if the committee would state first what kind of a bill it intended to introduce and what changes it proposed making. Then those manufacturers whose industries might not be affected seriously would not take up the time of the committee, while those who were hard hit might state their case and appeal for relief. At present representatives of all interests are flocking to Washington because they have not the least idea what the intentions of the committee are—whether there is to be a free trade bill or one making mild reductions of some duties. The committee should declare its policy.

Gen. Lew Wallace's new book shows that his Ben Hur vein is practically inexhaustible.

Engineer Ferris is mounting to the top of fortune's wheel, and everybody who admires patience, pluck, and skill is glad of it.

Queen Victoria has been photographed 634 times, but no artist has ever had the hardihood to tell her to try to look pleasant.

And all these weary weeks the United States Senate persists in ignoring the fact that time is worth more than silver.

At this time of year we prefer to have the lake breeze blow lakeward.

Kansas City, we trust, has cooled down by this time.

Next Thursday will be Iowa day and we place unhesitatingly on record the prediction that it will be a great and tremendous day.

As we understand it, Mr. John Boyd Thacher will cease to have any official connection with the Exposition after Oct. 31. The exhibiters may possibly be in favor of keeping it open a while longer to see how it feels.

Is there any good reason, by the way, why every picture in the Art Building at Jackson Park should not be plainly labeled? The ordinary visitor has not the leisure to refer to a catalogue every time he wishes to know the name of a painting, and the ordinary visitor has his rights.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore is a courageous woman. She told the Bostonians the other day in a lecture that Chicago is becoming the center of art and culture of the Western world, and is destined soon to surpass Paris in the beauty of its adornment. So it is, so it is. Truth is mighty and must prevail.

Gov. Altgeld's Monomania.

Kansas City *Times* (Dem.): Gov. Altgeld has called attention to his monomania for anarchy more forcibly than ever by having his 17,000-word pardon printed and distributed widely in Chicago. Since the Governor's very sensible speech Labor day the country had been hoping that he had entirely recovered, but it seems that a relapse has set in. It is not often that one act serves to blot an otherwise fair political career, but if Mr. Altgeld can recover from the wretched name which this Anarchist business has given him it will form one of the greatest wonders of the age.

Not Built That Way.

New York *Commercial:* Southern Brigadiers are in the saddle, but the North is not exactly on the run.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

If Annie Lewis could find an adequate and suitable vehicle to develop her peculiar talents there is no reason why she should not speedily become the leading soubret actress on our stage. Her work is well tempered, her manner is fresh yet never boisterous, her personality is pleasing, and her singing is equal to the rather indifferent demands that would be placed upon it. Last season, when she appeared in that hodgepodge of inanity and cheap sensation, "A Nutmeg Match,' it was with regret that we saw undeveloped but none the less true talent thrown away. This season she has struck nearer the mark, but she is still grievously distant from her rightful estate. She has jumped out of the frying pan of sensation into the fire of nonsense. "The Dazzler," which, in its fourth season's dress, was presented at the Haymarket last night, is not a good farce, although in it clever farce-players are not lacking. It has no story to tell, but one need not be disappointed for a story as not expected. Its horseplay is pointless and inane. Its attempts at wit fall short of the mark. Its absurdities have not the redeeming feature of the ridiculous. Under such conditions Miss Lewis is merely wasting another season while she is attempting to instil humor and life into the rôle of Kittie Starlight. That she does not succeed is the fault of the manufacturer of the material with which she works—material which, apparently, was contributed by several people, not one of whom knew what the other was about.

Joseph A. Ott, who plays the part of Ezekiel Pipes, was as grotesque as ever. Albert Hart, an entertaining farce actor, once with James T. Powers, contributed to the rush and fun, and John P. Curran tried to make a witty Irishman out of lines that did not contain the vestige of wit. The remainder of the company was not taxed severely by the farce, although a number of young women lent pretty faces to the scenes. The performance was somewhat marred by the failure of a part of the company's baggage to reach the city in time for the performance. In the absent trunks was the orchestra music, therefore the accompaniments to the musical features were unsatisfactory. Tonight these faults will be corrected.

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Three down town theaters were open to English spoken drama last night, but the stock of local amusements was made none the richer in novelties for that reason. One need grumble but little longer at present conditions, however. Two weeks more and nothing but the two specialties will remain to suggest the monotony from which theatricals are just emerging. Monotony is a term which can be used only by those who have spent the summer in the city. To the people from the small towns and the country who are swarming over Chicago there is variety to be found in Chicago theatricals, to them before unknown. Upon this "variety" they feasted last night. Uncle Josh Whitcomb in "The Old Homestead," at McVicker's, was enjoyed quite as much as if he had not talked the identical lines steadily for eight or nine seasons. Eddie Foy and Ada Deaves were revelations to the jam of people at the Chicago Opera-House, although they have made their jokes about Halsted street and Mayor Carter Harrison through some six hundred and fifty performances. In the same manner the eccentricities of "Peaceful Valley" breeding were a great source of amusement to the distinctly out-of-town crowd at the Grand Opera-House, although Sol Smith Russell has played his part so long his friends sometimes call him Hosea Howe by mistake. Visitors out on a hunt for diversion wandered up to the front of the Auditorium, the Columbia, and Hooley's, peered into their darkened lobbies, and then wandered farther on in their quest. Tonight these theaters will all be open, with "America" at the Auditorium, "The Charity Ball" at the Columbia, and "The Middleman" at Hooley's. Charles Frohman's stock company finished at the Schiller Saturday night, and tonight Charles and Rose Coghlan enter with Sardou's "Diplomacy." It is safe to prophesy that both the stars and the play will receive a rousing welcome.

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The North Side theaters responded feebly to the call for novelty and offered a new musical farce and an old sensational melodrama. The first was a breezy little skit designed by J. A. Frazer Jr. of this city to fit the talents of Miss Freddie Huke, one of the latest of young women to succumb to the tempting glamours of a soubrette's life. She is well equipped physically for her line of work, as she possesses a pretty face and a certain dash in her manner. As an actress she has much to learn. Her present engagement is at the Windsor. The Clark Street Theater introduced to the North Side the Newell brothers in "The Operator," with its tiresome array of stolen wills, dark deeds, train wrecks, hair-breadth escapes, and the usual paraphernalia of sensational melodrama. The crowd at both performances was great in numbers as well as enthusiasm.

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The music halls on the Lake-Front, the Trocadero and Grotto, offered excellent vaudeville bills to large audiences last night. At the Grotto the Rhondda Valley Glee club, numbering thirty-five members, from Old Wales began an engagement and thereby strengthened the program at that place. Samson and Sandow on their respective stages, the one the "strongest man on earth," the other the "marvel of the nineteenth century," continue to put up heavy weights and do other feats of strength, as well as offer fabulous sums of forfeit money to be given to the one who can vanquish them. If these latter-day giants would stop their chin exercise, unite their interests, and compare their respective accomplishments they might share thanks and favor from a public tired of their aimless boastings.

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Miss Jane Stuart, who will be pleasantly remembered here as one of the members of John Stetson's company in "The Crust of Society" and previous to that time as one of the organization headed by William H. Crane, will be Felix Morris' leading support this season in his initial starring tour. The step in the advance which Miss Stuart has taken is a long one and due entirely to the marked ability of the young actress. She will play six parts altogether, one of which is Margery in "The Rough Diamond." Mr. Morris' company at present is gathered in Rochester, N. Y., where rehearsals are in progress. Its season will open at the Schiller Theater Monday evening, Oct. 2.

"A Kentucky Girl" is the bill which opened the new week at the Empire yesterday. The leading members of the company are a railroad bicycle, a handcar, a papier maché train of cars, and a few broken railroad bridges. There are villains who operate these important adjuncts and where there is a villain there must be a suffering heroine. She is Sadie Hasson, and of her it can be said that she sustains the chief work of the play—next to the mechanical contrivances. A houseful of people went wild twice yesterday when the heroine on a railroad bicycle eluded the pursuit of the villain mounted on a hand car.

The local German stock company of the Schiller Theater began its regular fall season last evening, presenting for the first time in Chicago Dr. Oscar Blumenthal's comedy drama "Die Grosze Glocke" ("The Great Bell"). The occasion was of double interest, as it was the vehicle of the début of Miss Louise von Posgah of the Court Theater at Braunschweig. The company appeared at excellent advantage, and its acting was witnessed by a crowded house. Hereafter Sunday evenings at the Schiller will be devoted to German performances.

Havlin's experienced the red letter day of the new season yesterday. Barney Ferguson, the leading spirit in "McCarthy's Mishaps," made his reappearance in the old farce, written up to date, and full enough of life and spirits to make it enjoyable to the crowds who frequent the outside theaters. Mr. Ferguson's support is about the same as last season.

Two large audiences were at the Casino yesterday to witness the antics and hear the songs of Col. Jack Haverly's minstrel company. The list of catchy songs this week is unusually large. It includes "Hearts," "When I was a Boy," "Turn of de Tide," "Dodo," "Midway Plaisance," "The Song of the Ferris Wheel," and others.

Miss Annie Cameron, who has been heard in light opera in the Chicago theaters, has succeeded Miss Russell as Bigotry in "America" at the Auditorium. The chorus has lately been materially strengthened. The Schaffers continue to be the marvels of the elaborate production.

Manager Gustav Frohman, who is here in charge of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," soon leaves for the East to direct the tour of Oscar Wilde's play, "Lady Windemere's Fan," which he brings back to the Schiller this fall with a strong cast.

The May Russell Burlesque and Novelty company headed by Pauline Batchellor began a two weeks' engagement at the Madison Street Opera-House yesterday afternoon. The bill is divided between burlesque and vaudeville.

Arthur Byron, a bright young actor and a son of Oliver Doud Byron, lately with Sol Smith Russell, has joined Felix Morris' company, with whom he appears at the Schiller as leading man in repertory Monday, Oct. 2.

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New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—This will be a dull week in theatricals as to new matter, an exceptionally dull one for this lively time of the year. The only novelties for tomorrow are, "A Temperance Town" at the Madison Square and "The Power of Gold" at the People's. The Lyceum players are to come home early in November to act in "An American Duchess," which Clyde Fitch has rewritten from the French. The stock company at the Empire will begin its winter season about the same time in "The Younger Son," derived by David Belasco from a recently successful German drama, but which, in its Americanized form, is likely to contain so much of Mr. Belasco's own work as to prove an exceptionally strong piece. There will be a new Columbus in "1492" at Palmer's tomorrow night in the person of John Peachey, an English tenor. Another newcomer in town this week is Harriet Vernon, a beautiful woman well known in the London music halls. She will appear at Koster & Bial's. Chauncey Olcott has obtained a divorce from his wife. Robert Livingston Cutting is to act another season with his wife, Minnie Seligman, but his rôles are to be unimportant. Richard Mansfield will, after all, play at Herrmann's Theater. He will begin his season there Oct. 9 with "Beau Brummel," which will be followed by Henry A. Adams' new play, "Gentleman Waifs." "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" will be presented by the Kendals at the Star Oct. 9. A play in which peculiar interest is felt is "Walker, London," in which James T. Powers will act this season. It is the first dramatic work of James Barrie and has achieved a remarkable London success. Helen Barry has given up her stage aspirations. Agnes Lane has disagreed with Mr. Mansfield and retired from his company. The most recent important theatrical event in America is the return of Henry Irving with his whole company for the presentation of new and old plays in his repertory. He has begun his tour in San Francisco and will cross the continent slowly, getting to New York in time to open the Abbey Theater in December.

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.

The first of the three concerts to be given today, programs of which have been announced, will be Harrison M. Wild's organ recital in Festival Hall at 12 o'clock noon. At 1 o'clock p. m. the first of a series of popular concerts will be given in Music Hall. The Max Bendix String Quartet, Max Bendix, violinist; William H. Sherwood, pianist, and Mlle. Nikita will appear. This evening at 7 o'clock the Chicago Columbian Chorus of 1,000 voices under the direction of William L. Tomlins and assisted by Ben Davies, tenor, and Clarence Eddy, organist, will be heard in concert in Festival Hall. The Exposition band music for the day is as follows: Brand's Cincinnati Band, lake-front, 1 to 4 p. m. and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.; Liesegang's Chicago Band, Administration Square, 2 to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.; Elgin Band, J. Hecker conductor, Administration Square, 10 to 11:30 a. m., 12:30 to 2 p. m., and 5 to 7 p. m.; Iowa State Band, Frederick Phinney conductor, Illinois State Building, 10:30 to 12 noon, 3 to 4:30 p. m., and on the lake-front from 5:30 to 7 p. m.

W. Waugh Lauder will give an analytical piano recital in Assembly Hall, Woman's Building, Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

PERSONALS.

John Paulding, the captor of Maj. André, had twenty-one babies. The youngest was Pierre Paulding, still living.

King Chulalon-Korn of Siam has seventy-two children and a bewildering assortment of contemporaneous wives.

Mrs. Janet Carlyle Hanning of Trafalgar, Ont., and the only surviving sister of Thomas Carlyle, celebrated her 80th birthday last week.

Mrs. Livermore is telling the people of Boston from the platform "The Story of Chicago." She is enthusiastic over the work of those who built up the city.

Mrs. Amélie Rives Chanler has spent the summer quietly at Little Boar's Head on the Massachusetts coast, where she has taken no part whatever in the social gayeties of the season.

Joseph Samuels of Page County, Va., is 91 years and his wife is 85. They live on a farm on which the former was born, and boast that they have never yet been obliged to call a doctor.

Mrs. Fannie Denham, who was fined $500 or twelve months in the gang for throwing vitriol in the face of her rival at the last term of the Clarkesville (Ga.) court, cannot pay her fine and will go to the chaingang.

Cornelius Ryan of Waltham, Mass., found in a railroad station four years ago a wallet, which he returned to the owner, whose name and address were among the papers it contained, and recently found himself named for $2,000 in the man's will. Con. founded good.

Peter Mable of New York became the father of fourteen children in four years six months and twenty-seven days, as per schedule appended: June 24, 1858, a child; July 28, 1859, two of them; March 29, 1860, two; March 1, 1861, three; Feb. 13, 1862, four; Jan. 20, 1863, two.

William H. Dowd died last week at Madison, Conn., aged 88. He was the last of five brothers who lived happily together, held aloof from all their neighbors, never married, and by strict economy amassed a fortune of $100,000. This money will now go to the church. For twenty years the fire on their hearthstone had not been extinguished.

Capt. Button of the African mail steamer Nubia, which has arrived at Liverpool from Africa, brought a letter from Prof. Garner, dated from his steel cage, which he has named Fort Gorilla. The professor has a large collection of curiosities and animals, including one of the "finest gorillas in Africa and a chimpanzee that would make your mouth water." Prof. Garner intends to reach Liverpool in about three months.

Prince Nicholas Galitzin, who is in San Francisco on his way to the World's Fair, is 43 years of age and a member of one of the best known families of the Russian nobility. One of his great-uncles, Prince Demetrius Augustine Galitzin, came to America in 1770 to examine the military institutions of this new country, but he turned missionary. He bought a large tract of land in Cambria County, Pa., and gave it to Catholic families. He spent his fortune on this colony and died there.

Fräulein Theiss, a French and German teacher in Hartford, Conn., sleeps in the coffin that is destined to be her final resting place. So anxious was she to have a coffin that would be thoroughly satisfactory that she went to Boston and purchased one of the very latest and most improved fashion. It was sent to Hartford and for some time she took great pride and pleasure in her lugubrious acquisition. One day her attention was called to the fact that Hartford was very well equipped in such grave matters. After a visit to several undertaking establishments in Connecticut's capital the good Fräulein exclaimed: "Well, how impetuous I was! I could have obtained a coffin in Hartford just as cheap and fully as comfortable as the one I got in Boston."

CURRENT NOTES.

A heart that has been often tendered is tough.—*Texas Siftings.*

The early bird sometimes finds the worm too much for him.—*Galveston News.*

"What would you do if your husband should join a club?" "I would buy one."—*New York Press.*

Mrs. Farlar—"I hear you give much for charity." Mrs. Tumtum—"I suppose so. My hired girl has lots of relatives."—*Detroit Tribune.*

Whenever you have a proposition to get something for nothing it will pay you to walk around it by the farthest route.—*Doylestown News.*

She—"Why were you so awkward and embarrassed when you proposed to me?" He—"O, I was trying not to look so cock-sure of being accepted as I felt."—*Life.*

The Countess of X—— (to a Captain of hussars)—"Undoubtedly soldiers make the best husbands." "How is that, señora?" "Because they are accustomed to subordination."—*El Noticiero.*

"Hullo, Bobbetter! How is literature?" "O, I've given it up!" "Indeed? Writing too laborious?" "No. The writing was easy enough; but reading it over afterward got to be a bore."—*Puck.*

It was the first she had ever baked, and she said proudly: "Don't you think I could go into the bread business?" "My dear," answered her husband gently, "if they sold bread by weight you'd make your fortune."—*Washington Star.*

She—"It can hardly be questioned that every woman is more or less of a mind-reader." He—"Do you think you could read mine?" She—"I'd rather not. Mamma is a little particular as to the character of my reading."—*Boston Globe.*

Denver Not "Ruined."

The more sensible business-men in the silver States are growing weary of the absurd talk about ruin in case the government will not keep on buying silver. The real estate men of Denver opened new rooms a few days ago, and the *Sun* of that city says that the members of the Exchange expressed "faith and confidence in the future." The *Sun* itself declares that "nothing can prevent the steady growth of Denver, and while that growth may be retarded somewhat by unfriendly legislation, the conditions which tend to foster and advance the prosperity of the city are so many and widespread that the future is absolutely safe." A few years hence the wild outbursts of the summer of 1893 will seem so absurd to all concerned that they will wonder how anybody ever took them seriously.—*Ex.*

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PLANS FOR ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The Former May Be Attached to Baden, the Latter to Austria—Significance of the Gathering of High Officials at Guens Puzzles Many—Visit of Minister of Public Works to the North Leads to the Belief That Germany Is Making Ready for a Possible General War.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Before leaving Stuttgart Saturday evening Emperor William had a conference with Chancellor von Caprivi. The subject is said to have been the projected assimilation of Alsace-Lorraine with the rest of the empire. The Frankfort *Gazette* says the Emperor's purpose is no longer limited to the mere abolition of exceptional laws. His desire now is to have Alsace incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Baden, whose people have almost the same dialect, customs, and even traditions with the Alsatians.

Lorraine will be treated somewhat differently. It is inhabited by people of French tendencies and language and has little in common with any German State. It therefore will be annexed to Prussia, although its affairs will be administered by a special department, situated probably in Berlin. This plan originated with Caprivi. It is agreeable to the Emperor, who wishes to mark his sojourn in the provinces by some act signifying that Germany has taken definite possession of the territory despite all hopes of the French to the contrary.

A crowd of Germany's great men gathered at the station at Stuttgart to say good-by to the Emperor. Besides the King of Wurtemburg, Chancellor von Caprivi, and Gen. Haezeler there were present some of the highest officers in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Army Corps, which have made up the armies maneuvering around Metz and in Baden and Wurtemburg.

The Emperor Critical.

In talking with these officers the Emperor spoke critically of several incidents of the maneuvers. He referred especially to the pontoon operations on the Rhine. The bridging of the river seemed to have struck the imperial imagination with peculiar force and he dwelt at length on the importance of this class of engineering. He directed that the passage of the river be made again in the same manner and on the same scale, and that an exact statement of the time required for the work be sent him. The opinions of the military experts present when the bridge was thrown across the Rhine agree that the Fourteenth Corps performed the task with admirable quickness and skill. In the fleet used there were forty wooden and fifty-two galvanized iron pontoons. At a point where the stream runs six miles an hour and is 250 yards wide the boats were placed in exactly two hours. From beginning to end there was not a hitch in the work. In the next three hours the whole Fourteenth Corps marched across.

The Hungarian maneuvers near Guens, which the Emperor has gone to attend, will hardly present anything of equal interest, although some pontoon practice on a small scale will be tried there also. An unusually large suite accompanies the Emperor on his journey to Guens. Besides Gens. von Hahke, Von Schliefen, and Von Plessen there are with him Dr. V. Leuthold, Surgeon-General; Col. von Villaume, formerly military attaché in St. Petersburg; Dr. Lucanus, Privy Councillor, with three secretaries; Dr. Kidolen Waechter of the Foreign Office, with two secretaries; and Prince von Reuss, German Ambassador in Vienna. Count Kalnoky, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will accompany him to Guens, where the whole Hungarian Ministry, under Premier Alexander Wekerle, will join him and his chiefs.

What Does It Mean?

Everybody is asking: "What does this great concourse of the highest officials mean? Is it intended merely to add to the impressiveness of the greatest maneuvers ever had, or is it a prelude to some startling political denouement?"

The King of Saxony and Prince Leopold of Bavaria will arrive at Guens before the Emperor. The little town will be crowded with royalty and prepared for the great honor with great quantities of fireworks. While occupied by the Emperor, Kings, and Princes, it will be illuminated every night.

The maneuvers really began yesterday when the outposts of Guens marched out to meet the army advancing on the Bebenberg train. The armies will operate partly in Hungary, Styria, and Lower Austria. Their movements will cover an immense area such as was not required even for the famous Russian maneuvers near Rowna several years ago.

The *Reishswher*, organ of the Austrian military, predicts a great confusion will arise from the extraordinary concessions to Hungarian prejudice, that all troops engaged in the maneuvers, Austrian included, must be directed in the Magyar language. As the Second and Third Corps are exclusively German, and are officered by men ignorant of the Hungarian language, the imperial rescript, if observed, will render impossible half the operations planned. Emperor William will remain at Guens until Thursday, when he will go to Mahas. From Mahas he will proceed to Vienna, where he will leave in time to reach Berlin Sept. 26.

The naval maneuvers now in progress on the Baltic will end Sept. 23 with an attack on Kiel. The maneuvers will be conducted by Admiral von Goltz, aboard the flagship Mars. Two squadrons, the strongest fleet Germany has ever collected under one command, will be combined to make the attack.

Studying Towing of Vessels.

The Italian Minister of Public Works, accompanied by two engineers of his department, has visited Copenhagen for the purely technical purpose, he says, of examining the Danish system of towing vessels. This system is regarded as so excellent that he shall try to introduce it into Italy. This explanation was ignored by several dailies, which spread reports that the chiefs of the triple alliance were obtaining through their Minister an expert opinion on the Danish forts. The inference was that war is expected soon with Denmark in the camp of the alliance's enemies. The whole story is either false or a gross exaggeration, but the eagerness with which it was snapped up shows the state of the public mind.

Fear of war haunts people here as rarely before and there is much speculation as to the course of Denmark and Sweden in case of a general outbreak. The Danish Government is credited with a plan to fortify a port commanding the great belt as well as to building works on the southwest coast of Zealand, which would then be a standing menace to Germany. This report, however, is merely a companion piece to the one that Sweden is about to join the triple alliance. Both are without basis in fact, although they reflect upon the tendencies of the governments in question. The *Kornische Zeitung*, *Kreuzzertung*, and several other influential journals still harp on the entente between Great Britain and the triple alliance. The Earl of Rosebery, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is said here to have overcome Gladstone's opposition and to have got the Cabinet's assent to pursue a Salisbury policy on the continent.

The Duke of Connaught's presence at Guens is regarded by many as evidence of the new understanding between Great Britain and the triple alliance. The *Nord Deutsch Zeitung* says: "England has friendly feeling towards the triple alliance, but it never showed a remote intention of joining it." The semi-official statement shows the hopes the German Government has of getting Great Britain as an ally.

Precautions Against Cholera.

Dr. Carrington, Health Officer of the American Consulate in Hamburg, has been in Berlin inspecting the processes of disinfection and sanitation for emigrants on their way to the United States. The emigrants, he says, are isolated and taken to disinfecting sheds in Spandau, where they, their baggage, and their clothes are fumigated thoroughly. They pass through a series of rooms during the operation and upon coming out from the last one are hurried into special cars which carry them to Bremen. Nowhere in Berlin are they allowed to come in contact with other passengers. Dr. Carrington says he is quite satisfied with the precautions.

Berlin's City Council is anxious to cremate the bodies of patients who must be buried at public expense. They applied recently to a court as to whether anybody could legally forbid their taking this step and were informed this week that they might cremate bodies in case relatives of the dead made no objection. Since the cholera epidemic of 1892 the authorities in Hamburg, Heidelberg, and Gotha have had many bodies of paupers cremated, and the same practice is expected to obtain soon in most of the German cities.

Many rich merchants in Berlin recently formed an association called the Union of 1893, for the purpose of creating annual fairs in Berlin of North German manufacturers. The enterprise has been successful. This month the transactions of the fair have amounted to several million marks, and Leipsic, hitherto the center of the fair trade in wood, bronze, ceramics, cloth goods, and furs, is in mourning for lost custom. The President of the union said at a banquet held to celebrate the success of the enterprise that he hoped to see American buyers come in force to the fair in 1894.

REVIEW OF LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Discounts Easy—American Railway Securities Affected by Silver Fight.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Discounts have been easy during the last week, with the rate at 2¼ for ninety and 2 for thirty days. With the rate at 4 per cent the Bank of England is still out-running for current business and a further reduction is generally expected. Gold to the amount of a million and a half sterling is on the way from Australia and remittances from South Africa and elsewhere will arrive shortly. Silver has been quiet and steady. The demand for the East continues and the supply is scant. The Stock Exchange was inactive during the week. Investors have been cautious, and some uneasiness has been felt in view of the Franco-Russian demonstration at Toulon and the fiery leaders in the Paris newspapers. The Berlin account was light and was satisfactorily settled. Consols went up 3-16 during the week. Foreign securities were quiet. Brazilians fell and Argentines, 1¼. American Railway securities have been affected by the prolonged fight in the United States Senate over silver. Union Pacific shares fell 2¼ for the week; Louisville and Nashville, 2; Atchison, 1⅛; Wabash debenture bonds, 1¼; Atchison "A," 1; Norfolk and Western, ⅝; Erie, ½; New York Central, ½; Central Pacific, ½; Lake Shore, ½; Northern Pacific, ½; Wabash preferred, ½; Denver and Rio Grande, ½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ¼. Ohio and Mississippi rose 1½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, ¾.

Indian Government Securities Rise.

The Simla correspondent of the *Times* says nothing has been learned by officials there as to the rumored intention of the Earl of Kimberley, Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for India, to raise £5,000,000 for the assistance of the Indian Government. While the government certainly wants money in connection with its new silver policy, says the correspondent, the sum in question is far beyond its needs. The rumor as to Lord Kimberley's intention has caused Indian Government securities to rise.

Russian Naval Station in East Asia.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says it is stated Russia is about to acquire a naval station in East Asia, at which to repair and coal the vessels of its Pacific Squadron. France has offered it Saigon or Obok, but Russia seems unwilling to accept either, as it wishes to possess a station of its own.

EMPEROR AND KAISER MEET.

Franz Joseph Greets Wilhelm at the Town of Guens.

GUENS, Sept. 17.—In the last twenty-four hours the population of this little town has been doubled by the arrival of thousands eager to see the maneuvers of the Austro-Hungarian army. Every train entering the town since daybreak has brought its load of Princes, Generals, Cabinet officers, or high provincial authorities. The deputations sent from near-by county-seats to welcome Emperor Franz Joseph are to be numbered by the dozen. The Emperor began receiving the Governors, Bishops, and other high dignitaries at 9 o'clock and did not stop until luncheon.

The King of Saxony was the first foreign sovereign to arrive. He came on a special train at 3:30 o'clock. Emperor Franz Joseph, Count Kalnoky, several members of the grand staff, two corps commanders, and the Archdukes of Austria awaited him on the platform, while two military bands, a body of troops, and 2,000 or more spectators were crowded up in front of the station. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Saxon Uhlans, and the King was in the Colonel's uniform of the Austrian dragoons. After the sovereigns had embraced and the Emperor's suite had welcomed King Albert he was conducted to his quarters and all the Austrian Princes hurried away to change their uniforms, as the German Emperor was expected to arrive at 4 o'clock. About ten minutes before 4 they returned in Prussian uniforms to the platform. Meanwhile all the military bands in the town had been massed before the station. The crowd had grown to 5,000 or more and the number of troops had been doubled. On the platform behind the imperial suite were hundreds of Austrian and Hungarian magnates in gorgeous uniforms, and on every side were the highest officers of the troops concentrated here for the maneuvers.

Emperor William Welcomed.

Emperor William's special train rolled into the station at 3:55. As the Emperor appeared in the uniform of the Hungarian Hussars the crowd on the platform shouted "Welcome," the thousands behind cheered, and the bands struck in unison the first notes of the German national anthem. Emperor William was apparently in unusual spirits. He smiled continually as he received the greetings of the Austrian Princes and shook hands most cordially with Count Kalnoky and several Hungarian Ministers of State. Amid the pealing of bells, the cheering of the people, and the crashing of martial music the two Emperors proceeded with their suites to their quarters. At 6:30 there was a great dinner, attended by the emperor, the King of Saxony, the archdukes, and the generals. The town is illuminated this evening and the streets are crowded from wall to wall. Riders can move only at a walk and vehicles can hardly proceed at all. Hundreds of people will sleep all night in the fields, as every possible lodging place has been engaged days in advance.

Waldersee on Russia's Policy.

Maj. Scheibert, an intimate friend of Gen. Count von Waldersee, the former Chief of the grand general staff of the German Army, is here as a member of the Emperor's suite. In speaking of Russia's foreign policy and the visit of the Russian fleet at Toulon he said:

"Waldersee regards Russia as a big ironclad, compelled by its own momentum to continue for some time on the course once begun, although the Czar Captain has put its engines full speed astern. He also believes that the Franco-Russian understanding is directed primarily against England."

CHOLERA SPREADING IN FRANCE.

In Towns on the English Channel It Has Become Epidemic.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Cholera is epidemic in the Department of the Finistere, which borders the English Channel. At Cammaret, a town of 1,200 inhabitants, near Brest, there are thirty cases. Acute cases have also been reported from Jaon, Pleyben, Triboul, and Douarnenez. A thousand reserves which were called out for maneuvers arrived at Quimper, which has been infected since last winter, but were detained there by Gen. Vasseur, who forbade their joining the main body of troops lest they should spread the disease. Strong efforts are being made to suppress the Catholic pilgrimages to Lourdes, in the Department of the Hautes-Pyrenees.

Cholera in its most virulent form has appeared in Barreme, a village of 1,000 inhabitants in the Basses-Alpes. Forty-three cases and thirteen deaths have been reported there.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—In Galicia there were seventeen fresh cases of cholera and nine deaths Friday and Saturday; in Hungary sixteen fresh cases and nine deaths in the same period. The epidemic is decreasing at the Danube ports in Roumania, excepting Brahilov, where the average of fresh cases and deaths is the same as two or three weeks ago.

FERROL, Sept. 17.—The Bennington arrived here yesterday from Brest, but as that is a cholera infected district it proceeded to Coruna Lazarette today.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—Cholera is spreading rapidly in Bilbao and nearby towns. Twenty-six fresh cases and three deaths were reported from this district Friday and Saturday.

FEAR FRENCH MAY BE IMPRUDENT.

Russia Gives Advice Touching Reception of Visitors—Will Give No Offense.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Sept. 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The enthusiasm for Russia increases every day in a manner, indeed, that gives cause for disquietude on the part of the European politicians and diplomatists. France has good cause to rejoice in this evidence of Russia's good will, having been up to the present time almost isolated in Europe and its efforts to maintain its true position on the continent thwarted by the combination of the triple alliance. Russia does not hesitate a moment to support France when the necessity comes. In this it had shown itself a true friend of the republic, for the people of France, and not to any monarchical or imperialistic principle, just as in the same way during the American civil wars it sent its fleet to New York with sealed orders, which were to support the United States and place its fleet at the disposal of the President in case Napoleon III. or Palmerston interfered in the war that was then going on. The enthusiasm in Paris promises to be immense when the Russian fleet arrives at Toulon and unbounded when the officers and sailors reach Paris. The only fear is the French people may forget prudence and do things which they might afterward regret. This fear seems to have reached St. Petersburg, and an official note from the Russian capital counsels the fêtes arranged by France in honor of the Russian visitors shall be of a character strictly pacific, so as not to give unnecessary offense to the other powers. They are not to be provocative, but simply to show in a straightforward manner to Europe the reality of the alliance between Russia and France.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

CZAR TO ABOLISH KNOUTING.

Cruel Practice of the Russian Police to Be No Longer Tolerated.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 17.—An imperial ukase will shortly be issued abolishing the practice of knouting by the police. It is said the initiative has been taken by the Czar himself, who ordered the Governors of different provinces to report on this kind of punishment. The reports submitted to the Czar revealed the fact that the use of the knout was often resorted to for the most trivial offenses, that women and children were not exempt from it, and frequently they were maimed for life. All the Governors favored its abolition.

CENSURE FOR LIBERAL LEADERS.

Amnesty Meeting at Limerick Takes Gladstone and Mr. Asquith to Task.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—More than 12,000 persons attended the amnesty meeting in Limerick today. William Redmond, Parnellite M. P., and Pierce Mahoney made addresses in favor of the release of Irish political prisoners. The meeting passed resolutions censuring Home Secretary Asquith, because he opposed the liberation of these prisoners and denouncing the Liberal party for having abandoned its promises to do them justice. Mr. Gladstone was also blamed for his apathy in the cases of Irish political offenders and his alleged indifference to their fate was contrasted to the sympathy he manifested towards the oppressed in foreign countries. No anti-Parnellites attended the meeting. William Redmond was received with great enthusiasm and the resolutions were passed amid cheers.

SOCIETY OF ROBBERS ORGANIZED.

Teacher in a School Flees to Escape a Duel—Abduction by a Mother Superior.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—An organization known as the Society of the Black Hand has been completed in a neighboring town. Its purpose is robbery, and it is similar to a society which was broken up here a few years ago.

The teacher of one of the most famous schools in the capital of an interior State has fled the country to avoid a duel. He himself was the challenging party. He had grossly insulted the wife of a citizen and was severely whipped for it by the woman's husband. Pressure was brought to bear on him and a duel arranged for this morning. When his adversary and seconds appeared early on the scene they learned that the schoolteacher had fled.

Another reported abduction by the Mother Superior of a convent has excited the people of an adjoining State. It is alleged she induced a young girl to enter a convent against the parents' wishes. Such institutions being prohibited by law, the convent was a clandestine one. The Mother Superior hurried the girl out of the city and returned without her. The woman was arrested and confessed. She has restored the girl.

Amnesty to All but Weeks.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 17.—The seventieth anniversary of Central America's independence—"the throwing off of the Spanish yoke," is the phrase almost invariably used here—being yesterday President José J. Rodriguez of Costa Rica signalized the occasion by issuing a decree reëstablishing the personal guarantee of habeas corpus and extending amnesty to political exiles. To the government and the people of the United States, and especially to the authorities in New York, the most interesting feature of the executive decree is a qualifying clause declaring explicitly that the Government of Costa Rica reserves the right to extradite Francis Henry Weeks, the absconding embezzler. The incorporation of such a provision in a national decree is unusual and remarkable.

Silver at a Discount in Uruguay.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Sept. 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—A correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that Uruguay has contracted with the Argentine mint to coin another million of silver dollars, which are to be used to pay for new armaments. Silver is now at a discount. The action of the government has created an unfavorable impression in commercial circles.

Expelled for Contracting for Munitions.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Colombia, Sept. 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Government of Colombia has expelled Ortigoza, a Spanish merchant of Buena Ventura. His offense was in contracting to supply munitions of war to the disaffected radicals.

Rain at Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Sept. 17.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The sky was overcast all day and rain fell most of the time. The temperature ranged from 59° to 62°; barometer, 29.61.

Warship Dispatched to Rio de Janeiro.

LISBON, Sept. 17.—The Portuguese Government will send another warship to Rio Janeiro to protect the interests of Portuguese residents.

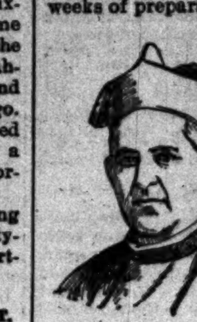
Take Bromo-Seltzer for insomnia
Before retiring—trial bottle 10 cts.

CUP OF HONOR FILLED

SOLEMN INVESTMENT OF ARCHBISHOP HENNESSEY AT DUBUQUE, IA.

In the Presence of the Great Prelates of the United States He Receives the Sacred Pallium from the Highest Representative of the Mother Church in America—Church Overwhelmed by a Crowd—Some of the Distinguished Men Present at the Service and the Banquet.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 17.—After many weeks of preparation the investiture of Archbishop Hennessey is complete and the sacred insignia so carefully brought from Rome was with much form and most impressive solemnity placed upon him today by the highest representatives of the mother Church in America.



ARCHBISHOP JOHN HENNESSEY.

Early this morning the chimes of St. Mary's, and the less melodious bells of the cathedral called the faithful to their devotions. In each church the local priest was assisted by some visiting prelate or priests, calling out immense congregations. The whole city seemed astir and despite the fact that the ceremonies were of the most solemn description the city assumed a holiday attire.

St. Raphael's Cathedral, where the ceremonies were held, is a large stone structure, picturesquely situated in the shadow of an



ARCHBISHOP P. A. FEEHAN.

overhanging bluff. Not a tenth of those desirous of witnessing the ceremonies could find room to enter. Even many who held cards of admission from the committee were obliged to turn away and when the procession was formed, headed by Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. Satolli, it was difficult to make a way for them to the portals of the sanctuary.

As the procession marched up the great central aisle the choir sang "Ecce Sacerdos," led by Mrs. Romeld-Pattison and Messrs. Langlois and Dasso of Chicago. These were assisted by the organ and large orchestra. When the chancel rail was reached the "Hallelujah Chorus" by the choir was sung.

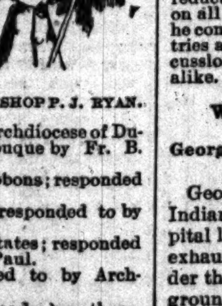
Distinguished Men Present.

Seated on the throne, conspicuous by the color of his official robes, Cardinal Gibbons was surrounded by a galaxy of great men, such as are seldom brought together. There were besides Mgr. Satolli the following:

The Most Rev. J. P. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia; the Most Rev. P. A. Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago; the Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul; the Most Rev. Patrick Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco; the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New York; the Most Rev. F. X. Katzer, Archbishop of Milwaukee; the Most Rev. Henry Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati; the Most Rev. F. X. Chapelle, Coadjuctor Archbishop of Santa Fé; the Most Rev. J. J. Kain, Coadjuctor Archbishop of St. Louis; Mgr. Redwood, Archbishop of Wellington, New Zealand; the Rt.-Rev. S. B. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo; the Rt.-Rev. Stephen Marti, Bishop of Sioux Falls; the Rt.-Rev. Silas S. Chotard, Bishop of Vincennes; the Rt.-Rev. Henry Cosgrove, Bishop of Davenport; the Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Zeininger, Milwaukee; the Rt.-Rev. L. Scanlon, Bishop of Salt Lake; the Rt.-Rev. R. Scannell, Bishop of Omaha; the Rt.-Rev. M. J. Burke, Bishop of St. Joseph, Mo.; the Rt.-Rev. Thomas McGovern, Bishop of Harrisburg, Pa.; the Rt.-Rev. Mgr. O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton, Pa.; the Rt.-Rev. John J. Keane, Catholic University, Washington; the Rt.-Rev. C. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn; the Rt.-Rev. Francis Ludden, Bishop of Syracuse; the Rt.-Rev. Ignatius Hortsman, Bishop of Cleveland; the Rt.-Rev. J. Schwebach, Bishop of La Crosse; the Rt.-Rev. J. Hogan, Bishop of Kansas City; the Rt.-Rev. A. J. Glocieaux, Bishop of Idaho; the Rt.-Rev. M. A. Gallagher, Bishop of Galveston, Tex.; the Rt.-Rev. John J. Hennessy, Bishop of Wichita; the Rt.-Rev. J. Moore, Bishop of Augustine, Fla.; the Rt.-Rev. T. Heslin, Bishop of Natchez; the Rt.-Rev. J. McGolrick, Bishop of Duluth; the Rt.-Rev. H. Cotter, Bishop of Winona, Minn.; the Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Nugent, London, Eng.; the Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Gadd, Manchester, Eng.; the Rt.-Rev. Mgr. Farley, New York; the Very Rev. James O'Mahony, D. D., All Hallows College, Ireland.

Ceremony of Investiture.

After the mass the ceremonies of investiture took place. They were the investment, the oath, the prayers, the consecration, and benediction, in which Cardinal Gibbons took a prominent part. The ceremonies were carried out to the fullness of every detail and were strikingly solemn and impressive. In the afternoon the visiting prelates and prominent personages to the number of 400 were banqueted at Mount St. Joseph's College. The after-dinner program was:



ARCHBISHOP P. J. RYAN.

Address of the priests of the Archdiocese of Dubuque to the Archbishop of Dubuque by Fr. B. E. Linehan of Boone.

Our Guest, James Cardinal Gibbons; responded to by a priest of the diocese.

Our Holy Father, Leo XIII.; responded to by Mgr. Satolli in Latin.

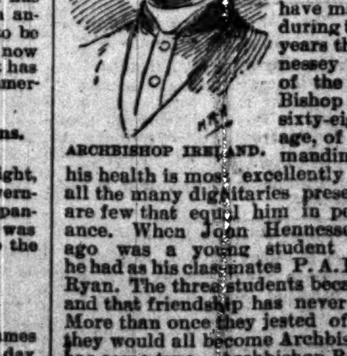
The Hierarchy of the United States; responded to by Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul.

Church and Country; responded to by Archbishop Corrigan of New York.

Impromptu addresses were made by others. During the banquet a magnificent processional cross in gold was presented to Archbishop Hennessey by the priests of the diocese. This evening solemn Pontifical vespers were held, at which the visiting clergy were present and assisted.

Dubuque a Strong Catholic City.

There are few cities in the United States where the Catholic population is numerically as strong as in Dubuque. There are seven or eight Catholic churches here, of which three are the largest in the city. There are besides a large number of schools, convents, colleges, and other institutions here which have mainly grown up during the twenty-seven years that Bishop Hennessey has had charge of the diocese. The Bishop is now about sixty-eight years of age, of noble and commanding presence, and



ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

his health is most excellently preserved. Of all the many dignitaries present today there are few that equal him in personal appearance. When John Hennessey many years ago was a young student in a seminary he had as his classmates P. A. Feehan and P. J. Ryan. The three students became fast friends and that friendship has never been broken. More than once they jested of the time when they would all become Archbishops. The jest has come true. Archbishop Ryan came over a thousand miles for the pleasure of witnessing his old friend invested with the pallium. In his sermon today the venerable Archbishop Ryan feelingly alluded to his long-life friend, the new Archbishop of Dubuque.

Sketch of Archbishop Hennessey.

The Right Rev. John Hennessey, D. D., Bishop of Dubuque, was born Aug. 20, 1825, midway between the towns of Bruff and Kilmallock, in the County of Limerick, Ireland. His boyhood and youthful manhood were passed in his native county. Late in the winter of 1847, when 22 years of age, he left Ireland, going direct to the seminary at Carondelet, near St. Louis, and under the jurisdiction of Archbishop Kenrick entered that institution in the beginning of the year 1848. Here he pursued his theological studies until the day of his ordination by Archbishop Kenrick, which event took place on All Saints' Day, Nov. 1, 1850. His first mission was at New Madrid, Mo., and he entered upon his duties Jan. 20, 1851.



CARDINAL GIBBONS.

When he took charge of this parish it embraced 6,000 square miles of territory, without a single mile of railroad, and it was no uncommon thing for one missionary priest to go 100 miles on a sick call, fording rivers and penetrating vast forests in this wilderness. The principal towns visited at that time by Father Hennessey were Charleston, New Madrid, Portageville, Point Pleasant, and Carrutherville, and the accommodations were horseback and steamboat.

Becomes Ill from Overwork.

He remained at New Madrid about four months, when from overwork he became seriously ill and was removed to St. Louis. For a time it was supposed that he would die, but he soon regained his health. After his recovery he became pastor of St. Peter's Church at Gravois, Mo., twelve miles from St. Louis, where he remained until 1854. The Archbishop in that year recalled him from his work in the missionary field to the still higher duty of fitting missionary priests for their sacred calling.

Father Hennessey was installed in the Carondelet Seminary as Vice-President and professor of dogmatic theology and ecclesiastical history. The present Archbishop of Chicago became President of the seminary at the same time. In 1857 Father Feehan retired from the seminary to enter into greater eminence and Father Hennessey succeeded him as President, which position he retained until 1858, when he went to Rome at the request of Archbishop Kenrick.

He remained at Rome one year, returning to St. Louis in September, 1859. He spent one year at the St. Louis cathedral, alternating each Sunday of the month in preaching the sermon with Archbishop Kenrick, Archbishop Ryan, and Archbishop Feehan. In September, 1860, he became pastor of St. Joseph's Church at St. Joseph, Mo. He remained there six years, his zeal, eloquence, and talent attracting widespread attention and singling him out from his compeers in the archdiocese as of exceptional capability. Therefore, when the See of Dubuque became vacant it was not surprising that he was chosen for the high and holy office of Bishop of Dubuque. He was elected Bishop of Dubuque April 24, 1866, and was consecrated at St. Raphael's Cathedral in this city Sept. 30, 1866, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis.

LOUIS WINDMULLER'S TALK ON WOOL.

Coarse Product Used for Carpets He Wants Placed on the Free List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The rapidity with which witnesses are examined in the tariff hearings before the Ways and Means committee has thrown the official reporters some days behind in the transcription of their notes and has prevented some of the statements made from receiving the public notice they merit. In this class may be included the statement given before the committee Tuesday last by the well-known Louis Windmuller of New York. Mr. Windmuller's testimony has just come before the committee in printed form. Some of the leading points he made were as follows:

That of wools there were chiefly two kinds imported into the United States. The first was the coarse wool for carpets, which paid 32 per cent, and 50 per cent ad valorem. The wool was not raised in this country, and nobody would object to putting it on the free list. The second was Australian clothing wool, costing about 20 cents exclusive of the present duty of 11 cents a pound. When this duty was removed the article would come into competition with Ohio fleece, because both were used to make the same fabrics. As the Australian product was finer and would become a formidable rival to our product, objection might be raised against its free admission. It could not be expected, however, that goods that were now made from it abroad could be manufactured here if we could not get the material as cheap. It did not follow that the value of our wool must decline in consequence. As soon as the duty on foreign wool was abolished he would expect to see a rise of 10 per cent at least in the value of the Australian wool. There was no demand for Ohio fleece now. It was worth 24 cents a pound, much cheaper than ever, because our manufacturers had practically ceased to buy. Last week only 1,200,000 pounds had changed hands in all our markets, against 7,500,000 during the same period a year ago. Piled up in the warehouses, East and West, it might decline until it could be exported to England in competition with Australian wool, if the uncertainty about the tariff lasted much longer. If the tariff discussion should continue until next spring he expected that every woolen mill in the country would shut down.

Referring to the financial depression he suggested the following relief:

1. Make all raw material free. 2. Reduce by one-half the rates on semi-crude articles, which can be used only when manufactured. 3. After having removed the specific rates compensating for duties on the raw material make a horizontal reduction of 25 per cent from the present rates on all other goods. The adoption of such a plan, he contended, would not greatly disturb industries and would give little occasion for long discussions, because all industries would be treated alike.

WITHOUT FOOD FOR FOUR DAYS.

George Ritchie Picked Up Suffering from Exhaustion—Tale of Hardship.

George Ritchie, who came to Chicago from Indianapolis, was taken to the County Hospital last night suffering from paralysis and exhaustion. He was found by the police under the platform used as the old dumping grounds at the foot of Washington street. Ritchie, according to his own story, was at one time employed in the packing department of Marshall Field's wholesale house. When he first came to this city he engaged a room at No. 294 Clark street. "For four months," he said, "I have been out of employment. Three weeks ago I gave up my room because I could not pay the rent, and since then I have been sleeping in the streets. I found the place under the platform on Washington street, and for several nights I have been sleeping there. For four days I haven't tasted food. Last Thursday I was paralyzed and I managed to crawl to the platform. Since then I haven't been able to go out, nor could I call for help." When Ritchie was taken to the County Hospital the physicians found that his right side, from the hip up, was completely paralyzed and that he had little use of his right leg. He said last night that the only relative he has living is a sister, who lives in Indianapolis.

WELCOMED IN FELLOWSHIP.

Men from Many Lands Greeted at All Souls' Church.

All Souls' Unitarian Church, Oakwood boulevard and Langley avenue, was packed to the doors last evening, when a fellowship meeting was held in honor of and to welcome in a churchly way Prince Walkonsky of Russia, B. B. Nagarkar of Bombay, minister of the Brahman Society; the Rev. S. A. Stenthal of Manchester, England; the Rev. Mr. Vrghanden of the Jain Community, India; and Prof. Bonet-Maray of the University of France. The speakers of the meeting were introduced by the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and all made short addresses, speaking their appreciation of the cordial reception given them on all hands, and particularly the clergy of Chicago.

Are unlike all other pills. No purging or pain. Act specially on the liver and bile. Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose.

SLY DIG AT GROVER.

INSIDIOUS ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT BY ROGER Q. MILLS.

He Protests Against Executive Interference with the Legislative Branch in a Manner to Evoke Tart Remarks from Mr. Manderson—The Texan's Speech Tuesday Promises to Be Sensational—Voorhees to Make Another Attempt to Close the Mouths of Silver Cranks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Something is wrong with Roger Q. Mills. Yesterday he gave the administration a terrific blow under the belt by a brief protest he made against executive interference with the legislative branch of the government. Mr. Mills "named no names," but he could have hardly meant anybody except Grover Cleveland. It was during a colloquy with Senator Manderson about calling on the Interior Department for information concerning the consolidation of land offices that Mr. Mills said:

It seems to me that we have had—at least I have had—ample experience in the last few months to show that the Executive Department of the government and the Legislative Department of the government ought to be further removed from each other, and they ought to be secure against the influences of each other in the exercise of the duties made incumbent by law.

Mr. Mills did not enlighten the Senate as to the nature of these experiences, but proceeded to state clearly the differences between the three branches of the government. His remarks, however, opened the door for a reference by Mr. Manderson to the pressure which is alleged to have been brought to bear by the Executive for the passage of the repeal bill in the House and Senate. Said Mr. Manderson:

It seems to me that the suggestion of the Senator from Texas as to the right of the coördinate branches of the government to be entirely independent of the other would have more force and effect if the statement should have been made when House bill No. 1 shall come up for consideration. I am inclined to think that the Senator's suggestions in that behalf were intended by him to be applicable to that bill rather than to the pending resolution. I agree with the Senator that this body and the House should be entirely free from executive influence, except as that influence is proposed to be exerted by constitutional methods by a message to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Mills is down for a speech Tuesday, and his colleagues think he will explain his mysterious hint regarding his individual experience. It is understood that he intends to make a speech for unconditional repeal. Mills talking against silver would be almost as surprising as would be Mills talking in favor of a protective tariff. Nevertheless the Texan seems to have crossed the bridge. It is possible that in advocating repeal he intends to attack the administration for the use of patronage in order to show that his change of front is not due to that cause.

Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland says regarding the silver repeal bill he feels confident it will pass the Senate by the last of this week or the first of next, surely by Oct. 1.

INTERESTING WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Voorhees to Make Another Effort to End the Silver Debate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—The seventh week of the extra session of Congress gives promise of great interest. If the present program is carried out the week will witness determined efforts on the part of the leaders in the Senate and in the House to break the spell which has bound Congress for so many days. From a legislative point of view the week will be in Tuesday. On that day Senator Mills of Texas is expected to deliver his oft-postponed speech for repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law. The other speeches for the week, of which notice has been given, will be delivered by Senator George of Mississippi (against repeal), Wednesday; by Senator White of California (against repeal), Thursday; and by Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota (in the same line), at the next convenient opportunity. No one can foretell how many of these speeches, or how many more, will be heard, for Senator Voorhees has it in mind to renew his request next Tuesday that a time be fixed for a vote on the bill. It is not to be supposed that he expects that unanimous consent will be given to any such arrangement. But the Senator believes that the time for action has now come. He has made that request twice before and it has been rejected. He will make it again, and it will be rejected. The Senator believes that with this record behind him he will be able to convince the country and the Senate that the repeal bill is being subjected to unreasonable delay and he will then ask the majority of the Senate to remain in session almost continuously until the point of action is reached. The result cannot now be foretold, but if Mr. Voorhees can command the constant attendance and support of forty-three Senators committed to the repeal bill the history of the week in the Senate will probably be a repetition of the history of a week of the celebrated campaign against the force bill. The silver men are fully prepared to meet this phase of the case and may be relied upon to swell the Congressional record to proportions almost unheard of.

The program in the House for the coming week is pretty clearly outlined. Tuesday, the Democrats having then a quorum of their own faith in attendance and voting upon the main question, the election law repeal bill will be reported and be placed on the calendar, but when the debate thus begun will end the future alone can determine.

It is not probable the McCreary bill to modify the Geary Chinese registration law will come to the front this week in such a way as to command the attention and consideration of the House.

GRAND CENTENNIAL EVENT TODAY.

Laying of the Capitol's Corner-Stone to Be Impressively Celebrated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—In this year of Columbus celebrations the National Capital will have its celebration. Tomorrow is the centennial of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol, one of the few pieces of architecture in America that are admittedly among the finest buildings in the world. Monday, over the same route taken 100 years ago, when President George Washington was escorted to the east front of the Capitol to lay its corner-stone, President Grover Cleveland will be escorted to add by his presence and words to the centennial celebration of that event, which will ever remain one of the great incidents of American history and progress. One hundred years ago Washington's escort was a tiny band of patriotic citizens, mostly members of local Masonic lodges. Tomorrow there will be an imposing parade, in which both civil and military societies will take part. The exercises will be held on the east front, where Presidents are inaugurated. Both Houses of Congress will adjourn. All the branches of the government—the executive, the legislative, and the judiciary—will be represented. Cardinal Gibbons will pronounce the benediction at the conclusion of the ceremony. At 7 o'clock p. m. there will be a grand musical concert at the east front of the Capitol, the music to be by the grand chorus of 1,500 voices and the Marine Band. During the concert Mr. Charles Hanford will recite the "Star Spangled Banner."

The ceremonies in 1793 were directed by the officials of the Alexandria Masonic Lodge, President Washington assisting upon the invitation of the master of the lodge. Some of the regalia which Washington wore on that occasion was made by the wife of Lafayette, and it, together with some of the implements of the craft used to lay the corner-stone, are still in possession of the lodge. An invitation to participate in the exercises tomorrow has been declined by the lodge.

A second corner-stone laying occurred in 1851, when, July 4, President Fillmore presiding, the first stone in the new wings were laid and Daniel Webster delivered an address. Thomas U. Walter of Philadelphia designed the magnificent dome. Mr. Edward Clark is the present architect and under him the grounds and terraces have been finished.

William Wirt Henry, the orator of the day, is a direct descendant of Patrick Henry, and is a resident of Richmond, a lawyer, scholar, and statesman. Mr. Henry was in the Confederate army. He was the orator at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, and in 1891 was President of the American Historical Society. He is now President of the Virginia Historical Society and Commissioner on the Peabody Board of Education. At a dinner given in his honor last night the first silver medal struck off for the celebration was presented to him.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Army Changes Caused by the Retirement of Gen. Chauncey McKeever.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Changes in the assignments of several Assistant Adjutant-Generals of the army, consequent on the retirement of Gen. Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of the Missouri, were made by the War Department yesterday. Col. J. P. Martin is transferred from San Antonio, Tex., to Chicago, taking Gen. McKeever's place. Maj. Arthur McArthur goes from the War Department to the Department of Texas, succeeding Col. Martin. Lieut.-Col. Merritt Barber, now at St. Paul (headquarters of the Department of Dakota), will exchange places with Maj. Theodore Schwan, now in Washington. No assignment will be made to the headquarters of the Department of Colorado at Denver until the President has filled the vacancy in the Adjutant-General's department.

Good Words for Ben Cable.

Ben Cable has not been heard from lately, but a Washington paper drags him from retirement. It wants him to be Assistant Secretary of State. Says this paper: "The *Capital's* candidate for Mr. Quincy's place is Ben Cable of Illinois. He is rich, handsome, well posted. The Senatorial situation in Illinois would be less complicated, or more so, if Ben Cable were to leave it behind. He would be a Western man in the 'Foreign Office, and yet he would never shock the sensibilities of George Frisbie Hoar by sending to foreign courts pictures of himself taken in cowhide boots with his 'pants tucked in.'"

Ellicott's Statue of Sheridan.

Henry Ellicott, a Washington sculptor, has sent a model of an equestrian statue of Gen. Philip Sheridan to Chicago to enter the competition for the prize offered by Mr. Yerkes. The statue is to be presented to the City of Chicago. Sculptor Ellicott has just finished the heroic statue of Gen. Francis E. Spinner, the ex-Treasurer of the United States, which is to be placed at the north front of the Treasury Department. His statue of Gen. George B. McClellan is in Philadelphia. He has made a special study of army subjects. The model of the Sheridan statue represents "Little Phil" in the act of charging at the head of his column on his ride to Winchester.

Agricultural Department Economy.

Secretary Morton's estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, which have been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, are considerably below the appropriations for the Agricultural Department for the current year. The principal reductions are found in the animal industry bureau, the weather bureau, and the seed division, for which he asks respectively $150,000, $94,000, and $100,000 less than the sums appropriated for the current year. Other economies bring the sum total of reductions for next year to $365,000.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Sept. 20, 1893, light vessel No. 59 will be moored about eleven and one-half miles to the southward and westward of Bar Point in about seventeen feet of water to mark Bar Point shoal, mouth of Detroit River, Mich. The vessel will show simultaneously from three lens lanterns encircling the foremast head a fixed white light. The local plane of the light will be forty feet above lake level and the light may be seen in clear weather, the observer's eye fifteen feet above the same level, thirteen and a half miles. The vessel has two masts, schooner rigged, and no bowsprit. There is a circular black cagework day mark at the foremasthead and a small black smokestack and the fog signal between the masts. The hull is black, with "No. 59 Bar Point Shoal" in white letters and figures on each side. During thick or foggy weather a six-inch steam whistle will sound blasts of ten seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of thirty seconds, thus: Blast, ten seconds; silent interval, thirty seconds; blast, ten seconds; silent interval, thirty seconds. If whistle be disabled a bell will be rung by hand. The approximate geographical position of the vessel, as taken from Chart No. 56 (Detroit River) of the United States survey of the northern and northwestern lake, is latitude north 42.02.17, longitude west 83.07.57. Bearings of prominent objects, as taken from the above named chart, are: Bois Blanc (Canadian) lighthouse north by east three and seven-sixteenths miles; Detroit River (Bar Point) lighthouse south, seven-eighths west, two five-eighths miles. The vessel lies about 600 feet to the westward of a line drawn from Bois Blanc (Canadian) lighthouse to Detroit River (Bar Point) lighthouse.

Around the Lakes.

The northwest gale which started in at midnight Friday blew itself out yesterday afternoon. The losses to navigation, caused directly or indirectly by the storm, will exceed $90,000. The list of boats so far reported as suffering losses is: Steamer Susan E. Peck, ashore, Lake Erie; steamer Buffalo, leaking, Lake Huron; steamer Charles McVea, ashore at Saugatuck; steamer City of Holland, ashore at Holland; schooner America, ashore at Point Aux Barques, Lake Michigan; tug Protector, disabled, Lake Huron; schooner L. L. Lamb, water-logged, Lake Huron; barge H. J. Webb, water-logged, Lake Huron; schooner Hattie Earl, ashore at Michigan City. The most serious loss is to the steamer Susan E. Peck, Buffalo to Milwaukee, with 2,200 tons of coal. The Peck struck near Colchester Reef, at the mouth of Detroit River. The storm caused low water in Detroit River, and there was considerable delay to steamers from Lake Michigan. The small passenger steamer Charles McVea, in attempting to leave the Port of Saugatuck for Chicago Saturday night, was blown on the beach south of the harbor. It had a number of passengers and a full load of peaches for Chicago. The tug Balize lost a raft of 1,500,000 feet of lumber, which has not been recovered. The crew of the schooner Hattie Earl has arrived from Michigan City, where their boat is fast breaking up.

DULUTH, MINN., Sept. 17.—The new steel Anchor line freighter Cadorus was sunk this afternoon in the harbor in a collision with N. G. G. Hadley. The Cadorus is loaded deep with flour. It is impossible to tell tonight what the loss will be. The injuries to the vessel cannot be estimated. The loss is not likely to be under $20,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal shipments increased last week to 78,325 tons, and will probably continue fairly liberal this week.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Mdse—W. E. P. Wilbur, Lackawanna, Russia, Milwaukee, Buffalo. Lumber, etc.—E. B. Maxwell, M. C. Neff, Menominee; M. Dall, M. Allegheny, Transfer, Ogden, Manistique; W. A. Bradley, Ogantz Bay; Boscobel, Advance, Nogue Bay, Peshtigo; George C. Markham, Manistee; Ralph Campbell, Muskegon.

Cleared—Grain—Wonder, Muskegon. Mdse—Owego, Buffalo. Light—M. C. Neff, R. C. Reid, Menominee; Butcher Boy, Marinette; Resumption, Ford River, Ford River; Active, Peshtigo, Peshtigo.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Schlesinger. Cleared—Moore, Edwards, Chicago.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Mitchell. Cleared—Tuttle, Lycoming, Chicago; Delaware, Buffalo.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Caledonia, Washburn, Columbia, Bruce, Pathfinder, Sagamore.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—C. H. Green, William Edwards, Lackawanna, F. & P. M. No. 5.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Hadley, Kirby, Wright, Iron State, Iron Duke. Cleared—Star, Gilbert, flour, Sibley, Twin Sisters, wheat, Buffalo; Duluth, Chicago; Doty, Jeanette, ore.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Joys, Magill, 9:10 last night; Foster, 10:40; Sheboygan, 5:30 a. m.; Perrett and consorts, 8; Hickox, 9; Seymour, 11:40; Martin, 1 p. m. Up—Mills, 7 a. m.; Clara, 8:30.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Albany, Pabst, Jewett, Lycoming, Conemaugh, Rome, Sitka, Mills. Cleared—Merchandise: Boston, Tuscarora, Hudson, Chemung, Chicago. Coal: Northern King, Duluth.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Peck, 5 a. m.; Mariska, Moran, 6; City of Traverse, 7; Holland, Stephenson, Parana, 10; Montana, 11; Lockwood, 1 p. m.; Pennington, 2; Mariposa, 3; Harper, Matoa, 5. Down—Wadena, 8 a. m.; Pontiac, 9; Ira Owen, 11; Missoula, Yukon, noon; Reitz, Potter, Mark, 2 p. m.; Marina, 3; Louisiana, 4.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Gov. Smith, 10:40 last night; Lehigh, 3:30 a. m.; Manchester, 4:40; Cambria, 6; Larson, 7; Cranage, 8:30; Clarion, John Eddy and consort, 9:20; Raleigh, Tokio, Vance, 1 p. m.; City of Concord, 2; Shuck and consort, 2:10; Averell, 2:30; New York, 3; Scranton, 5. Up—Tioga, 1:40 a. m.; David Stewart, Donaldson, 9; Wissahickon, Spry, Johnson, 10; Fitzgerald, 11; Carter, 12:10 p. m.; Nahant, 5:10.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Topeka, midnight; Venice, 12:20 a. m.; Avon, 12:40; Northern Wave, 1; Majestic, 3; Glasgow, Dundee, Helena, Amboy, Quito, 6; Dyer, 6:10; Oregon and barges, 7:30; Merida, 10:10; Pioneer, 12:30 p. m.; Adams, 1:10; Paris, 2; Pasadena, 3:30. Down—Oscoda and barges, 10 last night; Harlem, 10:40; Hopkins and consorts, midnight; Berlin, 12:30 a. m.; London, 12:30; Prince, 1; Spokane, 1:10; Buffalo, 3:10; Bulgaria, Pope, 4:10; Idaho, 1:20 p. m.; Fish, 5:20. Arrived—Mosher, Jackson, Muir, Onward, Elgin, Austin, Roanoke. Up—Bielman, 6:30. Calm, clear.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Fedora, 3:10 p. m.; Australasia, 3:40; Germania, Hutchinson, 4; Corona, 5; Presley, Redington, 5:20; Manola, 5:30; Empire State, 5:40; Nimick, 6. Down—Omaha, C. H. Johnson, 2:50 p. m.; Nipigon and consorts, 3:10; Corsica, 6:10; Griffin, 6:20; Harlem, 6:30; Maryland, 6:40; Weston and barges, Berlin, Roumania, Barium, 7; Chicago, Roman, 7:20; Thomson and consorts, Portage, 7:40; London, 7:50; Cayuga, 8; Pillsbury, 8:10; Servia, Moravia, 8:20; Spokane, Prince, 8:30; Whitney, Wayne, 8:40; Bulgaria, 9; Pope, 9:10; Buffalo, 9:20; Oades, Redwing, 12:40 p. m.; Grecian, 4:20. Down—Idaho, 7; Pringle and consorts, 7:10; Senator Blood, 9:10.

·DR·
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

ROBBED ON THE ROAD.

TWO MEN "HOLD UP" SALOONKEEPER KOENKER AND A FRIEND.

Returning Home from a Drive They Are Suddenly Stopped and Forced to Leave the Carriage When the Two Robbers Secure $260 and Two Watches and Depart—Crime Occurs Near Winnetka and No Resistance Is Offered—Men Supposed to Be Negroes.

Charles Koenker, a saloonkeeper at No. 175 South Water street, was held up and robbed of $250 and a gold watch last night while driving from Oak Glen to Grosse Point. A man named Kleeman, who was with him, also lost $10 and a watch.

Mr. Koenker left his home at No. 959 West Madison street early yesterday morning telling his wife he was going driving. He was in the habit of carrying large sums of money with him and wore considerable jewelry. His wife suggested he should leave his jewelry and money behind, jokingly remarking that he might be robbed. Koenker laughed and left a diamond pin behind, but took his money and watch. He met Kleeman down-town and the two went for a drive toward Evanston. From there they went to Winnetka, and it was while driving home from the latter place that the men were robbed.

Koenker was driving. The horse was going at an easy pace and the men were chatting as they drove along. They had reached a spot a mile from Winnetka, between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Northwestern tracks, when a man sprang from the roadside and seized the horse by the bridle. Another man jumped to the side of the buggy and, presenting a revolver at the heads of the astonished men, bade them put up their hands and get out of the buggy.

Koenker climbed out and his friend followed. Then they stood in the road and waited the pleasure of their captors. The man who had caught the horse hitched the animal at the roadside and joined his companion. While one robber held a gun over them the other went through the captives' pockets. No resistance was made and the search was thorough. From Koenker the thieves got a costly gold watch and $250, mostly in gold. Kleenan contributed $10 and a watch. Though the road where this took place is a well frequented one the thieves took things remarkably easy. One man counted the money, while the other pried open the case of Koenker's watch and examined the works.

The robbers' features were concealed by big slouch hats and they were careful that the light from the buggy lamps should not fall on them, but Mr. Koenker says both men were colored and he would know one of them again.

Seemingly the men had been waiting for Koenker, for they appeared to be dissatisfied with the amount realized and searched Koenker again. They found nothing more and then ordered Koenker and Kleeman to reënter the buggy. They unhitched the horse and turning it around ordered the men to drive towards Winnetka without looking around. As they drove off the robbers fired two shots after them, which had the desired effect of scaring the horse into a gallop.

Koenker and Kleeman drove to Winnetka and from there called up the Central Station and reported the robbery. Later they reported the affair in person to Sergt. Broderick.

HAKES COME TO THEIR REUNION.

Representatives of the Family from Many States Arrive in Chicago.

People bearing the name of Hakes, to the number of a hundred or more, coming from almost every State in the Union, have been arriving here for several days to attend the seventh annual reunion of the Hakes family, which is to be held at the Mecca Hotel Wednesday. They are the descendants of a Solomon Hakes who was born in Devonshire, England, emigrated to America and settled in Westerly, R. I., in 1709. Two years later he removed to Stonington, Conn., where he was married to Anna Billings. Since that date the Hakes family has been replenishing the earth at a rapid rate, and it is estimated that the Solomon Hakes of 1709 has now at least 1,500 living descendants.

The idea of holding an annual reunion of Hakes' descendants originated ten years ago with Dr. Harry Hakes of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who had become interested in tracing the genealogy of his family. At the last reunion of the family, held in Syracuse, N. Y., Dr. Hakes had traced fully 1,300 descendants of his ancestor Solomon. Dr. Harry Hakes is President of the family society and is of the fifth generation since the days of Solomon. He is 60 years of age. He practiced medicine for five years, but has been a member of the bar for thirty years.

Dr. Hakes said yesterday that while none of his family had attained national prominence several had been heard from. An O. W. Hakes is Judge of the Superior Court of California, and Harlow H. Hakes is a Judge in Steuben County, N. Y., and a brother of Dr. Hakes is one of the ablest criminal lawyers in Western Pennsylvania. Members of the family have entered all the professions and have been successful, but the greater number of them have been farmers.

The first of these family reunions was held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., seven years ago and the two succeeding ones at the same place. The fourth reunion was held at Westerly, R. I., within three miles of the burialplace of their common ancestor, and the fifth and sixth was held at Syracuse, N. Y. At the last reunion Chicago was unanimously selected as the place for holding the one this year, because the reunion and the World's Fair could be attended at the same time. These reunions usually begin in the morning and last all day. There is first a general meeting at which a historical report for the year is made, and an address by the President delivered, and in the evening there is a banquet. To this year's reunion there will be representatives of the family from every Northern State, except Maine and New Hampshire; from the Province of Ontario, and from the Territory of Arizona, the representative from the latter place being a Bishop in the Mormon Church. Bishop Hakes is accompanied by his wife.

FATAL FALL FROM A CABLE CAR.

One Man Dies from His Injuries and Another Is Seriously Injured.

John W. Healy, 40 years of age, attempted to board a southbound cable car, No. 260, on the State street line at State and Polk streets at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He fell and was caught by the footboard of the car and rolled along a considerable distance before the train could be stopped. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died yesterday afternoon. An inquest will be held today. It is not known where Healy lived.

John Moses, a World's Fair visitor from Hiawatha, Brown County, Kas., while attempting to board a moving Madison street cable train yesterday in front of the Haymarket Theater fell to the pavement, severely injuring his spine. The shock paralyzed his right leg. He was removed to the County Hospital, where it is said the outcome of his injuries is doubtful. Moses is stopping at the Raiser Hotel, near the World's Fair grounds.

The clanging of cable train gongs on La Salle street, between Washington and Madison, last night confused Charles Englemier, a messenger, and he ran directly in front of a grip car. His injuries are considered fatal. The boy is employed by the American District Telegraph company.

DOG BITES THREE WEST SIDE BOYS.

Supposed to Have Been Mad and Shot After an Exciting Chase.

A small black and tan dog, which was supposed to be mad, created considerable excitement on the West Side yesterday, and was not killed until at least three persons had been bitten. The animal was first seen at Erie and Halsted streets. A small boy threw a brick at it and started the animal on its exciting trip. It dashed into the crowd which had gathered and bit two boys, then dashed west on Erie street. The streets were full of Sunday afternoon loungers and they joined in the chase. John Randal, an 11-year-old boy living at No. 295 Milwaukee avenue, saw the dog coming toward him and ran for shelter. The dog reached him first, fastened its teeth in his leg, and then ran on, followed by the increasing crowd. Several fired at the fleeing dog without hitting it. Police Lieutenant Peasen and Officer Hagneaw joined in the chase and finally killed the dog. Randal's wound was cauterized. The names of the two other boys bitten were not obtained.

RUSH ON THE TRAINS GROWS DAILY.

Sunday at the Depots Like a Fete Day with the Arriving Crowds.

At the railroad depots the cry is, "Still they come." They, the people of America and of Europe and of every other country on the face of the globe, had been coming in thousands and tens of thousands every day last week, but this week they are expected in hundreds of thousands. In fact this travel had begun yesterday at the Dearborn and Polk street depot. It was like anything but Sunday. To the train men, baggage men, and ticket agents it looked like a fête day.

The Grand Trunk train No. 1 began to reach Chicago about 4:30 p. m. It came in on the installment plan and seven installments followed each other at intervals of about half an hour before No. 1 could be said to have arrived. No. 5 on the Erie road drew in in four sections commencing at 3:30 p. m. There were three sections of the Wabash and Niagara Falls train, the first arriving at 10:30 p. m. Grand Trunk No. 7 due at 8:30 p. m. was in two sections. On all the other lines extra cars were attached to the trains to accommodate the rush to the World's Fair.

The train dispatchers could not tell how many excursion trains are due from the East today, but they expect that several of the regular trains will be run in sections up to as many as ten. Twelve cars are an average make-up of one section. Tuesday is expected to be an unusually busy day, and, in fact, the first few days of each week until the Fair closes are looked forward to as the busiest days.

The Michigan Central railroad commenced the running of an additional regular New York and Chicago train at 6 o'clock last evening. It will leave the depot at 6 o'clock every evening, Sundays included, for New York. The New York train, which corresponds with it, is due to reach Chicago daily at 11 o'clock.

At the Union Depot preparations are being made to receive the crowds which are expected from Iowa over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road to take part in the State's celebration at the Fair this week. All the equipment that could possibly be spared have been sent westward to accommodate the visitors from the Hawkeye State.

REPORT DENIED BY MR. ARMOUR.

Says All the Butterine Made by His Company Is Properly Labeled.

With reference to the New York dispatch stating that the Armour Packing company was selling butterine in direct violation of the law, J. O. Armour said last night that so far as he was aware the law was strictly complied with. The law might vary in different States for all he knew, but he understood the main requirement to be that all butterine should be labeled as such, and he could state emphatically that this was always done by the Chicago company. The dispatch from New York published yesterday morning did not, however, refer to the Chicago but the Kansas City company. The two companies, said Mr. Armour, are closely connected, but the management of the Kansas City house is alone able to answer as to the facts in that city. "However," he concluded, "I have no reason to think that their business policy is in the slightest degree different from ours."

OFFICERS UPSET IN A CHASE.

Three Men Arrested Charged with Shooting Into a Saloon Window.

Justice Hennessy will today hear the cases of Charles Harrison, Roadmaster for the Thirtieth Ward, John Gafney, and John Mulveil, who are charged with malicious mischief. Shortly before midnight Saturday three men in a buggy attracted attention at Forty-ninth street and Ashland avenue. In front of G. W. Marx's saloon, No. 4815 Ashland avenue, one fired a shot into the place, demolishing a valuable plate-glass window. Officer D. A. Toole of the Halsted Street Station saw the men, and with three others jumped into a wagon to which was hitched a horse near at hand and started in pursuit. The men drove east on Forty-seventh street, the officers close on them, and an exciting race ensued. The man with the revolver fired another shot at the police, but the bullet did not take effect. At Halsted street the wagon in which the police were riding struck a stone and was overturned, throwing all out. Officer O'Toole was caught beneath it and badly injured. He was assisted to the police station and then sent home. Some time later Marx went before Justice Hennessy and swore out warrants for the arrest of Harrison, Gafney, and Mulveil. They all denied having had anything to do with the affair.

FRENCH ENGINEERS SEE THE PARKS.

Day of Sightseeing for the Visitors Which Calls Forth Praise.

The French engineers were shown yesterday the park, boulevard, and cable systems of the city. From No. 10 Van Buren street, their headquarters, they were driven southward, investigated the Twenty-second street cable power-house, then viewed Michigan boulevard, Washington Park, Douglas Park, and examined the recently completed power-house at Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, where many novel appliances have been introduced. They looked at the Van Buren street tunnel, the power-house at Jefferson and Washington streets, took a spin through Garfield, Humboldt, and Lincoln Parks, and, returning, reached their headquarters at dark. The visitors were loud in their praises of the park and boulevard system and the completeness of the cable plants.

New Asphalted Boulevard Opened.

The asphalted boulevard from the west limit of Garfield Park to Fortieth street, about a quarter of a mile in length, was opened yesterday. It runs on Warren avenue, but is really an extension of Washington boulevard. It connects Washington boulevard with the macadamized portion of Warren avenue west of Fortieth street. The intention is to pave Warren avenue with asphalt to West Fifty-second street. That thoroughfare, it is said, will then be known as Washington boulevard. The name Warren avenue will be dropped west of Fortieth street and Randolph street will succeed to its old position west of Fortieth street and first north of Washington. The new short boulevard just opened was utilized extensively yesterday. All kinds of vehicles whirled over it and it was thronged with wheelsmen.

Harmony Restored in the German Club.

At a special meeting of the members of the Germania Männerchor, North Clark street and Germania place, yesterday afternoon, the differences heretofore existing between the Musical committee and the Board of Directors were settled. The authority of the Musical committee was curtailed so as to prevent extensive admission into the choir of the club, the members thus admitted thereby avoiding the heavy charges for fees. In the evening a special entertainment was provided to celebrate the peaceful settlement of the pending trouble.

Finds a Man Dead in His Wagon.

Yesterday morning John Myers, a grocer at the corner of Ninety-third street and Washington avenue, found the remains of a dead man lying in his wagon at the rear of his store. The Grand Crossing police were notified and removed the body to Rolston's morgue, where it was identified as that of James Gillooger. He was 60 years old, unmarried, and was employed as a laborer on the Nickel Plate railroad. He had no definite place of abode. Heart disease is the supposed cause of death.

Train Dispatchers Meet Tomorrow.

The Order of Train Dispatchers of the United States, Canada, and Mexico will meet in convention at the Grand Pacific Hotel tomorrow. It is expected that 150 delegates will be present. It will be the first time the officials will have been called together since the order was founded, which was at Memphis, Tenn., last October. W. W. Olcott of Pine Bluff, Ark., the President of the order, and O. L. Emlay of Lake Charles, La., the Secretary and Treasurer, arrived in Chicago yesterday.

Items.

The Yerkes electric fountain at Lincoln Park will play tonight from 8 to 9 o'clock.

Charles Brooks cut and slightly injured Thomas Reilly, a laborer of Kankakee, Ill., yesterday in a quarrel at Brooks' home in the rear of a saloon on Clark street, near Harrison.

Martin Van Heuvel of Green Bay, Wis., and Miss Grace Bremington of De Pere, Wis., were married yesterday at St. Thomas' Church, Fifty-fifth street and Kimbark avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Carroll. Mr. and Mrs. Van Heuvel will reside in Mobile, Ala.

When the head feels dull and heavy use Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Neuralgic headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10 cents.

EARN THEIR VICTORY

SPRIGHTLY GAME PUT UP BY ANSON'S AGGREGATION.

They Bunch Hits and Run Bases in a Manner to Gratify the Cranks and Field in Magnificent Form—Brooklyn Able to Secure but Four Hits, While the Bridegrooms' Pitchers Are Batted Hard by the Chicagos—Nearly 10,000 Persons Witness the One-Sided Contest.

Chicago placed another game to its credit yesterday, outplaying the Brooklyns at all points, the visitors being able to get but four hits off Donnelly. St. Louis played two games with Washington, being whitewashed in the first and winning the second. Baltimore defeated the Cincinnatis. Results of the contests made no change in the standing of the teams, as the following table will show:

Clubs.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	116	81	35	.695
Pittsburg	117	72	45	.610
Philadelphia	116	68	48	.581
Cleveland	115	63	52	.552
New York	118	63	55	.538
Brooklyn	118	61	57	.517
Cincinnati	117	55	62	.470
Baltimore	120	55	65	.458
Chicago	120	52	68	.433
St. Louis	120	51	69	.425
Louisville	111	44	67	.398
Washington	120	39	81	.325

BROOKLYNS EASILY VANQUISHED.

Anson's Boys Show the Visitors from the East How to Play Ball.

Anson's erratic crowd played magnificent ball yesterday. They bunched their hits, placed no less than five safe bunts, ran bases swiftly, and fielded in splendid style. Add to this McGill's strong and skillful pitching and the overwhelming victory achieved by the Colts can easily be understood.

Strategic Stein of Brooklyn only lasted two innings and was succeeded by the left-handed Sharrott, who did well for a while, but was finally pounded in all directions. The visitors' fielding was only tolerable and they could not bat at all.

Glenalvin is laid up with a spiked knee, and Camp played second. For a wonder Uncle did not put Parrott into the game, but sent Dahlen to third, his proper position, which he covered to perfection. Camp, on his part, made the only Chicago error, but the misplay did no harm. From first to last the Brooklyns were overmatched and squarely beaten on their merits.

Scientific batting gave Chicago one run at the start. Camp knocked big Brouthers over with a line drive. Wilmot's bunt fell safe, and sacrifices by Dahlen and Lange brought in the tally. Irwin started the second round with a pretty smash over short, and Dungan beat out a bunt. Kittridge sacrificed and McGill pushed a grounder through the infield, bringing in two runs. Camp forced out McGill, stole second, and ran all the way home while Stein and Brouthers were dallying with Wilmot's bunt. A beautiful infield double play in the visitors' half prevented any runs.

George Sharrott went in to pitch for Brooklyn, and Dahlen landed another safe bunt. Lange forced him out, and slid cleverly to second. Decker placed one just on the left foul line, and Lange hurried in.

Sharrott settled down after this and pitched beautifully for a time. McGill, meanwhile, was invincible. The Brooklyns went back to the bench as fast as they came to bat, and a succession of splendid catches, Lange and Wilmot specially excelling, kept them from reaching first. Not even a hit was recorded until the fifth, when Burns' high fly came down just out of Lange's reach, the fielder falling flat on his face in the attempt to seize the ball.

In the sixth, after Kittridge, by a great run, caught Kinslow's foul right off the batrack, Griffin came up and hoisted a long fly. Caught by the wind, the ball was carried over the fence and fell inside the back yard, giving Foutz's people their first run.

Sharrott, after several highly successful innings, fell down in the eighth. Wilmot bunted, and reached first ahead of the ball. Dahlen sacrificed, Lange was given his base, and Decker hit to the left field fence, sending in two runs. Irwin sacrificed and Dungan singled to center. Hatfield fumbled Kittridge's effort and then threw badly, Dungan making third on the play. Kittridge started for second and Kinslow threw to Corcoran, who muffed the ball, Dungan instantly rushing in.

Camp started the ninth with a single to right and stole two bases. Dahlen hit to third and Hatfield threw over Kinslow's head. Lange stopped a wild pitch with his shoulder and Decker drove a hot liner into left. Corcoran gathered up Irwin's grounder, Brouthers muffed the assist, and Dahlen came in, big Dan recovering himself in time to head off Lange.

Only six of the enemy batted in the seventh and eighth. With two out in the ninth, Brouthers was hit by an inshoot and advanced a base on a wild pitch. Foutz shot the ball past third and Brouthers scored the last run of the game, Burns striking out, with two men on bases. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Camp, 2b	5	3	2	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
Wilmot, l. f.	5	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, 3b	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lange, c. f.	2	2	0	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
Decker, 1b	4	1	3	8	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Irwin, ss	5	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dungan, r.f.	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kittridge, c.	3	0	0	6	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
McGill, p	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	11	14	27	10	1	6	0	4	2	4

BROOKLYN.

	AB	R	H	P	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Griffin, c. f.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Daly, 2b	3	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bro'thers, 1b	3	1	0	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Foutz, l. f.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hatfield, 3b	3	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	1
Burns, r. f.	4	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Corcoran, ss	3	0	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kinslow, c.	3	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stein, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sharrott, p	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	4	27	19	4	0	3	2	1	4

Chicago	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	—11
Base hits	2	4	2	0	0	0	1	3	2	—14
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	— 2
Base hits	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	— 4

Exact attendance—9,793. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Brooklyn, 1. Home run—Griffin. Two-base hit—Decker. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen (2), Lange, Kittridge, Irwin (2). Double plays—Camp-Irwin-Decker, Sharrott-Brouthers. Passed ball—Kinslow. Wild pitch—McGill. Hit by pitched ball—Dungan, Lange, Brouthers. Umpire—Gaffney. Time of game—1:45.

Second-Baseman Eagan and Rightfielder Lynch, the new men secured from the Eastern League, will be in the game against Washington today, while Lange will go behind the bat.

St. Louis Loses and Wins.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept 17.—Maul pitched a phenomenal game today. Not a man went to base on balls, and only three hits were made off his delivery. The Browns could not get across the plate. Clarkson was fairly effective but bunched hitting, bad errors, and Mr. Hornung's assistance gave the Senators three runs in the fifth. They made two more in the ninth on errors and lucky hits. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, rf	0	1	1	1	0	Hoy, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Shugart, cf	0	0	2	2	0	Farrell, 3b	0	2	2	1	0
Frank, lf	0	1	1	0	1	Wise, 2b	0	1	2	2	0
Werden, 1b	0	1	16	2	1	O'Rourke, c	0	0	5	1	0
Ely, ss	0	0	1	3	2	McGuire, 1b	0	0	7	1	0
Twineham, c	0	0	2	8	0	Sullivan, ss	2	2	0	1	1
Quinn, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Abbey, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Crooks, 3b	0	0	3	2	0	Stricker, rf	1	0	0	0	0
Clarkson, p	0	0	0	1	0	Maul, p	1	0	2	2	0
Totals	0	3	27	20	4	Totals	5	9	27	8	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Washington	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2—5

First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 2. Struck out—By Maul, 5. Two-base hits—Werden, Wise. Double play—Shugart-Quinn-Werden. Umpire—Hornung. Time of game—1:30.

The Browns reversed the decision in the second game. Gleason was not very effective, but he kept the hits scattered. The Browns put up a phenomenal fielding game. Attendance 6,500. The score:

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Dowd, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Hoy, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Shugart, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Farrell, 3b	0	0	4	2	0
Frank, lf	2	3	4	0	0	Wise, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
Werden, 1b	0	2	10	0	1	O'Rourke, 1b	0	1	13	1	0
Ely, ss	0	0	2	6	0	McGuire, c	0	0	2	1	0
Twineham, c	0	0	1	0	0	Sullivan, ss	0	1	0	1	4
Quinn, 2b	0	0	6	6	0	Abbey, lf	1	0	1	0	1
Crooks, 3b	1	0	2	1	0	Stricker, rf	0	1	2	0	1
Gleason, p	0	1	0	1	0	Esper, p	0	1	1	2	0
Totals	5	7	27	14	1	Totals	1	4	27	12	6

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2—5
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—St. Louis, 1. First base on balls—Off Gleason, 2; off Esper, 3. Struck out—By Gleason, 1. Three-base hit—Frank. Stolen bases—Werden, Frank (2), Dowd (2), Abbey. Double plays—Ely-Quinn-Werden (2), Quinn-Werden, Ely-Werden. Passed balls—Twineham (2). Umpires—Hornung, Wise, and O'Rourke. Time of game—1:40.

Baltimore, 7; Cincinnati, 5.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 17.—The Reds had the game well in hand until the eighth inning. Then Dwyer weakened badly and was hit hard. The visitors took ten turns at the bat in this inning and scored five runs. McQuaid was too sick to umpire, and Keenan, a Southern League pitcher, took his place and gave the Reds the worst of it. Weather cool. Attendance 5,500. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E	Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E
Holliday, cf	1	1	1	0	0	McGraw, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Latham, 3b	1	1	0	1	0	Jennings, ss	0	3	3	3	1
McCart'y, rf	1	1	2	0	2	Shindle, 3b	1	1	1	5	0
Motz, 1b	1	1	13	2	0	Taylor, 1b	0	1	13	0	0
C. Murphy, c	0	0	1	1	0	Brodie, cf	2	0	2	0	0
Vaughn, lf	0	1	2	1	0	Reitz, 2b	2	2	2	3	0
Canavan, 2b	1	0	2	5	1	Gilks, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Smith, ss	0	2	3	6	0	Robinson, c	1	1	3	0	0
Dwyer, p	0	0	3	1	0	McMahon, p	0	1	0	4	1
Totals	5	7	27	16	4	Totals	7	12	27	14	2

Cincinnati	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—5
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Baltimore, 5. First base on balls—Off Dwyer, 4; off McMahon, 2. Struck out—By Dwyer, 1; by McMahon, 1. Three base hit—Brodie, Smith. Two base hits—Reitz, Motz. Stolen bases—Brodie, Smith. Wild pitch—McMahon. Passed balls—Robinson, 3. Umpire—Keenan. Time—Two hours ten minutes.

RIVALS COATED WITH CALCIMINE.

Brands Ply the Whitewash Brush in an Artistic Manner.

The struggle for the City League pennant assumed an exciting phase yesterday when the Brands took revenge for their defeat the 10th, shutting out the Rivals by the identical score by which they had themselves been vanquished. The Rivals made but a solitary hit off Fraser, while the Brands effected three clever double plays. Next Sunday's game, unless it results in a tie, will settle the championship, each club having now won one of the special games. The Garden Citys, by their victory over the Whitings, take third place, the Franklins dropping to fourth position owing to their defeat at the hands of the Lake Views. The standing is as follows:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Rivals	20	15	5	.750
Brands	20	15	5	.750
Garden Citys	19	11	8	.579
Franklins	20	11	9	.550
Whitings	20	10	10	.500
Lake Views	18	8	10	.444
West Ends	19	5	14	.263
Crystals	20	3	17	.150

Brands, 6; Rivals, 0.

The Brands turned the tables on the Rivals yesterday, shutting them out by the same score they were beaten by a week ago. The game abounded in sharp work, and double plays were numerous. Fully 3,000 spectators were present and applauded every good play to the echo, and they kept the echo busy. Fraser had better support and pitched better ball than Parker, the Rivals having but one hit while some very sharp fielding was necessary to prevent the Rivals scoring on several occasions. Kurz and Esterquest led in batting with two hits each, while Traynor, Fraser, and Esterquest carried off the fielding honors. These same clubs will meet again next Sunday and the outcome of that game will decide the championship. Score:

Brands.	R	B	P	A	E	Rivals.	R	B	P	A	E
Kurz, ss	0	2	1	3	0	Traynor, 2b	0	0	7	3	1
Hengle, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Ball, ss	0	0	3	0	3
Esterq't, 3b	1	2	3	2	0	McKevitt, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Lewis, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	Possehl, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Weihl, lf	2	1	1	0	0	Gubb's, 1b. c	0	0	4	1	0
Har't'n, 2b	0	0	3	1	2	Hanrah'e, cf	0	0	0	1	0
Fraser, p	1	1	0	4	0	Baker, 3b	0	0	3	0	1
Stratton, rf	1	0	0	0	0	O'Mara, c. 1. b	0	0	7	0	0
Quigly, c	1	1	10	2	2	Parker, p	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	6	7	27	12	4	Totals	0	1	27	7	6

Brands	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0—6
Rivals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Earned run—Brands, 1. Stolen bases—Brands, 4; Rivals, 4. Bases on balls—Brands, 6; Rivals, 5. Hit by pitcher—Esterquest, Weihl. Struck out—Brands, 7; Rivals, 8. Double plays—Brands, 3; Rivals, 1. Passed balls—O'Meara, 2; Quigly, 1. Umpire—Tindill. Time—1:50.

Garden Citys, 8; Whitings, 3.

The Garden Citys defeated the Whitings on the West Side grounds. The three scratch hits of the Whitings were not near enough to offset Roche's wildness and indifference in watching the base, allowing runners to steal with impunity. Roche's lack of control was responsible for five runs, and two timely hits, with errors, sent in the others. Hollison's even pitching and Hassett's fielding were the features. The score:

Garden City.	R	B	P	A	E	Whitings.	R	B	P	A	E
Noll, cf	3	0	2	0	1	O'Brien, ss	2	0	2	3	1
O'Con'r, ss	1	1	1	0	2	Hassett, lf	1	0	3	1	0
Halpin, 1b	1	0	9	0	0	Rhiems, 2b	1	0	2	2	0
Lynch, c	0	1	8	0	0	Scanlon, 1b	0	0	2	0	1
Harden, 3b	0	0	1	5	0	Shaffer, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Duane, 2b	0	0	0	1	1	Schmidt, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Du Shane, lf	1	1	0	0	0	Adams, c	0	0	10	3	0
Dineen, rf	1	1	0	0	0	Lee, 3b	0	1	2	0	1
Hollison, p	1	0	0	2	2	Roche, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	8	4	21	8	6	Totals	3	3	21	11	3

Garden Citys	1	0	1	0	3	3	0—8
Whitings	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—3

Bases stolen—Gardens, 8; Whitings, 2. Two-base hit—Lynch. Double play—Hassett-Lee. Bases on balls—By Hollison, 2; by Roche, 5. Hit—By Hollison, 1; by Roche, 3. Struck out—By Hollison, 8; by Roche, 10. Passed balls—Lynch, 2. Wild pitches—Roche, 3. Sacrifice hits—O'Connor (2), Shaffer. Time—1:43. Umpire—Hogan.

Lake Views, 22; Franklins, 12.

The Lake Views took no mercy on the Franklins yesterday at the North Park. They started out to annihilate the sphere in the first inning and they kept up the fusillade all through the game. G. Ortman started out to pitch, but retired in the fourth inning, O. Schmitt finishing the game with but a shade the better of the pitching. Errors were quite the style on both sides. The batting of Hudson, Andrews, and Bartell, and the fielding of Gubbins, Andrews, and Ziegler deserve mention. The score:

Lake Views.	R	B	P	A	E	Franklins.	R	B	P	A	E
Andrews, cf	4	3	3	0	0	O. Ortm'n, 3b	3	0	2	3	2
Healy, 2b	2	0	0	3	1	Bartell, 2b	3	2	2	4	3
Johnson, ss	4	2	0	3	3	Ziegler, cf	2	1	3	0	0
Hudson, lf	3	4	2	0	0	Jantzen, c	1	2	2	1	0
Lippert, p	2	1	0	4	1	G. Ort'n, p, ss	0	0	0	2	1
Gubbins, 1b	2	2	16	0	0	Gastfield, 1b	0	1	12	1	1
Jackson, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Niedner, rf	0	1	1	0	1
Anson, 3b	1	1	2	3	3	Sch'dt, ss & p	1	1	1	3	0
Ayers, c	2	1	3	1	0	Wagner, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Totals	22	16	27	14	7	Totals	12	8	24	13	7

Lake View	5	1	0	9	5	0	0	2	*—22
Franklins	2	0	3	0	0	5	0	2	0—12

Earned runs—Lake View, 6; Franklins, 4. Two-base hits—Lake View, 4; Franklins, 1. Home runs—Lake View 1; Franklins, 3. Double play—Healy-Gubbins. Bases on balls—Lake View, 5; Franklins, 3. Struck out—Lake View, 2; Franklins, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Lake View, 1; Franklins, 2. Left on bases—Lake View, 5; Franklins, 6. Wild pitch—G. Ortman. Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Hogan.

West Ends, 14; Crystals, 5.

The reorganized West Ends gave the tail-enders a drubbing at the South Side Park. Inability to bunch their hits and Lussenhop's steady work in the box and his fine support are what caused the Crystals' defeat. Mack pitched a better game than the score indicates, as but three earned runs were made off his delivery. His support in the infield was wretched. The sharp fielding and base running of the West Ends were the features of the game. The score:

West Ends.	R	B	P	A	E	Crystals.	R	B	P	A	E
Sayer, cf	1	1	3	1	0	Meehan, ss	1	1	2	1	0
Long, 2b	1	0	4	2	0	Lyon, 3b	1	0	1	2	0
Schaffer, 3b	2	0	0	2	1	Benner, c	1	0	9	4	1
Peterson 1b	3	2	11	0	0	Prind'v'e, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Havern, ss	1	2	1	2	1	Mack, p	0	0	0	4	2
Duffy, lf	3	2	1	0	0	Holmes, 1b	0	1	9	0	2
Otten, c	1	0	7	2	0	M'Lau'lin, rf	1	1	0	1	0
Lussenh'p, p	1	1	0	5	0	Hadam, 2b	1	2	0	4	2
Waldt, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Gablin, cf	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	14	10	27	14	2	Totals	6	7	24	17	10

West Ends	0	1	1	5	1	0	3	3	*—14
Crystals	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0—5

Earned runs—West Ends, 3; Crystals, 2. Two-base hits—Benner, McLaughlin, Peterson. Stolen bases—West Ends, 10; Crystals, 3. Double plays—Havern-Long-Peterson, Hadam-Meehan-Holmes. Base on balls—By Lussenhop, 6; by Mack, 9. Struck out—By Lussenhop, 6; by Mack, 10. Wild pitches—Mack, 2. Umpire—Jeven. Time—2:45.

EXPECTS ALLOWANCE FOR VALKYRIE.

Lord Dunraven Thinks Measurements Will Favor His Yacht.

London, Sept. 18.—The *Sportsman* prints an interview which it obtained with Lord Dunraven, owner of the Valkyrie, just before he left for America. He said:

"Valkyrie has fully met my expectations as regards speed. I cannot, of course, say what will happen in American waters. I expect she will do very well there, but I imagine she will not sail so well there as she might here. Then she may get a little strained in crossing. She exhibits superior speed in light winds, and as these generally prevail in America about the time of the races I may be favored. I think the Vigilant will prove to have the greater water line and sail area and will therefore allow the Valkyrie time."

New York, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Among the passengers on the Anchor Liner Furnessia, which arrived at quarantine shortly after midnight, were George L. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie, and Mr. Ratsey, the famous sailmaker of Cowes, who will look after the canvas of the cup challenger. Mr. Watson said: "The Valkyrie is all right, and she'll be here in good time. There is no reason for being alarmed because she's been out twenty-five days, for that's a good deal better time than the Thistle made."

To Entertain Visiting Physicians.

The members of the Pan-American Medical Congress, which was in session at Washington as the guest of the Nation from Sept. 6 to 9, will arrive in this city at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. A Reception committee of fifty prominent physicians has been appointed to meet the members, and during the day will take them on a tour of inspection of the hospitals of this city. In the evening a formal reception will be given the members at the Grand Pacific. A general committee of five, consisting of Drs. J. N. Danforth, John B. Hamilton, Charles Warrington Earle, J. H. Cleveland, and F. C. Greene, will make arrangements for the entertainment of the members.

New Passenger Train Service to Cincinnati Over Pennsylvania Short Line.

Beginning with Tuesday next, 19th instant, the Pennsylvania Short Line will place in service a new coach and parlor car train for Logansport, Richmond, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati, and the South, leaving Chicago daily at 1:30 p. m., arriving at Cincinnati 10:15 p. m. For particulars call upon or address H. R. Dering, Asst. Gen'l Passenger Agent, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

Safety Deposit Vaults Opened,

Not with crowbars, but with cash inducements. A new piano of Eastern make, fully warranted for five years, at $155 net cash is inducement No. 1. Inducement No. 2 is a good upright piano, little used, of various makers, from $120 to $135 net cash, at W. W. Kimball company's, Wabash avenue, near Jackson street.

At the World's Fair.

The ideal view of the fireworks and illumination at the World's Fair is commanded from the top of the Manufactures Building. Perfectly safe. A stairway for exit at every corner. Tickets 25 cents. Small children with parents free.

Jenkins Bros.' Valves and Jenkins Standard Packing. 31 and 33 North Canal street.

NEW LOVES FOR OLD.

MAYOR HARRISON SURRENDERS TO FORMER POLITICAL LEADERS.

Burke and His "Troublesome Lads" to Be Left Out in the Cold—Results of a Bitter Quarrel Raging in Democratic Ranks for Supremacy Between the Adherents of the Mayor and Those of Gov. Altgeld—Privilege of Naming Senatorial Committeemen on Conditions.

A most bitter quarrel now rages in the ranks of the local Democracy. Ostensibly it is between the adherents of Mayor Harrison and the adherents of Gov. Altgeld. Really it is a scramble for the offices, a contest as to which faction shall control them. When Mr. Harrison took the Mayor's chair he appointed Bob Burke City Sealer and patronage clerk. Burke had been Secretary of the Carter H. Harrison organization. He is bright, quick at figures, and a pretty good organizer. He did good work for Carter and it was appreciated. But no sooner was he installed in the position of patronage secretary than he began to be affected by cerebral enlargement. At first he was associated in the patronage distribution with Private Secretary Graham. The latter was soon elbowed out. Burke then to make himself solid with the Mayor began to cultivate the Mayor's sons. They were disposed to pitch in and help him do politics with an ax. They wanted young and new blood they said.

They picked up such young bloods as William Calhoun Asay, John McCarthy, and Billy Crosette and started in to organize within the party. They began with a club recruited from the Water Office and the Street Department, of which Crosette and McCarthy were made chiefs. The friends of veteran Democrats like Dan Corkery, Tom Gahan, William H. Joyce, and John P. Hopkins who applied for positions were "turned down" in the jargon of the new combination. The friends of Burke, Asay, McCarthy, and Crosette were given the fat jobs. "An inner circle" was established at the City Hall. Ward committeemen were called in and told that if they would take service under the Burke-McCarthy combination they could have places at the City Hall. Many of them accepted the service and the combination obtained control of the Democratic County Committee.

Plan Did Not Work.

At the meeting of that body last Tuesday evening they ran things to suit themselves. They were so sure of their ground that they set up one of their men, Henry F. Donovan, to move that the committee be enlarged by giving representation to the new Congressional and Senatorial districts. But Donovan either mistook his instructions or disregarded them and had the matter of selecting the new men referred to the Democratic Executive committee, of which he is a member.

In this latter committee the old leaders are in a majority and the new lights are in a minority. Their only outspoken representatives are Donovan, Pat McCarthy, Asay, and Ald. Loeffler. There are nine men against these. The nine are probably the shrewdest members of the Democratic party. They had things their own way Friday when the Executive committee met, and Mayor Harrison was quickly notified.

Mayor Harrison is a candidate for United States Senator. He is especially interested in the selection of five Senatorial committeemen. He was notified that he might have these committeemen on certain conditions. One of these conditions was that the faction of Burke, McCarthy, and Asay at the City Hall should be abated or disbanded; that the old leaders should be consulted in the distribution of the patronage; that the Whisky-and-Water club should be abandoned or conducted on a broader basis; and that Mr. Burke should be restricted in his powers for mischief. Curiously enough those demands have found strong support from some of the Mayor's stanchest and oldest friends at the City Hall. Corporation Counsel Kraus, who refers to the young organizers as "troublesome lads," supports them. So do A. J. Toolen, the Commissioner of Buildings; Frank Brandecker, the City Collector, and Timothy Shea of the Building Department. They have grown restive at the interference of Burke, Asay & Co.

Old Leaders Grow Restive.

They have protested, and now that rebellion has been organized on the outside they have joined in it. It was on discovering this state of affairs that Mr. Harrison caused the conference to be summoned at the office of Moran, Kraus & Mayer Friday evening. As already explained in The Tribune there was a good deal of plain talking there. Mayor Harrison was informed in plain language that if he wanted war he could have war. There were threats of resignation by some of his employés. He was told that if he supported the pretentions of Burke, McCarthy, and Asay he could not have anything like the solid support of the Cook County delegation for United States Senator. If he would curb the pretentions of these young men he could have the support of every Democratic member from Cook County. Mr. Harrison listened patiently. He listened with surprise while Mr. Kraus and Mr. Corkery ranged themselves on the side of the protestants. He promised consideration of the demands and advised harmony. Nothing definite was announced at the meeting. But Saturday and yesterday the Mayor agreed after consultation with Kraus, Corkery, and Doyle that nearly all the demands should be conceded, and it is probable that Mr. Burke will be deprived of his functions as patronage dispenser, and that the assessment on city employés for the support of the Whisky-and-Water club will have to be abandoned.

Slate Is Shattered.

At the same time the City Hall judicial slate has gone to pieces. That slate had on it the names of Granville W. Browning, Lawrence P. Boyle, Perry A. Trumbull, George Mills Rogers, Matthew P. Brady, and a Twelfth Ward lawyer named Rose. It is doubtful whether any of these names will be on the slate after the convention adjourns. The combination had also determined to "turn down" Adams Goodrich and John W. Showalter, who have been nominated by the Bar Association. Both names, it is believed, will be on the ticket and it would not be surprising if Judge Gary's name appeared thereon also. Mr. Kraus and other leaders favor his indorsement by the convention. The old leaders insist that Pat McHugh shall be nominated instead of Boyle, and the Town of Lake leaders insist that David Sullivan's name shall be on the ticket.

Mr. Harrison will simplify the breaking of the old slate by leaving the city during the convention. He will leave no instructions to the police force to assist Bob Burke and his troublesome lads. That being the case, Burke and his following will be in a minority in the convention. They will thereafter be simply nowhere. The fact of the matter is that Harrison has surrendered to Hopkins and the old leaders, and the "troublesome lads" will be retired to their original obscurity. The City Hall slate, as arranged by Asay, McCarthy, Burke, and Crosette, will not be heard of after this week, and the convention will not meet for two weeks.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAMS—Sept. 15, Albert Abrahams, beloved son of Henry and Eleonora Abrahams, aged 13 years and 8 months. Funeral from late residence, 3355 Forest-av., Sunday, Sept. 17, at 1 o'clock sharp, by carriages to Graceland.

BOAS—Mendel C. Boas, after a long illness, at his residence, 3951 Langley-av.

CANEGISER—Clara, beloved daughter of Maurice J. and Minnie Canegiser, at Western Springs, Sept. 16. Funeral from parents' residence, 512 N. Park-av., Tuesday, 1 p. m., thence to Rosehill.

CARDIFF—Sept. 17, aged 71 years, Narcisse, beloved husband of Mary Cardiff, nee Sexton. Funeral from late residence, 229 Blue Island-av., Tuesday at 7 a. m. Burial at Covington, Ind. Canada papers please copy.

FISCHEL—Joseph Fischel, aged 69, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. Reach, 2930 Vernon-av. Funeral today, 2 o'clock, to Graceland. Milwaukee and Manitowoc, Wis., papers please copy.

FOLLER—Sept. 17, Harry J. Foller, aged 33 years. Funeral from his late residence, No. 525 N. Clark-st., Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock by carriages to Rosehill. Newark, N. J., and San Antonio, Tex., papers please copy.

HITCHCOCK—Eliza M. Hitchcock (sister of Charles and David Hitchcock and Mrs. Lee, 4341 Grand-blvd.), early Sunday morning, Sept. 17. Burial at Graceland from Trinity Church 2 p. m. Tuesday next.

KOEHN—Edward C. Koehn, at his home, 931 Grand-av., Racine, Wis., 17th inst., 5 o'clock a. m. Funeral today.

McNAUGHTIN—Sunday, Sept. 17, Amey Gertrude McNaughtin, third daughter of E. P. and Carrie M. McNaughtin. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 2 p. m., at residence, 910 Larrabee-st. Montreal papers please copy.

MORISSEY—Sept. 17, Julia, beloved daughter of Mary and sister of Nora and Nellie Morissey, formerly of Lake Forest. Funeral Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 9:15 a. m., from the residence of her mother, 200 Aberdeen-st., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17.—8 p. m.—Forecast for Monday:

For Illinois and Indiana, generally fair, except light showers in extreme Northern Illinois; slightly warmer; south winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, followed by showers in west portion Monday afternoon or night; warmer; winds becoming south.

For Upper Michigan, showers; slightly warmer; south winds.

For Wisconsin, clearing Monday, cooler in western portions; warmer in the vicinity of Green Bay; south winds becoming northwest.

For Missouri, fair; warmer in southeast portion; cooler Monday night in northwest portion; south winds becoming west.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitat'n 12 hours.
Abilene						
Bismarck, N.D.	29.58	64	74	N. W.	Clear	
Boston, Mass.	29.86	56	64	W.	Cl'udy	.01
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.96	60	60	N. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill.	30.00	72	78	S.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.04	76	82	E.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.54	70	78	W.	Clear	
Chicago	29.86	74	80	S.	Fair	
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	72	76	S.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.00	58	64	S. E.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.74	78	84	S.	Cl'udy	
Denver, Colo.	29.54	80	84	W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia.	29.66	84	88	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	29.96	60	68	S. W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.70	72	88	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Duluth, Minn.	29.54	70	76	S. W.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex.	29.84	72	86	N. W.	Rain	.01
Erie, Pa.	30.02	56	60	S. W.	Fair	
Galveston, Tex.	29.98	82	86	S. E.	Clear	
G'd Haven, Mich	29.84	62	68	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.76	60	72	S. E.	Rain	.18
Helena, Mont.	29.90	38	44	N.	Cl'udy	.14
Huron, S. D.	29.52	80	88	W.	Clear	
Indianapolis	29.98	70	80	S. E.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.00	80	92	N. E.	Fair	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.74	84	94	S.	Fair	
Knoxville						
La Crosse, Wis.	29.64	72	78	S.	Cl'udy	.04
Little Rock, Ark.	29.98	76	84	E.	Clear	
Louisville, Ky.	30.04	72	90	S.	Clear	
Manistee, Mich.						
Marquette, Mich	29.72	58	66	S. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Memphis, Tenn.	30.02	76	84	N. E.	Clear	
Miles City	29.62	54	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Milwaukee	29.78	68	74	S.	Cl'udy	
Minnedosa						
Montreal	29.78	44	54	S. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Moorhead	29.62	72	84	W.	Clear	Trace
New Orleans, La	29.96	84	88	N.	Clear	
New York City	29.90	62	66	S. W.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.84	82	88	S.	Cl'udy	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	29.88	58	60	W.	Clear	
Palestine	29.92	88	98	S.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.52	76	84	N.	Clear	
Pittsburg	30.02	64	70	W.	Clear	
Port Huron	29.96	60	70	S. W.	Clear	
Pueblo	29.56	78	82	S. W.	Clear	
Rapid City	29.54	72	78	N.	Clear	
St. Louis	29.90	74	82	S. E.	Clear	
St. Paul	29.52	78	82	S.	Fair	
Salt Lake City	29.66	72	76	N. W.	Fair	
Santa Fe	29.90	56	58	S. W.	Clear	.04
Sioux City	29.56	90	90	S. E.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	29.84	76	82	S.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Mo.	29.88	80	92	S. E.	Fair	
Toledo	29.98	64	70	S. W.	Clear	

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Fulda from Genoa, Furnessia from Glasgow.

Arrived out—La Champagne at Havre, City of Rome at Moville.

Sailed from foreign ports—Campania, Queenstown for New York; Alaska, Queenstown for New York; Elbe, Southampton for New York.

Passed—Passed Isle of Wight, Dubbledam, Rotterdam for New York; passed The Lizard, Moravia, New York for Hamburg.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BOY—GOOD HONEST BOY ON WAGON, $2.50 per week. Address X 827, Tribune office.

LOST—SMALL DIAMOND STUD, LINCOLN Park; will pay $50 for return of same. Room 504, Chicago Opera-House.

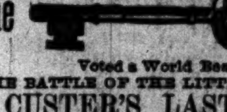
SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD appearance wishes position as companion or valet to a gentleman; no objection to traveling. Address X 826, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIXTEEN FIRST-CLASS NON-union boilermakers. Apply to B. H. JEFFRIES, Hotel Grace, corner Jackson and Clark-sts., immediately.

BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST



And Congress of Rough Riders of the World. 62d and 63d-sts., Opposite World's Fair. EVERY DAY—RAIN OR SHINE (Sundays included)—at 3 and 8:30 p. m. Driest, Cleanest, Neatest, and Most Comfortable Resort in Chicago. No mud, no dust. Best place to go on rainy days; 20 feet from all railroads.

The  To All.

Voted a World Beater! THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN, Or CUSTER'S LAST CHARGE. Admission, 50c. Children under 10 years, 25c. Reserved Seats 25c and 50c extra. Boxes and Box Seats on sale at McIntosh's Library, 31 Monroe-st. Popular price Restaurant on the grounds.

BIBLE INSTITUTE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. MOODY and other well-known preachers speak at 11 o'cl'k today in the Central Music Hall, (State and Randolph-sts.)

Rev. John McNeill at 12 o'clock and at 8 o'clock tonight in the Columbian S. S. Bldg. (57th-st. and Stony Island-av.)

Rev. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore in First Baptist Ch. (South Park-av. and 31st-st.) at 7:45. Mr. Stebbins sings.

Rev. John Robertson of Glasgow in Standard Theater (Jackson and Halsted-sts.) at 8 o'clock. Mr. T. H. Atkinson sings.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis. West Madison and Halsted-sts. (Take Madison-st. Cable to the door.) JOS. OTT, ANNIE LEWIS, And the ORIGINAL CLIPPER QUARTETTE. SAME TROUBLE AGAIN. The Big Theater too small to hold the Crowd to see The Dazzler. You'll laugh yourself hoarse when you see THE SCOTCH BALLET. Sunday—THE SPAN OF LIFE, the Sensation of the Age.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager. 21st WEEK. Engagement of the Eminent Comedian, MR. Sol Smith Russell In the beautiful play, 'PEACEFUL VALLEY' By Edw. E. Kidder. Every Evening. MATINEES Wed. and Sat.

HOOLEY'S THEATER—LAST WEEK. MR. E. S. WILLARD. Tonight, Tuesday Eve., and Wed. Mat., The Middleman. Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, THE PROFESSOR'S LOVE STORY. Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee, A FOOL'S PARADISE (first time here). Sunday next—EVANS & HOEY in THE NEW PARLOR MATCH.

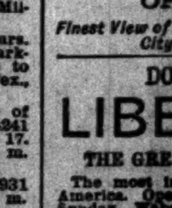
SCHILLER THEATER—Tonight. Chicago's Handsomest Playhouse, presenting MISS ROSE AND MR. CHARLES COGHLAN In Sardou's Famous Comedy, DIPLOMACY! Supported by the GREAT COGHLAN CO.

TROCADERO. Michigan-av. and Monroe-st. TROCADERO. The Greatest Bill of the Season. Every evening at 8 the Peerless SANDOW, Jules Levy, Mrs. Alice Shaw, and 100 Vaudeville Stars—100. Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees. Admission 50c. Secure Reserved Seats in advance.

THE GROTTO. THE GROTTO MICHIGAN AVENUE, NEAR MADISON ST. America's Representative Vaudeville House Crowded Nightly. SAMPSON and 50 Strong Specialties. Music—Mirth—Mimicry. Quality—Quantity. Entire Change of Bill Weekly.

AUDITORIUM TOWER. Visit Auditorium Tower. OPEN EVERY DAY. Finest View of Chicago and Vicinity to be had in the City. Elevators to Observatory.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT LIBBY PRISON. THE GREAT NATIONAL WAR MUSEUM. The most interesting and wonderful exhibit in America. Open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily and Sunday. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.



SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE. Madison-st., bet. State & Dearborn. Tel. Main 2198. Every day at 2. Every night at 8. MAY RUSSELL Burlesque Co., headed by Famous Pauline Batcheller. The Fun of Two Continents and the Sights of Midway Plaisance, all combined. Prices—Matinee, 25c, 50c. Night, 25c, 50c, 75c.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL—STODDARD. THE Stoddard Lectures. 14TH SEASON—BEGINNING MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2. The Grandest Series ever projected, the Outcome of MR. STODDARD'S TOUR AROUND THE WORLD—COURSE OF 5 WONDERFULLY ILLUSTRATED LECTURES revealing JAPAN—CHINA—INDIA. With an Exhaustless Store of MAGNIFICENT ILLUSTRATIONS. These lectures will be Given in SEVEN COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE.
A MONDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.
A TUESDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.
A WEDNESDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 4, 11, 18, 25, Nov. 1.
A THURSDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 5, 12, 19, 26, " 2.
A FRIDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 6, 13, 20, 27, " 3.
A SATURDAY COURSE—Evenings of Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28, " 4.
A MATINEE COURSE—Saturdays, Oct. 7, 14, 21, 28, " 4.
I. EASTERN JAPAN. WEEK OF OCT. 2.
II. WESTERN JAPAN. WEEK OF OCT. 9.
III. CHINA. WEEK OF OCT. 16.
IV. FARTHER INDIA. WEEK OF OCT. 23.
V. NEARER INDIA. WEEK OF OCT. 30.
COURSE TICKETS, each covering reserved seat for 5 lectures—$1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00. BOXES HOLDING FOUR—$10.00, $16.00, $20.00. SALE OF COURSE TICKETS BEGINS THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, SEPT. 21. For the greater public convenience the box-office will be opened at 8 a. m. on the first day of sale. The $3.00 and $4.00 seats will be sold at the regular office and the other seats in the adjoining room. BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION. CHICAGO . . . RACING . . . ASSOCIATION. (HAWTHORNE TRACK.) FALL MEETING—1893. RACING EVERY DAY, RAIN OR SHINE. Five or More Races Each Day. Books Made on Foreign Races. Special Race Trains via Illinois Central and C. B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes. Ill. Central Trains leave depot foot of Randolph-st. at 9:41 a. m., 12:00 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 1:00 p. m., 1:30 p. m., and 2:00 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av., 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races. C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 12:15 (Bookmakers'), 1:05 p. m. and 1:35 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train, leaving depot at 2:10, will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:45 p. m., 4:50 p. m., stopping at Blue Island-av., and immediately after the races. Return Tickets (both roads), 25c. RACING BEGINS AT 2:15. ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND... $1.00

McVICKER'S THEATER—11 Exits. Last Monday Night—Last Matinees Wed. & Sat. DENMAN THOMPSON THE OLD Homestead. Monday, Sept. 25—WM. H. CRANE in Brother John. EXTRA—NEXT WEEK—SEPT. 25, Seats on Sale Tuesday Morning. WM. H. CRANE A New American Comedy, BROTHER JOHN.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—Fireproof. Cor. Clark and Washington-sts. Mr. David Henderson..........Sole Manager. Nightly at 8. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 597th TIME. American Extravaganza Co. ALI BABA Or, Morgiana and the 40 Thieves. LAST TIMES. WORLD'S FAIR GREATEST ATTRACTION. Admission 50c. Next Attraction—"SINBAD."

THE AUDITORIUM—Tonight. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. IMRE KIRALFY'S MASTERPIECE, AMERICA. ABBEY, SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, Prop's and Mgrs. GORGEOUS PAGEANTS AND BALLETS AND THE WONDROUS 7 SCHAFFERS In Extraordinary and Indescribable Acts.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn. THIRD WEEK OF THE CHARITY BALL BY MR. DANIEL FROHMAN'S LYCEUM THEATER CO.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. Do not fail to visit the Grand Panorama of the "BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG." It has been before the public for the last ten consecutive years. Opened DAILY from 8 o'clock a. m. until 10:30 p. m., Sundays included.

WEST SIDE PARK—Lincoln and Polk-sts. Baseball Today. Washington vs. Chicago. Game called at 3:30 p. m.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone South 127. THE HOME OF FARCE-COMEDY. Week Commencing Matinee Today, BARNEY FERGUSON —IN— M'CARTHY'S MISHAPS. Next Sunday—John L. Sullivan.

WINDSOR THEATER—N. Clark & Division-sts. 10 minutes' ride from City Hall on N. Clark-st. cable. TONIGHT AT 8. MATINEE TUESDAY. A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS. Freddie Huke —IN— For a Million. Next Sunday—Fraser Coulter-Grace Thorne LIGHTS O' LONDON.

EMPIRE THEATER—West Madison & Union-sts. SADIE HASSON. Matinees Wed., Sat. & Sun., every Evening at 8, in A KENTUCKY GIRL. Next Sunday—"By the World Forgotten."

THE ALHAMBRA—Tel. South 142. H. R. JACOBS..........Sole Manager. Matinees Sunday, Tuesday, and Saturday. ALL THIS WEEK The Diamond Breaker. ETELKA WARDELL And a Great Cast. Niel Florence's Big Sensation. Next Week—The Pulse of New York.

NANA—219 State-st.—Today. NANA. THE FAMOUS $85,000 PICTURE is the leading pictorial attraction for visitors to the World's Fair. The entire press of Chicago is unanimous in its testimony as to the artistic value of this vision of beauty. On exhibition every day from 9 a. m. till 11 p. m. Admission, 25 cents.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE. GERMAN VILLAGE, Midway Plaisance. AFTERNOON AND EVENING, GRAND MILITARY CONCERT By the IMPERIAL GERMAN GUARD INFANTRY and GERMAN GARDE DU CORPS CAVALRY, in full uniform. Collection Of Typical German Peasant Homes. The only shady Garden in the Fair. Excellent cuisine. Elegant wine restaurant. Interesting Ethnographic Museum. The Zschille collection of arms and armors.

OLD VIENNA—Midway Plaisance. Historically true reproduction of the "Graben," as it appeared 200 years ago. From 10:30 to 4 CONCERT by the celebrated HUNGARIAN BAND "Hazai Natzi." From 5 to 10 Concert by the famous Hoch and Deutschmeister Military Band, under the leadership of Hofkapellmeister C. M. Ziehrer.

MIDWAY PLAISANCE. HAGENBECK'S Wonderfully Trained Wild Animals. Performances at 2:30, 4:30, and 8:30 p. m.

NO WILDCAT MONEY.

STATE BANKERS ARE GENERALLY OPPOSED TO TAX REPEAL.

Marked Disapproval of Plans of Southern Men to Have a Variegated Circulation—Financiers Have Lively Recollections of the Days of Nondescript Shinplasters—Chicago Bankers Condemn Any Scheme Looking to State Issues of Currency—Interviews That Are Highly Interesting.

In view of the probability that Congress is to take up the question of a repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation THE TRIBUNE has undertaken to get the sentiment of State bankers on the matter. If there is anyone who would naturally be supposed to favor the abolition of this tax, so as to make it possible for State banks to issue circulating notes, it would be the State bankers themselves, for they would be the people who would be enabled to increase their loanable capital through the issue of notes.

Correspondents at a number of cities, chosen at random, within a radius of 500 miles from Chicago have been instructed to interview officials of all State banks on this question of a repeal of a 10 per cent tax. The interviews which have been obtained are given without any discrimination or selection in what follows. There was no attempt made whatever to get opinions to support either one side or the other of the question, and the interviews must undoubtedly express the general sentiment of State bankers of the West.

That sentiment is emphatically opposed to the repeal of the tax and to the issue of State bank notes. It is so emphatic as to be almost unanimous. Even in Western cities where it might be supposed the desire for a State bank circulation would have considerable hold there is marked disapproval of it. Many of the bankers have lively recollections of the old wildcat days and those recollections are so thoroughly unfavorable that there is no desire to experiment in any way with the currency that in the least resembles that unsatisfactory money.

The sentiment of the officers of the State banks of Chicago is thoroughly in accord with that of the State bankers throughout the West. They are practically unanimous in condemning any change in the law which will admit of State issues of currency. As a rule these bankers do not see the necessity for any more currency of any kind, but even where they think there should be still further inflation of the currency they believe that it can be best brought about by other methods than that of permitting State banks to become banks of issue. As one banker tersely puts it, "We want a circulation that will circulate," and it is believed that the addition of forty-four different kinds of currency to the circulation would not be an addition of currency of the character that is wanted.

Below are given the interviews. They have been obtained with much care and they represent the sentiment of the bankers interviewed without the slightest attempt to bend their views toward one side or the other.

OPINIONS OF CHICAGO BANKERS.

Generally They Are Against Issues of State Bank Currency.

S. W. Rawson, President of the Union Trust—I cannot see why the State banks should not be given just the same opportunities as National banks. Let the State banks put up the same or as good securities at Washington as the national banks do and then allow them the same privileges. Concerning the question of safety to depositors, the last few months will not argue that national banks are more to be desired than State banks. It seems that national banks are quite as liable to fail as are our State institutions. Moreover our State banks and trust companies in Chicago at least are proving to be more popular with depositors than the national banks. Within the last five years, as can be seen from official documents, the deposits in the State banks have increased much faster than the deposits in the national banks of this city. Many of the acts of our National Government affecting the currency have been passed by means of and to secure advantages in partisan politics. By dividing the matter of a currency supply between the National and State Governments this difficulty will be in part obviated. For these reasons I favor the repeal of the law taxing the issues of State banks.

Mr. Orson Smith, Vice-President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust—I have been through the period of State bank issues. We want no repetition of such times. We cannot have a better currency than we have now.

Mr. G. W. Reed, Treasurer of the Dime Savings—We do not want any issues by State banks. These banks would, in all probability, have to put up State bonds as security. Such security is not adequate. Within the last several years quite a number of States have repudiated their debts. Of course these States could not ask other States or individuals to accept their promises in the form of State bank notes. Confidence is the main thing, and, since the security that could be offered by State banks would be inadequate for this purpose, the evils of such a time as we have now passed through would be greatly augmented. If it is objected that many national banks have failed we can say that, even though this is the case, their issues have never been questioned. If a State bank issuing notes should fail its notes would at once be refused. Nor would State bank issues give elasticity of the desirable kind to our currency. If we want elasticity let us pay such a rate of interest on United States bonds as will make it profitable to deal in them.

"But that makes a national debt a necessity."

"Yes, but its necessity and cost is compensated for by the stability and uniformity of the currency it would create."

Mr. Beuhler, President of the Garden City—We do not want issues by State banks. They could not give sufficient security. In a State like Illinois, or any State having a reputation for honesty and out of debt, one might not be justified in objecting to State bank issues. But we do not know what might happen to mar the credit of any State. And the States in the Far West and South might and doubtless would put up as securities mortgages on swamp and prairie lands, whose value is not ascertainable.

Mr. J. V. Clarke, President of the Hibernian Bank—I am uncompromisingly opposed to State bank issues. The securities they could give would not be adequate to insure confidence in such a circulation. Others might do as they pleased, of course, but I do not want to issue any notes. A return to State bank issues would cause a return of the troubles of 1857.

Mr. J. R. Lindgren, cashier of the State Bank of Chicago—I am opposed to State bank issues. These banks cannot give good securities. The national bank circulation is the best we have ever had. And now that the Democrats are in power we need not fear that the national debt will be discharged soon, so we need not worry about providing a currency different from the national bank currency. Moreover, the national bank currency is as good as we need.

Mr. Gilbert B. Shaw, President of the American Trust and Savings—We want no State bank issues. Our currency is the best we have ever had and the best we ever will have. My plan for elasticity of the currency is that proposed by Senator Johnston of Pennsylvania. If I have government bonds and want money let me send my bonds to Washington and have the money issued. While the bonds are there let the interest on them stop. When I am through with the money let me send it back and get the bonds. I favor the repeal of the 1 per cent tax on the circulation of national bank notes and the issuing of the full face value of the bonds in currency. There is no reason for a 90 per cent limit. If some say that these measures will give the national banks an advantage let those persons go into the national banking business.

Mr. Byron L. Smith, President of the Northern Trust—I do not care to say anything more than that I am most emphatically opposed to the repeal of the State bank tax.

Mr. J. G. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings—It would be unfortunate to repeal the State bank tax. It would be so because it would be unsafe to depend upon anything else than the General Government for the security of our circulating medium. Uniformity is the main thing. It would be exceedingly unfortunate to pass to that order of things in which it would be necessary to examine the various securities for a mongrel currency.

Mr. Hutchinson, President of the Corn Exchange—I think the repeal of the State bank tax law would be a mistake. State bank issues have been tried. The system has never been successful in the past. I see no reason why it offers more for the future than it has given us in the past. I would therefore object to a repeal of the tax law because we have tried the system and found it wanting.

DETROIT MEN VOICE THEIR VIEWS.

Strong Opposition to Repeal of the Bank Tax Statute.

E. F. Mack, cashier Citizens' Saving Bank—I am opposed to the repeal of the law taxing State bank circulation, and think it is a dangerous move. We saw enough of wildcat banking in Michigan years ago.

William A. Butler, cashier Mechanics' Saving Bank—The law is all right as it is, and I have no use for that kind of money.

G. H. Russel, President State Savings Bank—I would not like to see the country go back to the old "wildcat" money. The law would not count in Michigan, because our State banking laws prohibit the issuing of currency. I do not believe Congress will be foolish enough to meddle with the present law.

R. S. Mason, cashier State Savings Bank—I saw enough of State bank money years ago, and have had enough of it. Congress better let the tax law alone.

McLellen & Anderson, private bankers—We want the present sound money retained, and do not want it interfered with. The 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation is none too high.

F. B. Harper, cashier City Savings Bank—Let the tax alone.

J. S. Schmittdeil, cashier Home Savings Bank—I am opposed to any tax that will drive any man out of business, still I am not prepared to say that I want the State bank circulation tax law repealed. There would be nothing harmful in State banks issuing currency if the proper safeguards were thrown around it.

Edward Kanter, cashier German-American Savings Bank—Let the law alone.

J. L. Harper, private banker—I am not in favor of State banks issuing currency in any way, shape, or manner.

C. A. Warren, cashier Dime Savings Bank—I think the repeal of the 10 per cent tax law would be a good thing; then circulation could be issued with proper safeguards.

S. Dow Elwood, President Wayne County Savings Bank—The law is unconstitutional, and was made during the war when everything in sight was taxed. A State bank has as much right to issue circulation as a national bank under like conditions.

E. C. Bowman, cashier Detroit Savings Bank—The law ought to stand. We would be sorry to see it repealed.

DULUTH FINANCIERS SPEAK PLAINLY.

Country Would Suffer Were the Bank Tax to Be Repealed.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept 17.—James C. Hunter, cashier American Exchange Bank—I am strongly opposed to the repeal by Congress of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues of currency. It would be a bad thing for the banks themselves and a worse thing for the country. I can hardly see how any result is possible but a return of the days of wildcat banking. Congress should not repeal the law unless some carefully considered substitute is passed at the same time. This substitute should regulate in some form the issue of currency by State banks in such a way as to give to the notes a stability equal to those issued by national banks.

H. Thorson, Vice-President State Bank and President State Bank, Elbow Lake—I am against the issue of currency by State banks under any circumstances, but the clamor from the South is so great for a repeal of the 10 per cent tax law that I do not know but that it would be a wise thing to satisfy them and allow them to have as many 1857 banks as they wish. I think the repeal would be followed by an issue of State bank notes only in the South. The Northern bankers are, I believe, opposed to such an issue. To guarantee stable banking the repeal of the law, if it comes, should be followed by an act placing as severe restrictions on State banks as are imposed on national banks.

M. O. Hall, President State Bank—I believe there is necessity for an increase in the volume of currency in the country, and the repeal of the tax on State bank issues is one way to bring about this result. I am not opposed to the idea of State banks issuing currency and do not oppose the repeal of the tax, but at the same time I believe the matter should be considered very carefully and no repeal be passed until some method of restriction has been worked out that will certainly prevent the return of the days of wildcat banking.

F. W. Paine, President Security Bank—Congress would much better concern itself with national banks and let State banks alone. I do not believe there is any necessity for a repeal of the 10 per cent tax law and I cannot see what good would result. State banks, if allowed to issue currency on nothing, would certainly do so, and there could be but one result from such a course. If there is a demand for more currency the proper way to meet it is to allow national banks to issue notes up to the par value of the bonds held as security. I do not believe that the tax law should be repealed or that any substitute could be found to equal it as a safeguard.

H. P. Smith, President Manufacturers' Bank—I think the repeal of the tax on State bank issues would be a bad thing for the banks, and not a good thing for the country. A financial system on a firm basis is the most essential thing for a country's prosperity, and the way to secure this is not to allow State banks on any kind of security that they think sufficient. If there is a repeal of the tax law there should be some substitute for it, but I believe it would be better to leave the matter just as it stands now.

DUBUQUE STANDS AGAINST REPEAL.

Fear That It Would Result in Issues of Worthless Currency.

Edward W. Duncan, cashier Dubuque County Bank—I am opposed to State banks issuing currency and do not want to have a repetition of worthless currency in circulation.

James Beach, President German Bank of Dubuque—I believe the only positive guarantee that our currency will be kept at a par with gold, and consequently of equal value in all parts of our land, is to retain the present prohibitory tax on all State bank currency.

P. J. Lee, President Citizens' State Bank of Dubuque—I am unalterably opposed to the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the State bank circulation.

WEST SUPERIOR BANKERS TALK.

No Change in the Present Law Is Deemed Advisable at Present.

B. S. Loney, Vice-President of the Douglas County Bank—Let the law as to bank circulation remain as it is; permit the national banks to issue circulation up to the par value of government bonds deposited with the Treasury; tax the deposits of all national banks sufficiently to make the government amply safe in guaranteeing all deposits. In the event this is done nearly all the State banks would take out national bank charters, and panics due from a lack of confidence would be a thing of the past.

H. O. Walseth, President of the State Trust and Savings Bank—I am against the repeal. If the law should be repealed then I would be in favor of making municipal or State bonds a basis for the new currency. State bank currency should have more character than the bank alone can give it.

J. F. Merriam, President of the Bank of South Superior—I cannot see that anything but harm would come from the repeal of this tax. I am in favor of adopting State or municipal bonds on which to base the State bank currency in the event of repeal.

F. H. De Groat, cashier of the International Bank—I cannot see what harm there would be in repealing it. Then substitute State or municipal bonds as security for currency issue.

W. H. Nichols, cashier of the Bank of West Superior—State banks should not be allowed to issue currency. There is no doubt this kind of money would be a good thing for a time, but it would soon bring about a period when the money would not be worth the paper on which it was stamped. In my mind there must be some provision in every currency law which makes it the duty of the government to supervise the issue.

E. M. Hilles, cashier of the American Exchange Bank—We want a good sound currency, whether it is State or national. If good State bank currency can be made then I do not see any objection to it, but if not then I certainly do. I know of no better money than national bank bills. Congress might permit the issuance of money on some other security than government bonds. As an editorial in THE TRIBUNE stated, municipal and State bonds are good enough for currency issue. I would not like to see the tax taken off just now, though, and if the tax is removed I think there should be more responsibility back of the issue than the banks themselves could give.

SPRINGFIELD BANKERS SPEAK.

Division of Opinion as to the Advisability of Bank Tax Repeal.

B. H. Ferguson, President of the Marine Bank—I am not in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State bank issues, nor do I favor any action by Congress which will revive State bank circulation. I do not believe the State bankers of Illinois, as a general rule, care to exercise the privilege of issuing currency notes. Although this bank never was one of circulation it was doing business when most of our currency was of State bank wildcat variety, and I do not believe the country would be improved in a business way by a return to that kind of money. Even the best of it was always subject to a discount in passing from one State to another. I think the best kind of currency is that issued under the control of the National Government, including the national bank notes.

George H. Souther, Treasurer of the Sangamon Loan and Trust company—I am in favor of the repeal of the law that taxes State bank currency, because it is not necessary as a revenue measure, and because it accomplishes by indirection a result that I am informed can be accomplished by a direct law forbidding such issues. It is absurd to suppose that if the present law were repealed State bank currency would circulate. The people have learned a great many things about banking and currency during the last forty years, and among other things they have learned that all currency must be good all over the country. Any currency that lacks that quality will fail to circulate.

VIEWS OF SIOUX FALLS FINANCIERS.

People Would Not Take Kindly to a State Bank Currency.

J. B. Clark of the State Banking and Trust company—In my judgment it should be done. While it would not be profitable under ordinary conditions for State bankers to issue currency under conditions like those which have recently prevailed, it would be the salvation of the country. It would be a fine balance wheel for the finances of the country. It would be an expansion of the currency at the time it is needed, and under this system a financial panic would be well nigh impossible. I hope to see Congress repeal this tax. We want nothing else.

T. J. Scanlon, President of the Citizens' State Bank—I do not favor such repeal. The people will look with extreme suspicion upon a State bank currency. There is no profit in such a circulation to the banker, and I do not believe that there would be a response by the State bankers by issuance of currency even if the tax were taken off.

Jacob Schaetzel, President of the German State Bank—I look with extreme disfavor upon the repeal of the tax as a return to wildcat currency. We have suffered enough from wildcat money to cure us of any desire to return to it.

KANSAS CITY IS AGAINST REPEAL.

But One of Its State Bankers Speaks in Favor of Dixie's Scheme.

Kelly Brent, President Dollar Savings Bank—I am in favor of the repeal of the State bank tax and the issuing of a State bank currency based on high grade State, county, and municipal bonds. But I do not believe that bonds of municipalities should be used as security for such currency, generally speaking. For example, in Missouri I would say that the bonds of St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph ought to be made available for that purpose, but those of no other city.

Watt Webb, President Missouri Savings Bank—I think that a State bank currency would be unadvisable, to say the least. My experience when I was a young man, when I lost a sum that, although it seems small to me now, was enormous then, has made me very distrustful of all kinds of wildcat currency. I do not see how the people could be protected from loss.

L. A. Lambert, President Bank of Grand Avenue—I do not think that it would be safe to issue State bank currency without having the most stringent and rigorous safeguards around it. Different States would probably enact widely varying laws governing its issuance and in some States where loose financial ideas prevail only detriment to the best interests of good business methods would result. If State, county, and municipal bonds commanding at least 5 per cent premium in the markets where used as a basis for currency, properly protected by uniform laws throughout all the States, I see no objection to the plan. But I think that it would be difficult to accomplish this result at present, and I do not believe in departing from the safest financial methods of doing business in order to do experimenting.

HOW MILWAUKEE MEN VIEW IT.

One Is Indifferent Touching Repeal, While Another Opposes It.

Charles F. Ilsley, Vice-President Marshall & Ilsley, bankers—I don't regard it as of great moment one way or the other whether Congress repeals the State bank tax or not. If the tax is repealed I don't think any particular calamity will grow out of it and am quite indifferent as to the action Congress may take.

Charles C. Schmidt, cashier of the Second Ward Savings Bank—There should be no change in the State bank circulation laws. The present system is good enough for all of us.

MONEYED MAN OF QUINCY TALKS.

E. J. Parker Speaks Rather Conservatively in Favor of Repeal.

E. J. Parker, cashier State Savings, Loan and Trust company—I have not felt as apprehensive of evil results as some people have if there should be a revival of State bank issues because the country is so much wiser in a financial way than it was a generation ago. I do not think any State Legislature, even if authorized by Congress so to do, would permit banks to put out notes without ample security. They would be discredited abroad and might be circulated at a discount at home unless amply secured. I believe the banking institutions of the country should furnish all the paper money in circulation. Then the circulating medium would be flexible and would respond to the legitimate demands of business. When the notes in circulation were not wanted and it was not profitable to the banks to keep keep them out they would be sent in for redemption and be retired. The supply of currency should be regulated by the demands of business. The paper circulating medium of the country cannot be thus regulated by the demand of trade and commerce so long as there are fixed and inflexible government paper issues, notes which are not redeemed and are thus in the way of trade and commerce regulating, easily and naturally, the demand for circulating medium. Again, there will always be more or less jealously of and hostility to national banks, and the government bonds on which their circulation is based will soon mature and must be canceled. This, too, while they are increasing in sections of the country where they are needed. With proper checks by Congressional and State legislation it would seem as if national and State banks could supply all needed circulation if the government should retire its own issues. We had some good and safe State bank issues before and during the war in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, New England, and the Eastern States. Wildcat banking and red dog issues will never be permitted again in the older States if they are in any of the newer ones.

ST. JOSEPH (MO.) BANKERS OBJECT.

Believe the Law Taxing State Bank Currency Should Not Be Repealed.

George Schneider, Vice-President German-American Bank—I think Congress should let the law regulating State banks and their circulation severely alone. I don't believe in State bank currency. There are many reasons why there shouldn't be any. One good reason is that it would give us about forty-seven different kinds of money. I don't think the law taxing State bank currency should be repealed. I am opposed to it unless some wise law is also enacted to govern the banks the same as national banks are governed.

W. A. P. McDonald, Vice-President Central Savings Bank—I am opposed to any legislation to give the State banks a circulation. I do not think they care to issue any currency.

L. L. Strong, Vice-President of the Merchants' Bank—I am opposed to allowing State banks to issue currency unless they are required to put up government or State bonds as security.

Col. N. P. Ogden, President Commercial Bank—I am opposed to State banks having any circulation. I have no objections to the repeal of the tax on State bank currency if the State banks are inspected and protected; otherwise I have.

MINNEAPOLIS MEN STAND FIRM.

It Would Be a Calamity to Permit State Banks to Issue Money.

J. T. Wyman, President of the Metropolitan Bank—In my estimation it would be a national calamity to allow State banks to issue currency. There is no call for it. All money issued should be under the direction of the National Government. This country wants no more wildcat currency such as was in vogue before the war. People want money that will have a fixed value and be good throughout the whole United States. There is no demand for the repeal of the tax.

T. J. Buxton of the City Bank and Treasurer of Hennepin County—The best thing that Congress can do is to repeal the Sherman law and go home. Speaking as a State banker I can say that we are satisfied with the existing condition of things and want no change. The 10 per cent tax is all right, and the national bank currency answers every purpose. It is as good in one State as another. With State banks issuing currency it would be entirely different. No feasible plan has yet been mentioned.

A. C. Haugan, President of the Washington bank—The best thing for Congress to do is to leave the State banks alone. They are doing right well as it is and there is no necessity for meddling with them.

N. O. Werner, President of the Swedish-American bank—It is impossible to get suitable securities on which to base a circulation for State banks. The best State banks have no desire to issue money. The national banks are attending to that part of the business and it is well enough to let it remain there.

SAGINAW BANKERS ARE HEARD FROM

Currency Should Be Uniform and Be Issued by the Government.

D. W. Briggs, Bank of Saginaw—There should be a uniform currency, and that can only be by its being issued by the general government.

Fred Potter of George L. Burrows & Co.—If State bank notes are issued they should not be legal tender. By repeal of the 10 per cent tax Congress could so regulate the State bank issues that they would be secured. There should be an elastic currency, which there is not now.

J. F. Boynton of the People's Bank—The banking interests in the North and West are generally in the hands of safe, conservative men, and I do not believe that one in ten of them would favor State bank issues. They are regarded as unsafe in the light of past history, and the commercial interests demand a safe and stable system of currency.

INDIANAPOLIS FINANCIERS SPEAK.

Voorhees' Plan Finds No Favor in the Capital of the Hoosiers.

Volney T. Malott, President of the Indiana National Bank—I am opposed to it, and believe there would be much greater opposition if the present generation of business men had any conception of the inconvenience and loss that would arise by reason of the issuing of a circulating medium by State banks that would spring up after repeal. There should be great expression against it. While the circulation of the notes would be local, at the same time it would cause, perhaps, an inflation to be followed by depression, that would be, perhaps, more serious than anything we have seen in recent years. There is no demand for a repeal; no occasion for it. A national currency good in every portion of the land is what the community wants. Those are my views, and I do not think I could add anything to make them stronger.

William P. Gallup, President of the Meridian Bank—I think Senator Voorhees' plan to remove the State bank tax is ridiculous. It ought not to be done. Our experience has been sufficient. I notice some uninformed people are saying that no one ever lost a dollar by State bank issues. Now there is a difference between the State bank and those banks that were organized under the legislative act of 1853 in Indiana authorizing free banking, and which could be done again with the repeal of the 10 per cent tax. If I told all my experience with that free bank money it would make a volume. In those days we couldn't buy a ticket to Chicago from Indianapolis with the State currency. We could ride to Michigan City on it, and then we had to pay the conductor on the train. I remember one occasion when I pulled out a roll containing about $500, and I didn't have a bill that the conductor would accept. It was all Indiana bank money and the company wouldn't let him turn it in. He said I must get off at the next station, but there were many others in the car who were in the same fix and the conductor never came around again, so that we didn't have to walk into Chicago. If they repeal that State bank tax now the State would pass a law authorizing the issuing of paper by State banks and it would be bound to result in a great loss to the people at no distant day. I can hardly believe Senator Voorhees to be in earnest. He surely doesn't want to return to the old days when the country was glutted with worthless bank notes. Indiana would be one of the first to suffer from the inflated currency, for the reason that the charters of many old banking companies issued under the old Constitution of the State are still alive and being held in the hope that some day they could be used again. I know there is one at Michigan City, Logansport, Lafayette, Madison, Evansville, and Indianapolis, as well as perhaps other places, and nothing but the 10 per cent tax prevents the holders of these charters today from issuing money.

Stoughton J. Fletcher of S. A. Fletcher & Co.—The repeal of the 10 per cent bank tax would be a wretched thing for this country. It would bring about an inflation of the bad money; everybody would have money, but they would find it to be a very bad sort. We have good money now in the specie of the country and we don't want to debase it or make it any cheaper.

BETWEEN PLATE AND PROJECTILE.

Their Contest for Supremacy—Remarkable Armor-Piercing Shells.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—The splendid results achieved this week at Sandy Hook by 8-inch Holtzer shells of American manufacture, when fired against a heavy steel target, convince ordnance officers that the army has now a second and independent source of supply of the best projectiles, placing it thereby on a par with the navy.

Two projectiles made by the Midvale steel-works went through a 9-inch nickel steel plate "like a knife through cheese," as one expert expressed it. The first, after passing also through three feet of oak backing, was lost, somewhere in the sand probably; the second went through the same plate and backing, then through about twenty feet of packed sand, and was found in almost perfect condition. Not a flaw or scratch could be seen upon it. To the eye the sharp point was not blunted in the least. But this excellent result must not lead us to forget the fine performances of two big 12-inch American made Carpenter shells, which, discharged from a navy rifle at Indian Head not long ago went, one of them, nearly through and the other entirely through a 17-inch Bethlehem nickel steel curved plate, representing the barbette armor of the Indiana, and both were wholly uninjured, the point of the first projectile remaining sharp.

What used to be called the battle of gun and plate has of late years become largely one of plate and projectile. There is no limit, of course, at least in firing from land batteries, to the size of ordnance that may be employed, and hence to the charge of powder; and since, on the other hand, there are practical limitations to the thickness of steel armor that can be carried on a ship, the gun seemed tolerably sure to get the better of the rivalry. But when the triumph of the gun appeared assured, the plate made a great grain by certain new processes of manufacture. The best known of these are, in the first place, the introduction of alloys into the steel used for gun material, the most famous of these being nickel; and, secondly and chiefly, the hardening of the surface by special processes, the most successful of which is the Harvey carbonizing process, while in England an analogous invention is that of Capt. Tresidder.

The effect of such improvements in plates is to break up the projectiles. The question, therefore, no longer becomes that of securing a gun powerful enough to attack the plate, but of getting a shot or shell for the gun which will not be broken to pieces by the tremendous impact before it can get through. Years ago it became necessary, with the increased heaviness of the charges and hardness of the plates, to augment the toughness of the projectiles. The Whitworth steel shells soon became famous, and also the chilled iron of Tregarini. Then the Palliser armor piercing projectiles achieved celebrity, and now the foremost place may doubtless be said to be occupied by the Holtzer and Firminy shells, the St. Chamond also being well known.

When our navy took up the question of making and testing heavy armor it purchased Holtzer shells made at the Unieux factory in France. But before long it prepared to manufacture shells in this country. The Carpenter Steel company of Reading procured the right to make armor-piercing projectiles on the Firminy process, as used by Firth & Co. of Sheffield. In addition the Sterling Steel company of Pittsburg and the Reddeman-Telford undertook the manufacture of armor-piercing shells. An important trial was at length held between American projectiles manufactured by each of these three companies in competition with the imported Holtzers. The result was greatly in favor of the Holtzer, with the Carpenter-Firminy a promising second, while the other two palpably needed improvement. In a report of the Naval Ordnance Bureau it was announced that "a definite progress in improvements in the quality of the projectiles received under the contract with the Carpenter Steel company has been distinctly apparent since the commencement of deliveries, and it is gratifying to be able to note that this is due to the suggestions of the contractors themselves, who have in a measure abandoned the formula furnished by the foreign firm from which the Firminy methods were purchased." In an attack upon a steel plate representing the casemate of the Massachusetts, out of two imported Firth-Firminy shells one was broken up, while a Carpenter-Firminy rebounded intact.

In the last report of Ensign Dashiell, Inspector of Ordnance at Indian Head, it was said that "the performance of the average six-inch Holtzer has not been surpassed by the other makers, but all the Holtzer eight-inch shell have bulged much more than Carpenter shell, while the performance of the Carpenter ten-inch projectile was much superior to that of the English Firth ten-inch shell."

The result of these various experiences at Sandy Hook and at Indian Head is to show that in this country both Holtzer and Firminy shells of the highest excellence are produced today. And yet five years ago not a single armor-piercing projectile had ever been made in America.

"FARCE OR DISGRACE."

Tammany Democratic Organ Denounces Manufacturers' Hearings by the Ways and Means Committee.

New York *Sun* (Tammany Dem.): We can imagine three reasons why a Democratic Committee on Ways and Means, charged with the duty of making a tariff for revenue only, should first institute a series of hearings for the benefit of manufacturers.

1. The committee desires to ease the Republicans' feelings by letting them talk, not intending to pay any attention to what they say.

2. They want to fill up the time while the Senate is engaged with the silver bill.

3. They do not intend to carry out the Chicago platform, but will permit the protective idea of discrimination between articles for taxation to be mixed in with the idea of revenue, which the Democratic platform says must be the single and unadulterated purpose and principle of a constitutional tariff.

Either of the first two explanations is too contemptible to be ascribed to statesmen honored with so serious a branch of the public business as the preparation of a constitutional and non-robbing tariff. Between the boys' play of childhood and the full profession of the matured swindler there is properly no possibility of tricks such as hearing a case already decided. This would be humbugging a pack of simple manufacturers with the pretense of listening to their pleas for tariff modification, in accordance with their individual advantage, instead of obeying the mandate of the Democratic anti-robbery plank.

Yet the third supposition is worse still. Could there be any more thoroughly disgraceful piece of politics than for gentlemen who had conducted and won a campaign with the Chicago platform blazoned high on their banners, and inspiring their campaign oratory, while hot with denunciation of the abominable robbery sanctioned by their opponents, to enter into a compromise with the robbers? What place has a manufacturer's discussion of his business affairs in the proceedings of a commission directed to make a tariff for revenue only, to eliminate the outrage of protection, and to sweep away with a vengeful hand the least suggestion of favoritism of one man over another, and the last vestige of discrimination between free and equal citizens?

Stop the talk of these advocates of special interests, these corrupters of that impartiality and singleness of intent which must create and regulate the tariff to the exclusion of every other thought and purpose. The time of public officers is not to be wasted in such a farce. It should come to a frank and speedy end. Otherwise the Committees on Ways and Means will impose upon themselves the grave suspicion that there is in the wood-pile an African black enough to paralyze the country with consternation.

For that "out o' sorts" feeling Take Bromo-Seltzer—trial bottle 10 cts.

BUNGLING IN STOCKS.

BOOM IN WALL STREET SAID TO BE MANIPULATED.

No Public Interest Has Been Manifested in Exchange Fluctuations—Rank and File of Brokers, However, Gladly Welcome the Spurt Upward—Disappointment at the Senate's Delay in Repealing the Silver Purchase Bill—Threats of Another "Object Lesson."

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Few important developments affected the stock market last week. There was active trading and buoyancy during the first day or two, but before the end of the week quotations were dropping and there was no sign of activity in any quarter. It was noticeable throughout the month's boom in quotations that no public interest appeared in Stock Exchange fluctuations. It has been a long while since Wall street has witnessed such open manipulation. It some ways this manipulation was adroit, but in other respects there was barefaced bungling. There could be no disguise of the fact that the rank and file of Wall street welcomed gladly such a spurt upward as it brought about. There seemed prevalent a general feeling that stock market prices had gone down to an unreasonable extent and that rallies ought to be brought about.

This sentiment, confined though it was to Wall street, was effective in governing prices, for the reason that speculators on the bear side were influenced by the general feeling shown all over the street, and it has, therefore, not required much of an effort upon the part of bull campaigners to send most of the bear crowd into a scare, which every time produced a heavy covering of short contracts. The bigger bear traders, realizing this situation, may not be unfairly suspected of having joined in the procession, willing to help it along. Mr. Addison Cammack probably toyed with the market occasionally on the bear tack during the last thirty days, but for the most part he has been enjoying himself with his family out at Tuxedo, rather careless of the stock market's buoyancy. William B. Wheeler, who is about the only other operator who ever trades on the bear side to an extent approaching what Mr. Cammack does, has also been out of the market so far as bearish transactions are concerned. Mr. Wheeler, in fact, has probably on the quiet been one of the most important traders on the recent upward tack. It is known that he quit bearing the market sixty days ago—just when the July panic was scaring nearly everybody in Wall street almost to death. About the time when the perennial bulls of the street had given up all hope and were tumbling over one another to unload, Mr. Wheeler, it has since been learned, was calmly picking up lines of long stock. It is hardly probable, however, that Mr. Wheeler still retains much of what he bought when quotations were from 10 to 20 points lower than they are now. The fact that he quits the market for a pleasure trip to Chicago doubtless signifies about what his interest is at the moment. I cite Mr. Wheeler's campaign as suggestive of what has been happening to help along the efforts of the professional bull campaigners. Instead of being sacrificed the more important bear operators have really profited by the recent handsome rallies. They recognized the situation and went with the crowd. But it is probable that the more important of them think they have gone far enough. There are several indications that this is true.

Disappointed at the Senate's Delay.

There is great disappointment over the way in which Congress is tackling the Sherman bill's repeal. Bets were settled on the Stock Exchange today made a month ago on the theory that repeal would be accomplished by today. These bets, moreover, when they were made were on a basis of two to one, so confident was Wall street the middle of last month that the administration could push its program through with a rush. Dispatches of a confidential sort from Washington are far less confident in tone now than they were then. Wall street may have come to a wrong opinion, but none the less it feels now that the prospect of unconditional repeal has materially dwindled. There are lots of specious suggestions to the effect that the tariff tinkerers and the force bill repealers may by their sudden aggressiveness in the House of Representatives give the silver contingent an opportunity to make combinations and get at least indirect assistance. This may lead to postponements, entanglements, and conditions not at all in line with the desires of people who are identified with the bull side of speculation in Wall street. There are indications that some of the people in Wall street who have counted most on results to follow silver bill repeal are getting into an ugly mood. Indeed, if some of the statements and sentiments credited to them are correctly quoted they seem to be losing their heads. One of the financial news bureaus of Wall street sent out the following other bulletin:

We have information which we consider reliable to the effect that the pressure for the repeal of the silver bill is to be begun again with even greater vigor. As we get it the feeling was so confident after the vote in the House that the bill would be promptly repealed in the Senate that pressure was removed from the financial situation here and abroad. The delay has gone so far as to endanger repeal, and great interests feel that something must be done to voice public sentiment in the matter. Accordingly, we are told, movements are in progress likely to have an important effect upon the commercial and banking community.

It is hard to understand how any sensible friend of repeal would consent to the publication of a threat like this, yet it can be stated that the statement comes from an authority high in New York banking circles. Apropos of it the news agency sent out today the following statement, which does not add much cheerfulness to the situation:

The street has been wondering what means the rumor that unless the Senate repeals the Sherman silver bill in quick order the "object lesson" will be pressed with greater vigor than ever before. It would seem that the people that were responsible for the monetary stringency that prevailed some weeks ago will be called upon again to put on the screws. It is even suggested, nay, more, hinted, that many sterling loans that are about to mature will not be extended unless the Senate takes prompt action on the Sherman bill. If this be done gold exports will be resumed, and the result can easily be seen. A news agency has given upon what it considers excellent authority for the statement that "movements are in progress likely to have an important effect upon the commercial and banking community." There can be but one construction placed upon this. We have asked some of the most prominent bankers in the street whether they think that we shall ship gold in any large quantities and they say: "There is one thing certain, Europe has been induced to buy stocks and bonds on the belief that the Sherman act will be repealed. The delay is causing considerable anxiety. If there be the remotest chance of the silver men being successful, or being able to thwart legislation demanded by the majority of the people of the United States, gold shipments or worse of course will occur."

Threats of an "Object Lesson."

It is significant that statements like these can be given to Wall street without creating surprise. The average man in the street seems to take this threat of gold exports as quite a natural proceeding. They look upon it as a sort of punishment for Congress, and they do not seem to worry over the fact that it means dreadful things for the business world. Certainly we have had enough of "object lessons" brutality. It must be admitted, however, that there are some banking interests here capable of doing just what these Wall street news agencies credit them with now having in view. The way in which Chicago interests were treated a month or two ago proves this amply. It is probable, however, that such threats as these will not get beyond the stage of threats. It is a good deal easier to start a panic than it is to stop one. The people who suffered most in the recent financial cyclone were not the widows and the orphans, but the bankers whose boxes are filled with stocks they can't syndicate and bonds they can't sell. There are, none the less, some serious bear factors in the situation quite independent of any manipulated object lesson business. The prospect of tariff smashing in vigorous fashion cannot fail to unsettle business and hold trade in check. It is easy for tariff reform oracles to proclaim that nobody is worrying over the tariff outlook, but a casual glance through the business world of New England gives a grave refutation to such theories. Wall street must feel the pinches of tariff tinkering quickly for the reason that it has on its stock list the securities of many of the most conspicuous industrial properties having interests involved in tariff legislation. Sugar, cordage, lead—these are a few. It has doubtless been largely due to the anticipation of tariff legislation that the speculative backers of the Sugar Trust and other similar properties have been industriously and vigorously lifting their quotations lately. They have been showing immense earnings. They have been advancing the price of products. They have been doing all the things which reasonable business-men would not be likely to do in the face of prospective tariff reduction—that is reasonable men conducting business for something else than Wall street effect. Under existing circumstances, however, the plan of the trust insiders is readily enough understood. Never mind the red flag of big dividends, of boasts about increasing earnings, of advances in the market price of sugar—never mind any of these undiplomatic proceedings so far as Congress is concerned. The quick result is a shoot upward in the stock market, a boom through which stock can be unloaded upon the dear public. It is believed that sugar trust insiders have sold most of their stock on the recent rally of twenty-five points from the July quotation. When they have once sold out it will be time enough to toy with Congress committees. Then the public, not the insider, can do the sacrificing which reduced tariffs may involve.

As serious as the tariff outlook is as a prospective barrier to the Wall street boom, there is another factor which is likely to exert an equally far-reaching influence on the same side. Railway earnings will probably from this time on be a bear keynote. Losses now being reported are terrific, there seems to be contraction of railway traffic throughout the whole country, and reports being given out do not indicate by net earning returns that there is any thing like a corresponding decrease in operating expenses. Yet the recent panic will not have escaped doing some good if it can only lead to the introduction of some economies in railway corporation management which shall do away with the shameless extravagances which have for years and years been ruining legitimate opportunities. Railroads must be run for the people who own them, not for the people who merely run them. Still the stockholders of American roads have only themselves to thank for the way they have been treated. The American security holder is ordinarily a person without any spirit whatever. If he isn't careless of his own rights he is either too lazy or too cowardly to protect them. Abounding instances of this fact are in sight. Present receiverships exemplify it. H. ALLAWAY.

MR. JACKSON MAKES A ROUSING SPEECH.

He Opens the Campaign in Second Iowa District—New Prohibition Nominee.

MAQUOKETA, Ia., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Frank D. Jackson opened the campaign in the Second District with a rousing speech at this place last evening. He devoted most of his time to an exhaustive discussion of the fallacy of the free-traders' cry of buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest; showing how by protecting the manufacturer the Republicans had built up a home market and kept money in circulation. He ascribed the present hard times to the lack of confidence in the Democratic party because it had always failed heretofore, and because in its anxiety to gain power it had promised support to all sorts of impracticabl and unstatesmanlike measures. "No wonder," said Mr. Jackson, "the factories are closed when the mill-owners can see that foreign markets are filled with goods which will be flooded into this country as soon as the McKinley law is repealed." He insisted it was of the greatest importance for the Republicans to place in the United States Senate a man who will stand resolutely by the system of protection to American industries. Mr. Jackson spoke briefly of the attempt of Gov. Boies to subordinate the great questions of the tariff and of sound money and to raise into prominence minor issues, such as the mode of management of State institutions. He also spoke of Cleveland's policy of pension reform, saying he thought Grover enjoyed nothing better than cutting down the pensions of the defenders of the flag. On prohibition he said he stood squarely on the platform. The platform pledges the Republican party to the maintenance of the law wherever it can be enforced, and also pledges itself to the modification of the law where it has been proven that it cannot be enforced.

Mr. Jackson closed with a stirring appeal for loyal support and coöperation, especially from the young men of the State.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—The State Central committee of the Citizens' Prohibition party met here yesterday, with B. F. Wright of Charles City as Chairman, to put another head on the ticket in place of Mr. Coffin. S. N. Fellows of Manchester was asked to take the nomination, but refused. It is said that Presiding Elder Emory Miller also was asked to head the ticket and refused. The committee finally selected the Rev. Bennett Mitchell of Crawford County. Mitchell was once a Methodist minister. The committee expects the straight party Prohibitionists will indorse Mitchell's candidacy.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 17.—The attempt to organize the new Liberal-American party here was not a big success. Probably fifty persons all told attended the meeting, called by J. Cook Jr., a former Republican. No attempt at organization was made.

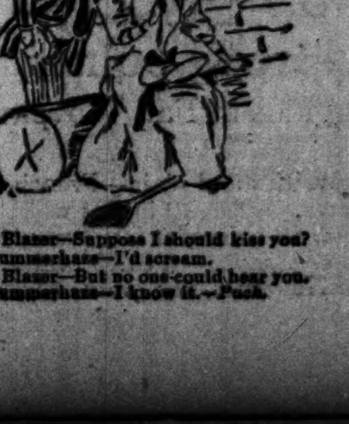
SAYS HEDGEPETH IS THE THIEF.

Nathaniel Myers Promises Some Startling Facts About Glendale Robbery.

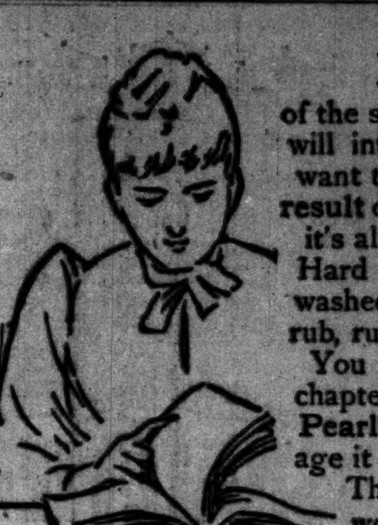
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 17.—Nathaniel Myers, alias Charles Leakman, who is in jail here charged with being implicated in the Missouri Pacific train robbery near Lamar, Mo., which took place two years ago, makes some startling disclosures as to the guilt of Marion Hedgepeth, who is in jail at St. Louis, charged with being the leader of the Glendale train robbers, who secured $40,000. Hedgepeth claims to be Myers' double and says the latter was the leader of the Glendale robbers and not he. Myers, in reply to this, says:

I have shielded Hedgepeth all along in the matter, but I will now tell all I know. He got me into the trouble and now is trying to put it all on me. I know Hedgepeth is one of the Glendale train robbers and I can produce four witnesses that can prove that he is. When I am called upon to tell what I know about the Glendale robbery my statement will implicate some of the most prominent business-men of Kansas City, Mo. It will be an easy matter to prove that Hedgepeth is guilty of the robbery. Mrs. Hedgepeth herself said her husband was one of the robbers and that $40,000 was secured and that the money was divided in her presence. Four of the men received an equal share of the money. They were Hedgepeth, Mrs. Hedgepeth's brother, a man named Site, and Dink Wilson.

A Mere Formality.



Bertie Blazer—Suppose I should kiss you?
Miss Summerhaze—I'd scream.
Bertie Blazer—But no one could hear you.
Miss Summerhaze—I know it.—*Puck.*



Read the End

of the story first. That's the part that will interest you most. What you want to know and to consider, is the result of washing with Pearline. And it's all told in two words—it saves. Hard work, wear and tear to things washed (because there isn't any rub, rub, rub) time, money—all saved. You needn't bother with the other chapters in the book—doubt as to Pearline's ability, fear as to the damage it may do if it does the work, &c. There's nothing in them. Any woman who uses Pearline can tell you that.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 344 JAMES PYLE, New York.

REWARD

FOR ARREST OF THE

TRAIN ROBBERS.

TAKE NOTICE.

Early on the morning of Tuesday, Sept. 12th, 1893, train No. 14 of the LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY was stopped and its engineer was shot and the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY was robbed of about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, at Kessler's Siding, between Brimfield and Kendallville, in Indiana.

The undersigned will pay jointly a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for each arrest and conviction of any of the guilty parties engaged in said robbery.

Address W. H. CANNIFF, General Superintendent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. MITCHELL, General Superintendent United States Express Company, Cleveland, Ohio; or C. H. CROSBY, Vice-President and General Manager United States Express Company, Chicago.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMP'Y.
THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

FURTHER REWARD.

In addition to the reward above provided for, the UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY will pay for the return of any part of the money above mentioned as stolen a further reward which shall equal ten per cent of the moneys which may be so returned.

THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Bites of Insects, Burns, Pains in the Back, Chest, or Limbs. It was the and is the ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs.

INTERNALLY, from 30 to 60 drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains.

A CURE FOR ALL

SUMMER COMPLAINTS,

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief, placed over the stomach and bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilious, and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price, 50c a Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

☞ Observe the following symptoms following from diseases of the digestive organs. Constipation, inward piles, fullness of the blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight in the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price, 25c a Box. Sold by Druggists.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York, for Book of Advice.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO DENVER

FOUR TRAINS DAILY



MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

STATE · WASHINGTON & WABASH

"A Great Exposition of Beautiful Goods."

All dependable and all for sale at "Prices the Lowest."

Our Retail Store lays claim to being the most interesting sight in Chicago for ladies—aside from the World's Fair—and it has probably been visited by many more people during the past few months than any other of Chicago's Wonders. It is filled with beautiful sections and departments, each of which is an "Exposition in itself."—We point to the following few:

. . . Have you seen the Third Floor—annex?

An entire floor devoted to what is usually called Fancy Goods—a great and constantly changing display (from the best obtainable merchandise down to the least expensive) of

Embroidery Materials,	Japanese Articles,	Lamps,	Rattan Goods,
Fancy Work,	Screens,	Lamp Shades,	Pictures,
Dolls,	Japanese Portieres,	Jardinieres,	Odd pieces in China,
Fancy Pillows, etc., etc.	Ivories, etc., etc.	Artificial Flowers, etc.	Odd pieces in Glass, etc., etc.

And all at *The Lowest Prices.* The Third Floor is one of the many wonderfully interesting points in this store.

. . . Have you seen the "Fur Dept.?" 3d Floor north State-st. bldg.

This is a *magnificent* department. It occupies 9,000 square feet, 60x150, and is, *we believe*, the most perfect department of the kind in America. Its sales are already showing that winter is approaching, and the Fur Capes we offered a few days since *at special prices* are being rapidly taken. This Fur department is pre-eminently "Fur Headquarters" for Chicago.

. . . Have you seen the "Linen Section?" 2d Floor annex.

The Linen Department includes two entire aisles and an art Linen room—about 500 feet of fixture room (besides the Basement Linen Dept. of 140 feet more), in which are piled, in perfect order, the most beautiful Linens which have thus far been woven. Many designs and patterns are our own—originated in our department and woven in Ireland or Scotland from our drawings, exclusively for us. The wonderful growth of our Linen Department proves that *its prices are right.* The Art Linen Room is one of the most attractive points in the house.

The "Hosiery and Underwear Depts.?" 1st Floor. State-st.

One entire room is given to these goods. The stock, the assortment, the sales are all enormous. No stocks in Chicago, nor in all America, compare with them—and one point we watch with greatest vigilance—namely: *Our prices are emphatically The Lowest.*

. . . Have you seen the "Silk and Velvet Depts.?" 1st Floor.

The new goods for Fall are in and arriving—more beautiful than we have ever before been able offer, *and at lowest prices.* A day or a week may be spent in looking at the novelties shown, and we're always pleased to show all merchandise whether visitor wishes to purchase or not.

. . . Have you seen the "Dress Goods Sections?" 1st Floor.

No department has been improved more by our recent increase in space than the Dress Goods. The stock has been improved as well. The Fall stock is in—including newest Parisian Novelties.

. . . Have you seen the "Cloak Section?" 2d Floor Main Building.

For many years this department has been far in the lead in Chicago. This year the fact is even more evident. The Fall styles are on sale.

. . . Have you seen the "Clothing Section?" 2d Floor. North 100 ft.

This department is about four years old but has already been increased in space four times. It is now about six times its original size. We sell the most perfect ready-to-wear Clothing for Men and Boys in America. The prices (qualities considered) are extremely reasonable.

. . . Have you seen the "Shoe Dept.?" 1st Floor, State street, Next to Music Hall.

Have you seen it? If not you have not seen the finest Shoe Department in Chicago. We're aiming for the largest Shoe sales in America, and the present space will allow it. "Ladies' Shoes," "Men's Shoes," "Misses' Shoes," "Youth's Shoes," "Children's Shoes."

. . . Have you seen the "Glove Depts.?" 1st Floor, new annex, south aisle.

One of the beautiful points of the house. Everything has been done to make it perfect, and the sales in this new location prove that things are right. *We fit Gloves to the hand.*

. . . Have you seen the "Jewelry Dept.?" 1st Floor, new annex, center.

Ever since removal to this present location our Jewelry sales have been enormous. We show *standard qualities* at *prices lower* than are usually quoted elsewhere.

. . . Have you seen the "Basement Salesroom?"

The largest salesroom in the house or in Chicago. In the Basement Salesroom we show the *less expensive* grades of goods, duplicating in branch departments, the departments on other floors of the house. Nothing is offered for sale which is not trustworthy—but everything is *very low priced.* The Basement Salesroom is shopping headquarters for many families because it's *economical* and *dependable.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Great Sale of Unlaundered Handkerchiefs

at extremely low prices.

Main Hdkf. Dept., 1st floor annex.
Branch Hdkf. Dept., Basement Salesroom.
Men's Hdkf. Dept., 1st floor n. State-st. entrance.

We semi-annually offer immense quantities of these goods, all of which are selected with special reference to these sales—all who have previously purchased upon similar occasions recognize the strong advantage which they offer. We quote:

Ladies' Unlaundered Hdkfs., 12½c, 15c, 18c, 25c, 35c—worth 18c to 65c.
Men's Unlaundered Hdkfs., 12½c, 18c, 25c, 35c—worth 18c to 65c.
In Low Priced Handkerchief Department in Basement Salesroom we offer:
Ladies' Unlaundered Hdkfs., 3c, 5c, 7c, 10c, 12½c—worth from 7c to 25c each.

We recommend that these Handk'ch'fs be purchased in dozen or two dozen lots.

Our Enormous Dress Goods Dept. 1st Floor. Main Bldg.

—One of the strong points of the house—

Shows a great many special bargains in Fall Novelties and quotes, below, a few to indicate their character:

250 dress lengths in Novelties and plain—French materials—at $3.50 (value $7.00).
300 pieces Novelties, many styles, 40 inches wide, at 50c (value $1.00).
100 pieces French Serge, all colors, at 50c (value 85c).
25 pieces 56-inch Serge—*Special*—at $1.50 (value $2.25).
50 pieces High-Grade Novelties, 75c (value $1.50).

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO

191 & 193 State-st.
RELIABLE FURRIERS.

SEAL SKINS

AND OTHER FINE FURS.

We challenge comparison with the world. Our long experience in the Fur business, including the importing and exporting of Raw Furs, gives us great advantages in the purchase of Seal Skins and other dressed Furs, which few houses in this country can possess in an equal degree. Dealing, as we do, directly with the centers of the Fur trade of the world, we can both guarantee our goods and offer them at the lowest prices in the market. Our imported Pattern Garments are from those establishments abroad whose edicts of fashion govern the world, while the Fur Garments, Capes and Wraps of our own manufacture possess certain excellencies of quality, style, and finish which have given us an enviable reputation throughout the United States. We feel assured that with our accumulated trade and advantages there are no reliable manufacturers in the land who will undersell us. It is our purpose to serve our patrons so well that we will continue to increase our business. We are offering unusual bargains in Fur Capes, all styles, this month.

Visitors are welcome.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.,
191 & 193 State-st.



TIRED FEET find COMFORT in STREETER'S FOOT-FORMS.

Many months' wear prove they rest the pocketbook as well as the feet.

ECONOMY and COMFORT their strong points.

$3 and $5.

STREETER,
134 State,
68 and 70 Madison-st.

FURNITURE

Largest and best assorted stock of honest made Furniture in the city. Brass Bedsteads, Iron Bedsteads, Luxurious Upholstered Furniture, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, &c., &c. Get prices everywhere, then come to us and be convinced that our prices are lowest on FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE.

Wirts & Scholle.

222 WABASH-AV., near Jackson.



No Matter What

Discounts other stores are offering our prices are lower and variety larger in

Lamps, Shades, —And— ONYX TABLES

For example: This Onyx and Cast Open Work Lamp only..... $3.95
Or complete with Silk Shade..... $6.85
And closer prices on many others.

THE GEORGE BOHNER CO.
83 & 85 Wabash-av.,
Next door north of Marshall Field's new store.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind-colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.



Tobey's Sale.

Thrown on the market at half price, a quarter of a million dollars' worth of Tobey's Furniture means more to Chicago people than they realize.

To visit our warerooms is to be convinced.

A strong factor is an exquisite line of Parlor Furniture in gilt and rare woods, together with our own made Furniture, sacrificed for this sale.

The solid white maple Chamber Suit of three pieces at $12.50 cannot be purchased anywhere at less than $25.

A large lot of Curtains and Portieres at half price.

These goods at these prices cannot be sent on approval, exchanged or returned, whether delivered or not, and will be sold for cash only.

We keep a Furniture store.

The Tobey Furniture Co.,

Corner Wabash Avenue and Washington Street.

THE CENTRAL PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE.

BUCK & RAYNER DRUGGISTS

COR. STATE AND MADISON-STS.

The following is a partial list of preparations which we have made during the past 36 years, expressly to meet the needs of our best patronage. The high reputation they have earned is entirely due to the scrupulous care exercised in their manufacture at every point:

MALT COUGH MIXTURE. For coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., without opium.	50c
FRESH COD LIVER OIL. With special directions for emulsifying.	75c
BUCK'S BENZOIN LOTION. For chapped hands and rough skin.	50c
TURLINGTON'S BENZOIN PLASTERS. Give strength and ease pain.	25c
BEEF, WINE, AND IRON, per quart. For general debility. English formula.	$1.50
CINCOCA, the nerve tonic. For mental exhaustion.	$1.00
DR. BARNES' LINIMENT. For rheumatism, neuralgia, and inflammations.	50c
THROAT GARGLE. For soreness of the throat and mouth.	50c
IMPROVED SARSAPARILLA. A reliable blood-purifier and renovator.	60c
THE MARS FACE POWDER. Harmless, fragrant, and imperceptible.	50c
TRANSPARENT SKIN SOAP. For the hygiene of the toilet and bath.	15c
LIQUID HAIR DRESSING. Cleanses the scalp and preserves the hair.	50c
ROSE COLD CREAM. Preserves the complexion without injury.	50c
THE MARS DENTIFRICE. Cleanses the teeth and arrests decay.	25c

All goods sent prepaid by mail or express on receipt of price. Our illustrated Price List is mailed free on request.

—THE—
Economical Drug Co.,

NO. 121 CLARK STREET.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE

Of the following staple lines, on which we are heavily overstocked.

Rich Silverware.....33⅓ Per Cent Discount
Fine Cutlery.....33⅓ Per Cent Discount
Leather Goods.....33⅓ Per Cent Discount
Hudnut's Perfumery 25 Per Cent Discount

These SPECIAL DISCOUNTS are IN ADDITION to our present average cut of 30 per cent, thus bringing prices below cost. All goods marked in plain figures, and no humbug about this sale.

We are the Original and Only Genuine "Cut Price" Drug Store,

Selling EVERYTHING at an average cut of 25 to 40 per cent. It behooves prudent people to economize in these hard times, and patronize the store that has revolutionized the retail drug trade of Chicago.

OPEN FROM 6:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M. DAILY.

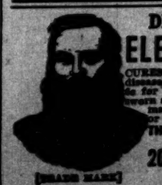
"GENUINE only with the signature of "Justus von Liebig in blue" ink across the label, thus:"

J. v. Liebig."

It is almost unnecessary to add that this refers to the world-renowned

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef.

For delicious refreshing Beef Tea.
For improved and economic cookery.



DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

CURES acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send for Illustrated catalogue and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish or Norwegian; or treatise on rupture.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
201-211 State Street,
CHICAGO.

[BRAND MARK]

THE FAIR

CROCKERY DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL LAMP SALE.

THIS HIGHLY FINISHED BANQUET LAMP, CUPID IN SILVER, BALANCE FINISHED IN GOLD, WITH LATEST IMPROVED CENTRAL DRAFT BURNER,

ALL COMPLETE LIKE THIS— ONLY $1.98 EACH.



ALL COMPLETE LIKE THIS— ONLY $1.98 EACH.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

Every Monday we show in our

Six State-St. Windows

Six Special Lots of goods from Six Departments, marked at special prices, and all to be had at these prices only Monday.

Today are to be seen Six Bargains in the class of goods suitable for the present season, and the prices are decidedly less than will be found elsewhere.

See them first of all, and see them early. Purchasers cannot afford to invest a dollar in Dry Goods today before seeing the above.

PART TWO.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1893—TWELVE PAGES.

RECALLS BOLD DEEDS.

OLD SETTLERS SET TO TALKING BY THE INDIANA ROBBERY.

They Don't Help Much in Hunting Down the Men Who Rifled the United States Express Car, but They Tell Some Interesting Stories of Old "Sile" Doty, Who Led a Band of Marauders in Noble County Years Ago, and of the Regulators Who Broke Up the Traffic.

Train robberies in Indiana are not of every-day occurrence. This does not signify, however, that Indiana has no criminals or criminal history. But the robbery of the express train on the Lake Shore road at Kessler Siding last Monday night, in which the United States Express company was relieved of a fortune in currency and other valuable goods, was executed with a boldness and daring that have never been equaled by any previous robbery in the State. It is safe to say no similar occurrence has ever caused such a sensation and excitement as this one. All the ingenuity of the great sleuths in the country has been spent in vain in the endeavor to find some trace of the marauders.

Twenty-four hours after it occurred every man in Noble County thought he had a clew. It brought great joy to the octogenarians who

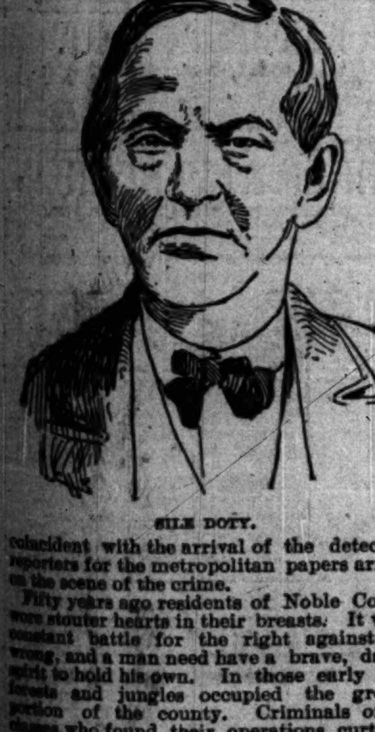


KESSLER'S STATION, SCENE OF THE LAKE SHORE TRAIN ROBBERY.

inhabit this county for it gave them a chance to recall the times when its history was made principally by its numerous daring criminals. These old fellows gathered upon the street corners and in the hotels and exchanged reminiscences of the early days, when law and order and blacklegs and murderers contended for the mastery. They deprecated the slowness with which justice is meted out in these days.

Record of Crimes.

There probably is no county in the State which has in the past supported so many notorious criminals. The systematic manner and business-like way in which they did their work causes comment even to this day, but those were serious times, when each man's life was in constant jeopardy. Detectives and other officers of the law were especially short lived. Today they are working on this most recent crime with little danger to themselves. It was not customary in former times to import "talent" from the East. Newspapers were few and published only in the most populous centers. It would probably take then at least six weeks for the news of any great crime to reach New York. In less than three hours after this train robbery had been committed the Chicago papers had a pretty full and accurate report of it, occurring late at night as it did. Inside of ten hours after



SILE DOTY.

coincident with the arrival of the detectives reporters for the metropolitan papers arrived on the scene of the crime.

Fifty years ago residents of Noble County wore stouter hearts in their breasts. It was a constant battle for the right against the wrong, and a man need have a brave, daring spirit to hold his own. In those early days forests and jungles occupied the greater portion of the county. Criminals of all classes who found their operations curtailed in the East came there and made their homes in the fastnesses. Occasionally sallies were made out in the surrounding territory and dark deeds committed. Murders were common. Pursuit was usually fruitless. The trail invariably led to the great Black Swamp and there ended. The criminals were not all hidden in the swamp, for in the surrounding country they had many friends. These bands of marauders were thoroughly organized and had "underground railroads," which extended over the State of Indiana, and into Michigan and Ohio.

King Among Robbers.

The king of this great band of blacklegs was old "Sile" Doty, a man whose every drop of blood was infected with an incurable desire for other people's property. He was born in Vermont in 1800. He is credited with having taken part in over a thousand robberies and thieving expeditions before he came to Noble County in 1838. His great ability and daring quickly made him the leader of his class. He worked on business principles, and established regular stations for hundreds of miles around. Shortly after his arrival he added murder to his category of crimes, and bravely boasted in his record that he had been the destroyer of hundreds of lives. For fifteen years he plied his vocation unmolested. He was finally captured and after a dozen escapes was sent to prison. For the twenty succeeding years he served the State of Indiana in prison, but finally died at the age of 76, a free man. His arrest was brought about by a band of regulators.

"Sile" Doty, after he was sent to prison, left several able lieutenants who continued the work which he had begun. Among these were "Bob" McDougal and "Bill" Hill. The regulators pressed so hard upon them finally that "Bill" Hill turned traitor on his companions and his cause, and to save his own neck from the noose gave a full list of the farmers in the vicinity who were in sym-



P. C. ISABEL.

pathy with him, and this brought about the capture of McDougal. To this day the story of his arrest and lynching by the infuriated regulators is handed down from father to son as a bit of history that was the turning point in the development of the county.

Later Day Criminals.

In recent years Marvin Kuhns, the celebrated desperado, and "Abe" Smalley, his companion in crime, have arisen to perpetuate the memory of the early days. Both of these men are now serving life sentences in prison, but there still remain reminders of the stirring times of the early 50's. The Black Swamp still stands as a historic place, and over in the northern part of the county, on the road which leads from Kendallville to Rome City, there stands a vacant house. It is an eight-cornered affair with curious gables, and was known in the olden days as the "Tamarack House." There lived a family closely allied to "Sile" Doty, and who had a full partnership in his numerous and nefarious crimes. It was known as the headquarters of all the blacklegs for a hundred miles around. It was constructed especially for the purpose for which it was used. It was full of secret springing doors, secret hiding places, and the cellar was a vast underground workshop for counterfeiters. It was a public inn, and many a lone traveler who sought refreshment and rest within its doors never succeeded in getting out again.

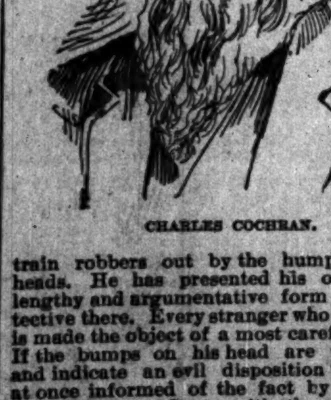
One night in the early part of the war a little band of regulators called at the house and taking the proprietor hung him to a tree in his own yard. His family soon moved out of the country and never since that day, it is said, has a human foot trod its floors.

There are a few men living about Kendallville who were members of those famous bands of regulators. Old "Charley" Cochran, who is passing the few remaining years of his long life near that town, organized the first band of regulators in 1852. To this day the mentioning of those stirring times brings a fierce light to his faded blue eyes and the gaunt old form straightens up with renewed vigor in contemplation of the times when he helped adjust the noose about the neck of the notorious "Bob" McDougal.

Story of a Regulator.

There lives here another old settler who, although an octogenarian, still remembers those early days, and tells with pride the part he played in ridding Noble County of the lawless class. His name is P. C. Isabel. He is full of quaint humor, and tells many a story of "Sile" Doty and his gang. In the early days ready-made boots were a luxury. It so happened a farmer named Colvin was elected to the Legislature, but he had nothing but home-made boots. "Sile" Doty heard of his predicament, and his generous heart warmed up with interest in behalf of the unfortunate legislator. That same night he went to a neighboring town and stole a whole box of boots which he presented to Mr. Colvin. It is recorded that the representative of Noble County trod the legislative halls with a proud step shortly afterward.

There is another old sage there whose declining days have been spent in the study of phrenology. He said he could easily pick the



CHARLES COCHRAN.

train robbers out by the humps on their heads. He has presented his opinion in a lengthy and argumentative form to every detective there. Every stranger who enters town is made the object of a most careful scrutiny. If the bumps on his head are unfavorable and indicate an evil disposition the town is at once informed of the fact by this loquacious old man. It was with the greatest excitement that he informed the village officers and all other willing listeners the other day that he had positively picked out one of the criminals. The Sheriff and the Town Marshal and the embryo sleuth made a hasty call upon the man in question. Chief Detective Byrne was almost thrown off his usually well-poised equilibrium when he was pointed out as the man who handled the dynamite which blew open the United States express car.

LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

LIBERALS FAIL IN THEIR EFFORT TO DECRY THE LORDS.

Action of the Upper House Is Represented as Being in Accord with Prevailing Sentiment—Condition of Ireland Said to Be No Better as Regards Evictions Under Morley than Under Balfour—France Preparing to Checkmate German-Italian Amities.

[New York Tribune Cable.]

London, Sept. 16.—The result of Mr. Gladstone's attempt to legislate on home rule was so far a foregone conclusion that the Lords' rejection was quietly accepted both here and in Ireland. Some of the Ulster cities showed their gratification by a display of burning tar barrels and, under provocation, by wrecking a few Nationalist houses. The government newspapers failed utterly in their attempt to decry the House of Lords. The much talked of crusade against the Upper Chamber proved an utter failure, as the Peers' rejection of this measure increased their strength in the public eye rather than led to their discredit. Several Peers were careful to show in rejecting home rule they were acting not in the interests of their own order, but purely from a desire to safeguard the constitutional right of the electors to be consulted before a measure of such importance was placed on the statute book.

These tactics have borne fruit, and the collapse of the projected outcry against the House of Lords is so complete that it became necessary for the National Liberal Federation to hurry out a circular which may be taken as an effort to begin a fresh campaign against the Upper Chamber. This document is signed by Dr. Spence Watson, Mr. Hart, Mr. Schnadhorst, and Mr. Hudson, the Secretary. Names like these are not likely to be regarded as of the slightest weight, outside the wire pullers whom they control. The charges in their circular declare "The thwarted and insulted nation is burning with a just impatience to chastise the Lords for having flouted the popular will." For seven years, they assert, the home rule question has been subjected to discussion more full and thorough than any ever before given to a political proposal. And so on in the most bombastic way. This declaration shows the confused state of the radical mind. Home rule as an abstract question has undoubtedly been much discussed; but Mr. Gladstone had no clear mandate to pass the measure which the Lords rejected.

It is the grievance of the Unionist party that Mr. Gladstone designedly concealed the details of his bill until he introduced it into the House of Commons, and having introduced it, that he passed it through such phases of change that in many essentials it was a new measure. The Lords have not rejected any legislative demands approved by the electorate, and the threat of the tailors of Tooley street to end or mend the Upper House has so far recoiled upon themselves as to create more ridicule than consternation.

It is an obvious comment on all these attacks upon the opponents of the bill to ask, if Mr. Gladstone possesses the confidence of the electorate as he and his henchmen so often declared, why does he not appeal to the country on the solitary issue of this measure? At any rate it will be utterly futile to attempt churning the country into a state of agitation against the Upper House.

Condition in Ireland.

Since the home rule measure was disposed of the House of Commons has mainly devoted itself to questions relating to supply. The Irish votes have been taken for once without any criticism from the Irish benches and the chamber has established a record by disposing of these votes in one night. Although the Irish benches were silent the opposition elicited the fact from the information from constituents that the condition of Ireland is pretty much as when the House was deluged with charges about the crimes of "Bloody Balfour" and his hirelings. The police still carry out evictions and local firebrands are guilty of offenses as bad as two years ago. Even Mr. Morley has suppressed twenty-one public meetings and has availed himself sixteen times of the antiquated weapon of tyranny, the statute of Edward III. When Mr. Balfour did these things the Nationalists denounced him day after day. At the present time the circumstances in Ireland have not changed, but Mr. Morley and Mr. Gladstone stand in the place of Mr. Balfour and Lord Salisbury.

Another subject dealt with in supply related to the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the Aldershot command. For many weeks the Radical press has been leading us to expect that they would carry a strong condemnation of the government respecting this selection. It certainly appeared to many outsiders that the War Office has shown favoritism, and many Liberals regretted that such circumstance should have occurred during the Gladstonian régime. But when the subject came to be thrashed out it was made perfectly clear that not only is the Duke of Connaught capable of doing the work of a drill sergeant—such is the term respecting the command of Aldershot—but that he is the only officer available. Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, by a certain amount of manipulation of the position and qualification of the seventeen officers over whom the Duke of Connaught was advanced, satisfied the House that his Royal Highness was entitled to the post. The real point of the Radical attack upon this nomination was directed against the Duke of Connaught's selection to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief.

There is undoubtedly a great and widespread feeling against the Duke of Cambridge, who draws nearly £30,000 a year upon one pretense or another from the public funds; and of that sum £12,000 constitutes his pension as a member of the royal family, besides which he charges the State £7,000 for his duties in the War Office.

It was an axiom of Prince Albert and of that confidential adviser of the royal closet, Baron Stockmar, that a member of the court should always command the British army. The recent report of the Hartington committee recommended the abandonment of this practice. It therefore became a question whether the government would allay the public suspicion that the Duke of Connaught intended to succeed the Duke of Cambridge in contravention of Lord Hartington's report. In reply to repeated questions on this point the Secretary of State for War gave a veiled promise that the recommendation of the committee would be followed. The language employed, however, would enable any old parliamentary hand to disavow it. Incidentally to this debate the name of the Duke of Edinburg was dragged in. The government refused to reply whether his Royal Highness had been absent from his naval command 370 days in two years.

Colliery Strike Nears an End.

The presence of the military in Yorkshire has secured that county a more peaceable outlook in the colliery districts than last week. There has been no renewal of the rioting though we were almost within reach of it on several occasions. The strikers have evidently taken to heart the lesson that the soldiers do not use blank cartridges. Some comment has been made upon the half-hearted result of the Coroner's inquiry upon the two men who were shot, but the British juror is no worse than the British legislator of the type of Mr. Atherly-Jones, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Pickard, who, questioning the government for using the military, complained of the wanton slaughter of unarmed British workmen. In this regard Sir Charles Dilke was more cautious than his Radical allies, but being a miners' representative was compelled to sympathize. The prospect of an early return to work improves every day. Five thousand will go back Monday. The Dean, Welsh, and North Staffordshire miners have resumed. The ballot which was taken in the other districts, and which apparently rejects arbitration or reduction of wages, is so obviously a piece of bluff that no importance is attached to it. The mining population in the disturbed districts is reduced to abject poverty. There have been large importations of coal from Belgium, which promise to increase and may assist in averting a coal famine. It is estimated that already the strike has cost the parties concerned at least £12,000,000. The prospect of foreign coal coming in large quantities to England is somewhat dimmed by today's news that a strike of 120,000 miners is expected in Belgium, in support of their fellow-miners who are striking in Northern France.

French Enthusiasm for Russia.

The European situation is becoming invested with new interest owing to Emperor William's language in Alsace and Lorraine during the maneuvers. His Majesty has again been talking much in terms which are almost provocative. But Frenchmen have become accustomed to these injudicious speeches and are less annoyed by them than by the presence of the Prince of Naples. The furious attacks of some Paris journals upon Italy for allowing the Prince of Naples to attend the German maneuvers are obviously made in forgetfulness of the mad reception given by Parisians to Russian Princes visiting their capital. The French have whipped themselves over these events into a state of feverish patriotism which may impel them to go beyond the bounds of prudence in connection with the visit of the Russian fleet to Toulon. Already the Reception committee has embarrassed Baron Mohrenheim by its wild proposals of welcome. One of them is to line the entire road between Paris and Toulon with Venetian masts and flags. If truth must be told nearly all this gush is on one side, and is largely the work of the Parisian newspapers, which are churning public enthusiasm for purposes of their own. The Czar certainly does not favor these popular outbursts, though he doubtless would appreciate the granting of an anchorage on a French port for his new Mediterranean fleet if the hysterical affection of the French nation should lead to such an important concession.

Both Germany and England are watching this development of the alliance with keen interest. We not only hear of an intention of the British fleet to visit Italian ports during the very period when Russia and France fall on each others necks at Tolon, but the impression evidently prevails at Berlin that if France concedes ports to Russia Italy will bestow a similar favor upon the German fleet in the Mediterranean. It is even said that a little island on the coast of Italy has already been named for cession if France does not moderate her transports. Even the phlegmatic temperament of Turkey has been disturbed, and should the new Russian fleet be granted the run of French ports in the Mediterranean, it should not surprise us if the Sultan grants concessions to England which will increase that power's facility of defending the Dardanelles. All these ideas are in the air, but the most probable outcome of the present enthusiasm in France will be the floating of another Russian loan on the Paris market.

The funeral of Gen. Mirabel, the so-called Moltke of France, well illustrates the illusory character of French pacific assurances. In the eulogiums at the grave he was compared with Judas Maccabeus, who prepared his people for noble combats, and the War Minister referred to him as one on whom France had counted for future conflicts in which its fortune and existence are to be staked.

Austria and the Czechs.

At the present stage of the Irish home rule question, the Bohemian constitutional crisis furnishes a striking object lesson. During fourteen years Emperor Francis Joseph and his advisers have endeavored to rule the Czechs upon conciliatory lines, but twice the turbulence of the nationalist section has compelled the suspension of the Constitution. Of late the young Czech party has become openly seditious. They not only attacked the Emperor, but openly coquetted with Russia, whose national hymn and the "Marseillaise" have been substituted for the Emperor's hymn. The latest demand of the Nationalist party is for the creation of Bohemia as a separate kingdom, like Hungary, with Francis Joseph as sovereign. They already possess a separate Parliament. In brief their attitude arises out of their anti-Teutonic sympathies. Conciliation having failed the Emperor now resorts to resolute government. Thus this phase of the struggle is disconcerting to the advocates of home rule for Ireland.

I have not seen it stated in the public papers, but believe the story true, that in order to avoid the bankruptcy of Mr. William O'Brien, that gentleman's debts have been paid by his father-in-law. This is an unexpected result after Mr. O'Brien's declaration that he would die in prison rather than allow anything to be paid on his account in satisfaction of iniquitous law costs. G. W. S.

BALL TO HELP UNEMPLOYED SWITCHMEN

Mutual Aid Association of North America Comes to Their Relief.

For the last few months, since the railroads have been doing more passenger than freight transportation, they have discharged no less than 5,000 of their switchmen in and around Chicago. There are, altogether, attached to the railroads of Chicago 8,000 switchmen, and of that number only about 3,000 are now employed. The rest are all idle and most of them are in hard straits. To help them tide over the time they will have to be idle the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America will give a ball at the South Side Turner Hall Tuesday evening, Sept. 26, in order to raise funds for their benefit. If there is any class of men that literally take their lives in their hands while attending to their duties it is the switchmen. Few of them are not maimed in one way or another. They would many times prefer these risks to enforced idleness and its results. The association intends to make the ball one of the most successful in a financial way ever held in Chicago. Each ticket, which is to cost 50 cents, entitles the holder to a chance of winning a gold watch. The Committee of Arrangements includes J. C. Campbell, G. S. Cusack, and J. Perrin.

WHY THE TRACKS ARE NOT ELEVATED.

Correspondent Thinks It Due to Mayor Harrison's Clairvoyancy.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As the subject of track elevation is now occupying a large share of public attention it is not surprising that the proceedings of our City Council are now perused with much more than ordinary interest by the general public. Indeed, I can say for myself, and I believe I am in this regard like hundreds, if not thousands, of our citizens, that until the passage of the O'Neill ordinance I seldom read these proceedings, but do so now with much interest. I am like many others. I want to see whether the City Government is in earnest or not in this great and needed reform of stopping grade slaughter. There has been developed some strange phases of dealing with the enforcement of the ordinance since its passage that "to a man up a tree" and to a good many observing taxpayers and citizens generally looks "kind of queer." Soon after the passage of the ordinance a sort of scheme appeared to place uniformed men at grade crossings to prevent accidents. Don't you see that would put off track elevation? That seems to be withdrawn now in favor of the great "I see daylight under the track" policy. In fact, a sort of chief magisterial clairvoyancy, beautiful in imaginativeness, and at one bound raising Mayor Harrison to a high grade as an optical as well as a lingual delusionist. But there the matter rests. Some demonstrations are as a matter of course being made of an engineering character, but that's all. That takes time and time is what the enemies of elevation are playing for. They hope the elevation panic will subside. Another matter connected with the present City Hall treatment of this subject of track elevation, as appears from the published accounts of the proceedings at the last Council meeting is this: It seems that on that occasion an Alderman (Gallagher, I believe) brought before his compatriots in that "honorable body" a resolution or request or order, which it was I do not remember, but at all events an inquiry directed to the Public Works Department asking what railroads were occupying public streets in Chicago without any authority and directing the law officers of the city to begin proceedings to recover such streets from any railroad companies unlawfully appropriating them. This fair, honest, legal measure was actually voted down in open meeting by men claiming to represent this people on the ground, that such a measure was interfering with track elevation. How thin! How awful thin! How impudent and insulting to the common sense of this people to tell them that if they dare to claim their own streets from the railroads that have grabbed them, the railroads will defy the law, refuse to elevate their tracks and go on as at present killing and gashing and crushing humanity at crossings. And this is in effect if not in words what Ald. Mann advanced in the Council Monday night as a good and valid reason, together with some inane taffy about the work the city authorities were doing for track elevation, for beating a sensible and just demand on certain railway companies to get off public property. When shall we see daylight under the tracks?

W. F. Todd, 79 Carpenter street.

NEW HALL IS OPENED.

SOUTH SIDE TURNERS TAKE POSSESSION OF THEIR HOME.

Mayor Harrison Makes the Dedicatory Address, in Which He Makes Reference to the Parliament of Religions—Describes Chicago as the Great Cosmopolitan City of the World—Feast and Song Mark the Dedication—Description of the Fine Building on State Street.

Mayor Harrison was not unmindful of the religious parliament when he made his address at the opening of the South Side Turner Hall yesterday afternoon. His Honor the Mayor, who had been laying a corner-stone, made a speech perhaps the most characteristic that he has delivered for many a day.

When the Mayor entered the hall, No. 3143 State street, the program was more than half completed. But a hearty welcome awaited him. When he stepped to the front of the platform he said:

Early in my youth I would not have minded such a walk as I have had today. I have walked twenty-five miles to lay a corner-stone and walked up three flights to this hall. I have been asked here to the dedication of this magnificent building, dedicated to German life. The Germans are not yet the ruling race; but they will be when they stick to me as the other races have done. Chicago is the most cosmopolitan city in the world. With 500,000 Germans, 250,000 Irish, 100,000 Poles, 100,000 Scandinavians, 80,000 Bohemians, this mighty cosmopolitan city is the most wonderful in the world today. The German people know just how to enjoy themselves. They can drink without becoming drunk and sing without becoming maniacs. At the same time this society has time to cultivate that taste for music without which music with us might not be.

Refers to Religious Parliament.

Since one-third of our cosmopolitan people know the rule of life which Horace so aptly interprets in his "Dun vivimus, vivamus" (while we live let us live), I may be excused in referring to the Parliament of Religions now in progress at the Art Institute. There where a Buddhist sits beside a Cardinal of Rome, and the high priest of Shintoism and Confucius with the upholders of Mohammed's faith sit side by side, they but conjecture what man may be when he passes from this sphere. They call me a demagogue because when I am amongst Germans I am proud of the German blood which I would like to but have not yet discovered in my veins. I am blamed because I am all things to all men, and yet the apostle St. Paul has set me the example. They blame me because I make the most of the golden rule as I understand it, make the most of today and hope for tomorrow.

The address of the Mayor occupied only a portion of the elaborate program prepared for the formal dedication of the hall. In the beginning the Südseite Turngemeinde and the invited societies formed in Freiberg's Hall on Twenty-second street and marched to the new home of the South Side Turners. They were preceded by a fife and drum corps. C. and M. von Weber's jubilee overture formed the inaugural number on the program. Then came the presentation of the hall to the allied societies.

In the absence of the builder, Bernard Baum, his son Robert Baum made the presentation of the building to the society. "It gives me extreme pleasure to greet you in this new hall," said Mr. Baum, "and in the house where you will hold forth in future I bid you most hearty welcome and hope you will be at home.

Dr. Mueller, on behalf of the singing society, and G. Mammeslesfahr, from the turning society, fittingly responded.

Oration in German.

After the march and chorus from Tannhäuser by Wagner, "O, Hail, Beloved Hall," Theodore Oehne delivered the oration of the occasion in German. He said:

With pride and joy I welcome you today in this hall which is destined as the future home of the convivial Germans of the South Side. Not until Dec. 17, 1885, were any actual plans formed. Twelve men organized a society for that purpose. Among them were Adolph Claser, Fritz Mueller, Henry Wirk, Frank, and George Schwienfurt. These men organized such a society. I had the honor to be the first speaker on that occasion.

He depicted in graphic terms the many vicissitudes and obstacles which the fraternity encountered and continued:

My dear friends, you can well understand with what intense delight we take possession of this glorious elysium. To Mr. Bernard Baum, the owner of this magnificent structure, to his munificent liberality and unstinted generosity all praise and honor are due.

Mayor Carter H. Harrison followed in the dedicatory speech in English as already quoted.

Miss Anna Katzerberger sang the aria, "Hail Beautiful Hall," and the Männerchor song "O, Hall, We Greet Thee." The musical program closed with the rendition of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer's Night March."

In the evening supper was served, after which there was an inspection of the building.

The main entrance of the South Side Turner Hall building is supported by a noble arch which gives emphasis and dignity to the entire structure. Over the entrance in brownstone are seen the busts of Beethoven and Mozart, and above, in the center of the arcade, a heroic bust of Father John, the founder of the turning system. The first story contains a restaurant and gymnasium, with dressing-rooms, lockers, shower-baths, and toilet-rooms. The second floor is taken up by two lodge-rooms, with the usual ante-rooms and toilet arrangements. On this floor is also the library and a unique dining hall. The great feature of the building, however, consists in the immense assembly room, where the inaugural exercises were held yesterday. This room is 75x125, taking up the greater part of the upper floor. The building is thoroughly fireproof and is substantially built.

The gymnasium will be open Oct. 4.

CRY FOR WATER AT THE FAIR.

Alleged Outrageous Abuses—Something for the Director-General to Investigate.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will not your great journal endeavor to correct some of the flagrant abuses upon the public now being practiced by the officials at Jackson Park? The last few days have been extremely warm, and the crowds unusually large, yet all the tanks of drinking water have been removed from the grounds, evidently in order to compel people to patronize the venders of soda, lemonade, and bogus orange cider. The few Pasteur filter tanks which remain in the departmental buildings are regularly emptied of their contents every morning by the keepers of the lemonade and soda stands, "so as to make the jays pay for their drinks," as one of the tough attendants was heard to express it early the other morning. Then again, the manner in which the Clow closets are run is a disgrace to civilization. In the Mining Building, for instance, at no time since the opening of the Exposition have the so-called free closets been in working order. The attendants purposely fail to supply them with paper and deliberately and persistently set the water jets of the urinals so that all visitors approaching them will get soaked.

We read in the Chicago papers during the week that President Higinbotham had purchased 5,000 katydids for the amusement of visitors to the Wooded Island. Last April this same gentleman announced in every newspaper in Chicago, over his own signature, that 1,500 free toilet-rooms and 2,500 free seats had been provided for visitors to Jackson Park. Neither at that time nor at any period since has that statement been warranted by the facts. Would it not be a good idea for Exposition officials to begin to keep faith with the people before talking about extending the Fair an additional two months?

Ewald Sauer of Berlin, Germany.

[The writer of the foregoing is Dr. Ewald Sauer, Weltausstellungs-correspondent der *Chemiker-Zeitung*, Coethen, Deutschland. Berlin, W. Wilhelm Str. 50.]

Knows Nothing About the Conference.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 17.—With reference to a dispatch from Washington stating that the United States Government had taken steps to reach an agreement with the Canadian Government in the matter of enforcement of the regulations in Bering Sea, Sir Charles Tupper says no official communication on the subject has reached the Canadian Government so far as he is aware.

Prof. Gustavus Fisher.

New Brunswick, N. J., Sept. 17.—Prof. Gustavus Fisher, LL. D., died here yesterday of paralysis of the brain. He was born in Prussia in 1814, and was a graduate of the University of Berlin. He was professor of modern languages in Rutgers College for ten years. He was also a Greek scholar and a writer of some note.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria

"CHICAGO DAY" ATTENDANCE

Prize Contest Open to All Readers of "The Chicago Tribune."

Chicago day at the World's Fair will be Monday, Oct. 9. The people of this city are determined to make this event notable in the history of the great Exposition. On the anniversary of the great fire which laid Chicago in ashes twenty-two years ago the people of this city will show themselves in force at the wonderful Fair, for the building of which they are entitled to the chief credit. The attendance will be enormous. No one, probably, can estimate it exactly, but every reader of The Tribune will have an opportunity to make a guess, and to stimulate close figuring the best guessers will be well rewarded. Here is the proposition:

The Tribune will give to the person making the best guess on the paid attendance at the World's Fair Chicago day, Monday, Oct. 9, 1893, a present of $15 in gold.

To the person making the second best guess $10 in gold will be given.

To each of the persons making the fifty next best guesses will be given a full admission ticket to the World's Columbian Exposition.

Guesses will be considered only when written on the coupon printed in The Tribune. These coupons will be printed only week days. Contestants will be allowed any number of guesses, provided each be on a coupon.

Coupons will be printed every day, except Sunday, up to and including Saturday, Oct. 7. No guesses will be considered which do not reach this office before midnight of Sunday, Oct. 8.

In considering the result prizes will be awarded only on the official report of the total paid attendance at the Fair, including both full and children's tickets.

The figures given out each night to the press are always subject to revision, so that prizes will be awarded only on the official report, after all returns are in.

Coupons which are mutilated or are in any way informal or irregular will be thrown out.

Write the number in figures, and give the name and address fully and completely. Address to "The Tribune, Chicago," and indorse the envelope "Chicago Day."

TRIM TO THIS LINE.

The Chicago Tribune

Prize Guessing Contest

—FOR—

Chicago Day, Oct. 9, 1893.

I guess that the paid attendance (official) at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago Day, Oct. 9, 1893, will be ____________

Name ____________

Town ____________

Street ____________

Number ____________

TRIM TO THIS LINE.

For the benefit of competitors the paid attendance on a few of the red-letter days at the World's Fair is given below:

May 1 (opening day)	138,965
July 4 (American day)	283,273
Aug. 24 (Illinois day)	243,951
Sept. 7 (Pennsylvania day)	203,460

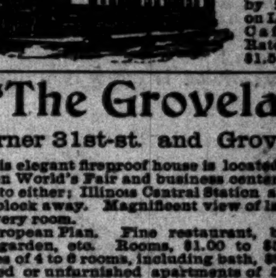
Daily Hint from Paris.



THE VERY LATEST.

Fawn cloth cape, with frill and crossway band of the material; frilled collarette round the throat; small fawn velvet bonnet trimmed with silk ribbon bows and blackbird's wings powdered with gold.—*New York Herald.*

HOTELS.



THE CAMBRIDGE HOTEL, 39th and Ellis-av. 8 minutes from the Fair Grounds. Elegantly furnished Rooms, 11 by 20 ft., fronting on Lake Michigan. Cafe unexcelled. Rates from $1 to $1.50 a day.

"The Groveland," Corner 31st-st. and Groveland-av. This elegant fireproof house is located midway between World's Fair and business center; 15 minutes' ride to either; Illinois Central Station and cable cars one block away. Magnificent view of lake from nearly every room. European Plan. Fine restaurant, billiard room, roof garden, etc. Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00 per day. Suites of 4 to 6 rooms, including bath, $8 to $20. Furnished or unfurnished apartments of 5 to 7 rooms to rent by the year. W. W. SOMES, Mgr.

THE WORLD'S INN, THE ONLY FIRE-PROOF HOTEL NEAR THE FAIR, and only three stories high. Madison-av. and 60th-st. (Midway Plaisance), opposite Madison-av. entrance to the World's Fair. European. Excellent cafe. CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager. Take Illinois Central World's Fair express train at Van Buren-st. to 60th-st., then two blocks west.

THE ROCHESTER. New, First-Class, European or American plan, corner 23d-st. and South Park-av.; choicest residence district, overlooking Lake Michigan; block from 22d-st. depot Ill. Cent. R. R. main line World's Fair; cable cars two blocks, reaching Fair, business district, or theaters in a few minutes, 5c fare; elevators, electric lights, baths, etc.; family parties, clubs, or others visiting the Fair can obtain rooms, single or en suite; moderate charges.

HOTEL ENDEAVOR, 75TH-ST. AND BOND-AV. Just south of World's Fair. First class in every respect. Rates, 75c and $1.00. Special rates to large excursion parties. Take Illinois Central, South Chicago suburban trains to Windsor Park. Telephone World's Fair, 94.

BAY STATE HOTEL, Fireproof, Stony Island-av., between 63d and 64th-sts., within 500 feet of main entrance to exposition. 300 rooms. Hair mattresses, wire springs, first-class service. European Dining Rooms. Popular Prices.

Hotel Beveridge, Fireproof—Cor. 36th-st. and Calumet-av., midway between City and FAIR, convenient to Elevated and Cable Cars. Elevators and Electric Lights. 300 rooms. European. $1 per day and upwards. Elegant Cafe.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at THE GENESEE. Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

HOTELS.

The Exeter, 1814 Wabash-av., convenient to cable cars, Elevated, and Illinois Central R. R., Restaurants, and Theaters. Large, newly furnished rooms, with double beds, $1 per day. Smaller—75c and 50c.

EDUCATIONAL.

Michigan Military Academy. Colonel J. S. Rogers, Supt. ORCHARD LAKE, MICHIGAN. A thoroughly equipped college preparatory school. Abreast of the most progressive Eastern Academies. For support and favor it depends upon nothing but wise management and the superior advantages it offers for the development of young men. Location twenty-six miles from Detroit, beautiful and healthful. Modern buildings. This Academy is as near perfect in all that pertains to the military feature as is possible for a competent instructor to make it, and the advantages of the military feature in connection with the educational system of this Academy cannot be overestimated. The thorough training, the perfect military discipline both of instructors and cadets, with the attendant results of a high average of moral and intellectual culture, afford an instructive and profitable study of this institution, which is the only one I have inspected where the military feature is of real value and where the best results are obtainable.—*Extract from Report of Inspector-General U. S. Army, 1892.* The Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake has, by its high grade of scholarship and its strenuous efforts for the best success achieved a place second to none in the country.—*Extract from Contribution to American Education History, 1892, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.* Send for illustrated catalogue.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE. CHESTER, PA., 32d year begins Sept. 20. Civil Engineering (C. E.), Chemistry (B. S.), Arts (A. B.). Also PREPARATORY COURSES in Science and Classics, under able instructors. Fine location. Ample equipment. Best sanitation. Pure water. "The arrangement, convenience, order, and neatness were superlative." "It is a military school of the highest order." *Report of Inspector-General, U. S. A., 1893.* Catalogues of Mr. W. J. WILCOX, 930 Wabash-av., Chicago. COL. CHAS. E. HYATT, President.

MRS. HELEN E. STARRETT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Oak Park, Ill., 8 miles from Chicago. College preparatory and special courses of study. Certificate admits to the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin and to Vassar, Wellesley, and Smith Colleges. Principal at home Thursdays and Saturdays. Circulars on application. OPENS SEPT. 20th.

Electra School, 3245 Indiana-av., formerly 9 31st-st. Reopens Sept. 20th. Kindergarten, Primary, and Grammar Grades for both sexes. Boarding pupils. MISS S. E. SPAIDS, Principal.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, DEARBORN-AVE. AND ELM-ST. Prepares boys for Colleges and Scientific Schools. Modern Side course prepares for early business life. Primary class of ages 6 and 7. Academy buildings new, with laboratories, bowling alleys, and gymnasium for Athletics and Military Drill. Manual Training. Resident students. Sixth year opens Sept. 20.

The Harvard School (for Boys), COR. 21ST-ST. AND INDIANA-AV. An affiliated Academy of the University of Chicago, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 20. Primary and higher department. Preparation for college, Scientific school and business. Apply to JOHN J. SCHOBINGER, JOHN C. GRANT, Principals.

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CHICAGO COLLEGE of LAW. Law Department Lake Forest University. Hon. J. M. BAILEY, L. L. D., President. Two and three years' course. For information address E. E. BARRETT, L. L. B., Sec'y., 1501 Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass. Begins 38th year Sept. 13. Classical, Scientific, Business, Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium. Athletics Encouraged. Careful Training. Home Influences. JOSEPH ALDEN SHAW, A. M., Head Master.

Kenwood College Preparatory, 4749 KENWOOD-AV., CHICAGO. A thorough Private School. Send for circular. DR. R. W. CONANT, Principal.

CHICAGO ACADEMY, WEST ADAMS-ST. AND SEELEY-AV. An affiliated Academy of the University of Chicago. Prepares for best colleges. Co-educational. Faculty of seven specialists. Next year begins Oct 2.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 2141 Calumet-av. Thirty-eighth year begins Oct. 4th. MRS. J. F. FURINGTON, Principal.

GIRLS' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 479-481 Dearborn Av., CHICAGO. 19th year begins Sept. 20th. Prepares for college and gives special courses of study. For Young Ladies and Children. MISS R. S. RICE, A. M.; MISS M. E. BEEDY, A. M., Principals.

Waterman Hall, SYCAMORE, ILL. A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, opened Sept. 18th, 1889. Two hours from Chicago. Preparatory and academic courses. Limited to 75 pupils. Board and tuition, $300 per school year. BISHOP McLAREN, President. Address Rev. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector, Sycamore, Ill.

BETTS ACADEMY, Stamford, Ct., 56th Year. CLASSICAL AND ACADEMIC COURSES. SPECIAL FEATURES: Making the individual the basis of work; home influence; learning "how to study," of first importance; cultivation of habits of observation and research; symmetrical development of physique. WM. J. BETTS, M. A. (Yale), Principal.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY, WEBER Music Hall, Chicago. All branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Dramatic Art, Elocution, Delsarte. Normal Dept. for teachers. Terms moderate. Fall term begins Sept. 7th. Send for Catalogue. J. J. Hattstaedt, Director.

WELLINGTON PLACE SCHOOL, Kenwood, OPENS SEPT. 11th. Academic, Primary, Kindergarten. Special Teachers, Music, Elocution, Physical Culture, Drawing. Tutors for Preparatory Courses. Principal, MISS MARY P. SQUIRES.

Grant Collegiate Institute, 247-249 Dearborn-av., NORTH SIDE. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Twenty-fifth year opens Sept. 27.

LAKE VIEW INSTITUTE, 1944 George-av., Chicago. Good home school for young ladies and children. Preparatory and College Courses. Pleasant rooms and grounds. Tuition and board, $400. Children under 12, $300. Opens Sept. 20.

MITCHELL'S BOYS' SCHOOL—EIGHTEEN miles from Boston, B. & L. R. R. Strictly select family school; $500 per year. Admits ages from 7 to 15 inclusive. Special care and training to young boys. Fits for college, technology and business. Send for circular to M. C. MITCHELL, Principal, Billerica, Mass.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, KENOSHA, WIS. Prepares boys for Chicago University and other colleges. Has also a good English course. Send for circulars.

NEW JERSEY, PRINCETON. The Princeton Preparatory School. Opens Sept. 19th. Inquiries may be addressed to President Patton of Princeton College or J. B. FINE, Head Master.

CHICAGO FROEBEL ASSOCIATION, Kindergarten Training School. Fall term opens Sept. 12 at 17 E. Van Buren-st. For circulars apply to MRS. ALICE H. PUTNAM, Principal, 4815 Kenwood-av., Chicago.

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MARMADUKE MILITARY ACADEMY, SWEET SPRINGS, MISSOURI.—The great Military School of the West. Write for illustrated Catalogue.

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THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, BOARDING and Day School for Girls. 46th year opens Sept. 28. 138-140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WEST WALNUT STREET SEMINARY for Young Ladies, 27th Year. Is provided for giving a superior education in Collegiate, Eclectic, and Preparatory Departments; also in Music and Art. Mrs. HENRIETTA KUTZ, 2045 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

NOTRE DAME OF MARYLAND—Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies and Preparatory School for Little Girls, conducted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame. EMBLA P.-O., near Baltimore, Md.

Sylvan Dells—A Home School for Young Boys. Terms $300 per year. Opens Sept. 18, 1893. Highland Park, Ills. W. H. RUSSELL, Prin.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. Thirty-ninth year begins Sept. 20. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph. D., Pres.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW YORK.—For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

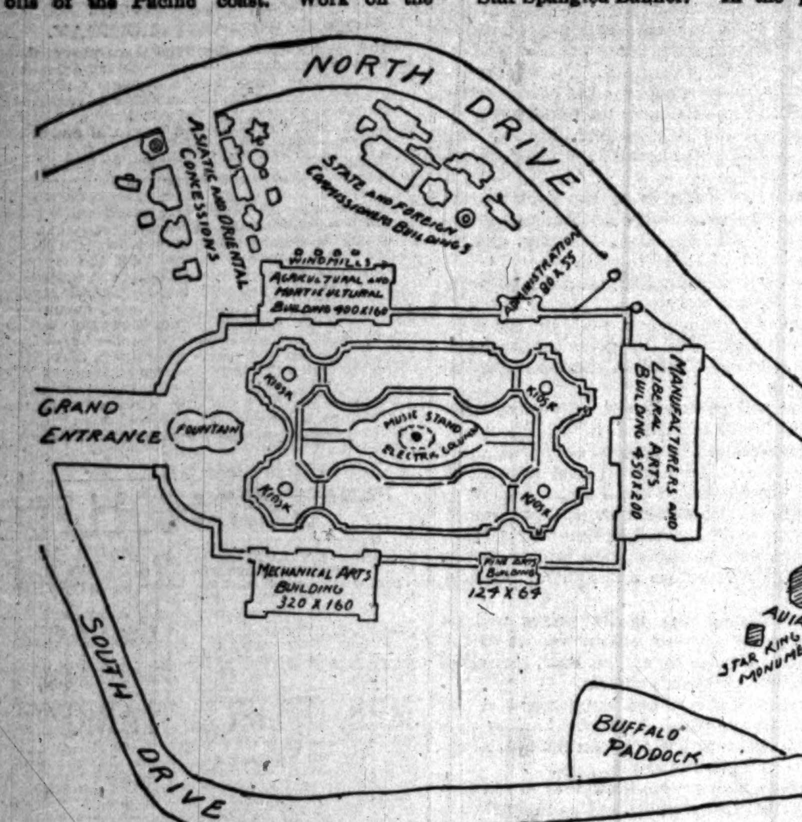
NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, Col. C. J. WRIGHT, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

FOR MIDWINTER FAIR.

HISTORY AND PROSPECTS OF CALIFORNIA'S GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Becomes a Perfected Project at a Bound, and Meets with Enthusiastic Favor at Home and in the White City—Financial Preliminaries Seem Assured, and Work on the Structures Is Begun—Plan for the Arrangement of the Buildings and Exhibits.

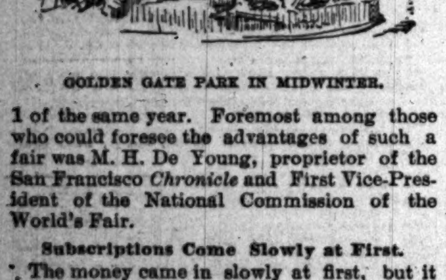
San Francisco, and in fact the whole State of California, is dreadfully in earnest in the effort to hold a midwinter fair in the metropolis of the Pacific coast. Work on the



SITE OF THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

grounds and buildings is now rapidly progressing and sufficient money has been subscribed to insure success.

The idea of holding such an exposition originated in this city the latter part of May last, when prominent Californians witnessing the wonders of the White City believed it possible to reproduce this stupendous undertaking on a smaller scale on the shores of the Pacific, holding it from Jan. 1, 1894, to July



GOLDEN GATE PARK IN MIDWINTER.

1 of the same year. Foremost among those who could foresee the advantages of such a fair was M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco *Chronicle* and First Vice-President of the National Commission of the World's Fair.

Subscriptions Come Slowly at First.

The money came in slowly at first, but it was not long until enthusiasm became manifest, and soon rapid progress was being made. Gov. Markham and Mayor Ellert of San Francisco gave the movement their indorsement and the latter called a meeting of the leading commercial bodies of San Francisco, scores of whom expressed their determination to help the work along. A few days later the State Board of Trade met to discuss the matter. Much enthusiasm was manifested and a committee was appointed to confer with Mayor Ellert and another to learn from Chicago what exhibiters could be depended on to go to the coast. In a few days information of a most encouraging character was received. Exhibiters were even more enthusiastic than the Californians themselves.

An Executive committee was appointed to take charge of the definite organization. This was composed of William E. Fisher, Irwin C. Stump, Henry S. Martin, E. R. Swain, L. C. McAfee, R. B. Mitchell, E. E. Grunsley, A. Andrews, Irving M. Scott, P. N. Lilienthal, and Robert Weiland.

A meeting with the Golden Gate Park Commissioners was held June 28, when the latter agreed to set aside a portion of the park for the purpose desired. With the location assured plans for the buildings were immediately begun. One hundred thousand dollars had already been subscribed, and increased interest in the project was awakened.

Progress Becomes Rapid.

Progress in the work was now more rapid and the offices became the busiest point in San Francisco. Applications for space began to pour in from every side. July 8 the Executive committee effected permanent organization by electing M. H. De Young President and Director-General, Irwin C. Stump Vice-President, P. N. Lilienthal Treasurer, Alexander Badlam Secretary, and R. Cornely Assistant Director-General. The four members from the State at large selected were Felton G. Berry, Fresno; Eugene J. Gregory, Sacramento; Jacob H. Neff, Colfax; and J. E. Slausen, Los Angeles. Such rapid work stimulated public interest, and within a few days 100 men were canvassing the city for subscriptions. The fair being an international one, as soon as Congress met Aug. 7 a resolution was introduced providing for the free admission of exhibits and the making of the fair grounds and buildings a bonded warehouse. This resolution unanimously passed both Houses.

On Aug. 24, in the presence of 60,000 people—the largest crowd ever assembled on the Pacific coast—ground for the exposition was broken. Director-General De Young turned the first spadeful of earth with a silver spade and simultaneously a salute was fired by a battery of artillery. The day was celebrated by a grand parade of military and civil bodies, the "unemployed," followed by teams and scrapers, forming a unique feature.

The term midwinter as applied to California is in some respects a misnomer, as January, February, and March are really spring months on the Pacific coast. The range of temperature is between 55° and 70°, and the cold of the Eastern States is unknown.

The rains, which begin to fall as early as November, promote vegetation, and before the new year sets in the hills and country surrounding the Bay of San Francisco are covered with verdure. In January and February wild flowers are abundant throughout the State, and in April, when the farmers of other sections of the Union are getting ready to plant their crops, the California agriculturist is preparing to harvest his.

It is during this season of the year that the orange crop of California is harvested. The groves of San Bernardino, Los Angeles, San Diego, and other counties are seen at their best in January, February, and March.

Notable Site for the Fair.

Golden Gate Park, in which the fair is to be held, is noted not only in America but throughout the world as a wonderful example of the reclamation of land by man. It was not until 1870 that San Francisco came into possession of the 1,040 acres of land composing the park. It was then for the most part sand dunes, but cultivation has been steadily pushed, part of the time with limited appropriations, until today nearly the entire tract has been reclaimed and made beautiful. Some handsome monuments now adorn the grounds, among them being one to James A. Garfield, one to Gen. W. H. Halleck, the bronze figure of a ball-thrower, the work of the California deaf mute sculptor Tilden, and the famous Lick monument to Francis Scott Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." In the park are miles of beautiful drives and walks. It has a splendid conservatory and a children's playground in which is located a pretty stone building. It has a music pavilion in which are given concerts three times a week. Spanning the driveways are bridges. Among the many features of the reservation are a deer glen, buffalo park, and aviary. Among the many buildings are the lodge, the Casino, and the cozy observation building on the shore of the Pacific Ocean.

The highest point in the reservation is Strawberry Hill, on whose crest is an observatory. Below it an artificial waterfall dashes down seventy feet into the lake, which covers six acres. There are two main drives to the ocean and leading from them is the speed track, a mile long. No more picturesque setting for an Exposition could be desired.

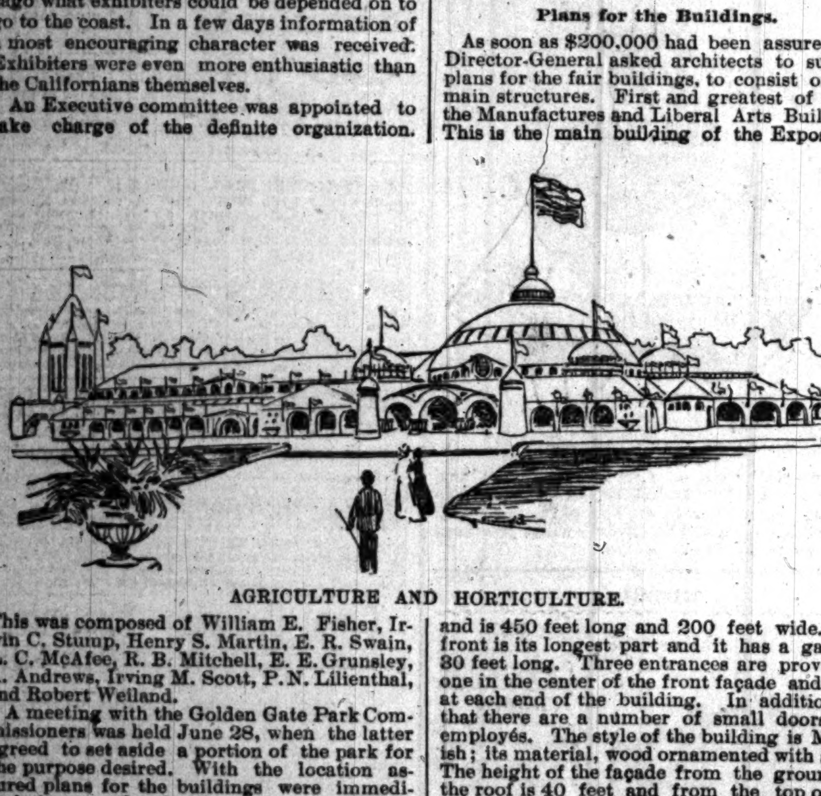


MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS.

The site of the Exposition is that area inclosed by the north and south drives, the buffalo park, and the aviary. It includes about 100 acres. There will be two principal entrances into the Fair, the first leading from the north drive and the second from the south drive. Both will be near the principal city railroads.

Plans for the Buildings.

As soon as $200,000 had been assured the Director-General asked architects to submit plans for the fair buildings, to consist of five main structures. First and greatest of all is the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building. This is the main building of the Exposition and is 450 feet long and 200 feet wide. Its front is its longest part and it has a gallery 30 feet long. Three entrances are provided, one in the center of the front façade and one at each end of the building. In addition to that there are a number of small doors for employés. The style of the building is Moorish; its material, wood ornamented with staff. The height of the façade from the ground to the roof is 40 feet and from the top of the foundation to the eaves about 50 feet. The roof is partially covered with skylights.



AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

The Mechanical Arts Building is 275 feet long by 175 feet wide. The front façade is the longest length of the building. In construction the building is more than usually strong, the floor being four inches thick and resting upon heavy supports. The overhead construction is made to carry shafting.

The Agricultural and Horticultural Hall is 300 feet long by 125 feet wide. The construction is as the others of wood and staff ornamentation. The front façade is 300 feet long. The building has a gallery twenty-five feet in width. The roof is partially covered with skylights. The height of the façade from the ground to the ro of is about forty feet.



FINE ARTS BUILDING.

The Fine Arts and Decorative Arts Building is the only one of the five main buildings entirely built of brick and fire-proof material. The structure is 120 feet long by sixty feet wide, the front façade being on the longest length of the building. As in the other big buildings there is a main entrance in the center of the front façade and one at each end of the building. The ground floor has a central rotunda, the rest being divided into connecting exhibition rooms. From one end of the building to the other is a wide central exhibition corridor. There is also a gallery eighteen feet wide.

The Administration Building will be sixty feet long and forty feet wide. The interior is divided and arranged for the various departments. The first floor is open. It contains a grand staircase and the apartments for the different bureaus, telegraph, railroad, and messenger offices and bureaus of information. The second and third stories will be used by the officers of the exposition. There will be an elevator, an attic, and additional rooms for employés. In front of the building on both the upper stories is a gallery for observation.

Arrangements Made in Chicago.

After the organization of the Executive committee R. Cornely returned to Chicago and offices for the Midwinter Fair were opened in the California Building. So great has been the number of applications for space that a large force of clerks had to be employed to record them, and late dispatches from San Francisco indicate that the buildings planned will not be near large enough to accommodate all applicants, and either alterations in the original plans will have to be made or annexes built. Nearly all the concessionnaires of the Midway Plaisance at the World's Columbian Exposition have signified a desire to go to San Francisco and efforts are making to accommodate them. It is now planned to combine the Street in Cairo and the Moorish Temple in the construction of an Oriental village. The Japanese propose exceeding their exhibit at Chicago, as do the Chinese and other peoples from the Orient and South Sea Islands. The Irish village also contemplates going, as will the Venetian gondolas.

The people of San Francisco, besides liberal subscriptions, have resorted to other means to raise funds. Benefits have been given at the theaters, athletic entertainments, military balls, etc. At present $365,000 has been subscribed, one-fourth of which has been paid in. The committee wish to raise a total of $500,000, and are confident of securing that amount by Nov. 1. The interior counties of the State are now actively interested, and subscriptions from them are beginning to pour in. That the California Midwinter International Exposition will be a success now seems assured.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

An Armenian on Prof. Minas Tcheraz.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of last Sunday, in the columns devoted to the World's Parliament of Religions, I notice several statements of a rather sensational nature made in connection with the announcement of the arrival of Prof. Minas Tcheraz of London, who comes here to represent the Armenian Church at the religious congresses.

You state that "a delegation of his countrymen went to the station to receive him." As one of those who were present at the station to meet Prof. Tcheraz I can state positively that no delegation of his countrymen went there as a body to welcome him; on the contrary, each individual went there out of a personal desire to give a hearty welcome to Prof. Tcheraz to this great country.

You state that "Prof. Tcheraz is the leader of 5,000,000 Armenians," etc. I would say that Prof. Tcheraz is a highly educated man and a gentleman of rare gifts, and as such every Armenian resident of this country would take great pride in welcoming and entertaining him while he is visiting this country, but it would be very distasteful to a large majority of our Armenians to be told that Prof. Tcheraz is their leader, neither would Prof. Tcheraz make such a claim.

Prof. Tcheraz belongs to a set of Armenians whose ideas in the various methods of reform, no matter how sincere, are quite different from those of the great majority, and he may be called the leader of that set; but it would be a great injustice to our people to call him "the leader of all the Armenians." For the last five centuries the Armenians have devoted their lives principally to commercial pursuits, living peaceably and, as a rule, making good and useful citizens in the countries they have inhabited.

In the same issue you state that "the Sultan of Turkey has set a price on the head of Prof. Tcheraz." I have inquired into this matter and can state that such is not the fact. I am told that Prof. Tcheraz is not permitted to reside within the Sultan's domain because of his opposition to the government.

I take advantage of this occasion to further state that as far as the Sovereign of the Ottoman Empire is concerned his Majesty is acknowledged by every individual who has been privileged to know him and his character to have at his heart the prosperity and happiness of all his subjects, irrespective of their nationality or religious affiliation. Such is the impression I have received during my frequent visits at Constantinople from such prominent Armenians as I have had the pleasure to meet.

SIRAGAN S. COSTIKYAN.

Parliament of Religions Anticipated.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It might be of interest to the general public and especially to members of the Religious Congress to know that Oliver Wendell Holmes has voiced sentiments similar to those being expressed by representatives of religions in his "Over the Tea Cups." He says: "There should be something like politeness in the bearing of Christian sects towards each other and of believers in the new dispensation toward those who still adhere to the old. It is better to be civil to each other all round. I doubt if a convert to the religion of Mohammed was ever made by calling a man a Christian dog. I doubt if a Hebrew ever became a good Christian if the baptismal rite was performed by spitting on his Jewish garbardine. I have often thought of the advance in comity and true charity shown in the title of my late honored friend James Freeman Clarke's book, 'The Ten Great Religions.' If the creeds of mankind try to understand each other before attempting mutual extermination they will be sure to find a meaning in beliefs which are different from their own. Happily the true human spirit is encroaching on that arrogant and narrow-minded form of selfishness which called itself Christianity. The golden rule should govern us in dealing with those whom we call unbelievers, with heathen, and with all who do not accept our religious views. We have no claim to take it for granted that we are all right and they are all wrong, and therefore in the midst of all the triumphs of Christianity it is well that the stately synagogue should lift its walls by the side of the aspiring cathedral, a perpetual reminder that there are many mansions in the Father's earthly house, as well as in the heavenly one; that civilized humanity, longer in time and broader in space than any historical form of belief, is mightier than any one institution or organization it includes."

I. K.

To Perpetuate Anthropological Exhibit.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—By THE TRIBUNE we learn that California has signified its intention of presenting the California Building at the Fair for a permanent anthropological exhibit, and that the only problem to solve is how the $7,000 per annum necessary for its maintenance is to be found. The Anthropological Building at the Fair contains one of the most interesting and useful, from the higher educational standpoint, exhibits of the Exposition. The history of the human world is concentrated in the exhibits within this building and if "the proper study of mankind is man" this is the inexhaustible field for such enlightenment. Never again will our city have such an opportunity to secure the valuable nucleus for a permanent anthropological and kindred collection, and as Chicago is surely destined to be in the not far distant future not only the center of population but center of learning, of highest advancement, the center where will arise and be solved the greatest questions of human interest, it is of prime importance that our citizens embrace the magnificent opportunities presented by the vast collections at this Exposition and by the generosity of our States, foreign nations, and individuals, to found as many institutions and societies for the advancement of mankind as possible. The writer hereof would be pleased to know of either a small or large anthropological society or association to take charge of and guarantee the cost of maintenance of the permanent exhibit contemplated.

HENRY J. BOHN.

Receipts and Expenditures.

PORTAGE, Wis., Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly state in the columns of THE TRIBUNE:

1. What the receipts and expenditures of the government were for the fiscal years ending June 31 in each of the years 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893?
2. What were the revenues derived from the tariff for each of the same years?
3. What was the amount of the bonded indebtedness paid during President Harrison's administration?
4. What were the gold shipments from the country during the first six months of 1893?
5. What have been the gold receipts at Chicago and New York since July 1? Yours truly,

A. J. TURNER.

	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1. 1890	$403,081,000	$318,041,000
1891	392,612,000	365,774,000
1892	354,938,000	345,023,000
1893	384,809,000	383,479,000

2. 1890, $229,669,000; 1891, $219,522,000; 1892, $177,453,000; 1893, $204,143,000.
3. $53,760,000.
4. $61,950,000.
5. About $40,000,000.

Dirty Streets Near Exposition.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I wish, for the good name of our city, that you would publicly call the attention of our city authorities to the filthy condition of streets in the immediate vicinity of the Exposition. Stony Island avenue and Sixty-third street especially are unspeakably filthy. Both streets are lined with fakers of all kinds and they strew their garbage upon streets and sidewalks to the disgust of all passers-by. Let Carter Harrison ride his mare down that way and then send at least one division of his street-cleaning brigade to the spots most needing attention. Peddlers have so encroached upon the sidewalks that in places there is scarcely room for pedestrians. Chicago is upon exhibition as well as the White City.

J. ARTHUR COREY.

SATURDAY'S COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

152,224—A. E. Massman Brothers and Company vs. Adolph Endel. Asst., $800. Moses, Pam, and Kennedy, attys.

152,225—Ida Braxton vs. Mary E. Juergens. Appeal.

152,226—George F. Westover vs. Sheriff Gilbert et al. Replevin, $6,000. A. C. Story, atty.

152,227—Asst. Withheld two days.

152,228—Susan A. McLean vs. Lizzie B. Duffy. Attachment, $500. C. E. Pope, atty.

152,229—The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Galva vs. F. A. Woodbury. Conf. judgt., $5,500. Hand, Milchrist & Smith, attys.

152,230. The Tobey Furniture Company vs. L. L. Smith. Asst., $1,000. Doolittle, Palmer and Tolman, attys.

152,231—The Automatic Turning company vs Houseman, Monroe & Brienan. Attach., $694.97. George W. Standford, atty.

152,232—E. W. Allen vs. Albert S. Gage and Eliphalet B. Gage. Debt, $1,255. Damages, $2,000. Howard L. Smith, atty.

152,233—Petition of Louis Westerman et al. to adopt child. Strong & Struckman, attys.

152,234—Kelley, Maus & Co., vs. B. M. Soule and Owen C. Hughes. Conf. judgt., $133.50. Lane & Reaser, attys.

152,235—H. C. Hoffman & Co. vs. Alfred Ennis. Assupt., $600. E. G. Lancaster, atty.

152,236—Mary B. McCallum vs. West Chicago Street Railway company. Case, $10,000. E. E. Pealey, atty.

152,237—Patrick Hennessey vs. William Skakel. Appeal.

152,238—Bill. Withheld.

152,239—Bill. Withheld.

152,240—Herbert A. Forrest et al. vs. National Book and Picture company et al. Appeal.

152,241—John Agar and William Marshall vs. Dennis J. O'Brien and Richard J. Phelan. Assupt. $1,000. James A. Hemenway, atty.

152,242—Howard B. Payne and David D. Van Slyke vs. George H. Hess company. Assupt., $1,000. Eschenburg & Whitfield, attys.

152,243—Sally M. Follansbee vs. William L. Ireal et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $1,800. Bailey & Waldo, solrs.

152,244—Thomas Conlin vs. Douglas Hotel company. Assupt., $1,500. Eschenburg & Whitfield, attys.

152,246—Julius Kessler vs. W. Wassman. Attach., $220.24. Williams & MacLearen.

152,248—Petition for receiver of the Evanston National Bank to compound claim against Perkins Lumber Company. Duncan & Gilbert, solrs.

152,249—Same. Same solrs.

152,250—Emil Eisemann vs. Jacob Apple. Assupt. $600. Pelsenthal, D'Ancona & Ringer, attys.

Withheld Suits—152,132—Reliance Wire Works Company vs. Thomas J. Hurley et al. Creditor's bill, $1,018.58. Cratty Bros. & Jarvis, solrs.

152,141—James B. Herron et al. vs. Samuel H. Gentry. Bill for receiver and injunction. Hurley & Koerner, solrs.

152,169—Merrill C. Clancy et al. vs. Adel Josephine Keeler. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $13,750.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

120,692—James M. Evans vs. Cabell Davis et al. Conf. judgt., $13,699. Bangs, Wood & Bangs, attys.

120,693—John Davis Company vs. John A. Lynch. Asst., $1,000. McMurdy & Job, attys.

120,694—Charles H. Schwab vs. Michael F. Gallagher. Conf. judgt., $1,091.10. Tenney, Church & Coffeen, attys.

120,695—William D. Dell vs. The Raamat Publishing Company. Creditor's bill, $2,050. William H. Tatge, solr.

120,696—Edward Baggot vs. Frederick L. Brooks et al. Asst., $1,000. H. C. Bennett, atty.

120,697—James Higgins vs. Pennsylvania Company. Case, $10,000. Masterton, Nutting & Haft, attys.

120,698—Seigel, Cooper & Co. vs. Edwin J. Epstein. Conf. judgt., $3,856. Willoughby & Binswanger, attys.

120,699—Asst. Withheld three days.

120,700—Attachment. Withheld three days.

120,701—Attachment. Withheld.

120,702—George W. Lear et al. vs. Susan L. Jenks et al. Bill for partition. B. F. Chase, solr.

120,703—Chicago Lumber Company vs. N. C. Chapman. Conf. judgt., $236.63. Hamline, Scott & Lord, attys.

120,704—William Einbecker et al. vs. Annie Einbecker et al. Bill to construe will. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

120,705—Attachment. Withheld.

120,707—Mary L. Gumstead vs. City of Chicago. Case, $25,000. Beach & Beach, attys.

120,708—Mike Gemeinhardt vs. C. Elema and Mrs. C. Elema. Appeal.

120,709—Gustavus A. Rose vs. Martin B. Hutchison et al. Bill to forclose trust deed for $296. H. H. Rose, solr.

120,710—Evelyn L. Haaff vs. Algernon M. McKinney et al. Case, $5,000. Maher & Gilbert, attys.

120,711—Elizabeth Moran vs. Standard Brewery. Case, $10,000. Hardie, Essick & Clark, attys.

120,712—Herbert E. Wilcox vs. Thomas F. Walsh et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $5,625.

120,713—Replevin. Withheld two days.

120,714—The Commercial National Bank of Chicago vs. Louis E. Steinfeldt. Asst., $7,000. Owen & Barbour, attys.

120,715—The Marble and Shattuck Chair company vs. Nelson Matter & Co. Attach., $678.98. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.

120,716—The Pierson Lumber company vs. John Frahn. Appeal.

120,717—Philipp Frees & Bro. vs. Sethness Chemical Co. Asst., $500. Walther & Lanaghen, attys.

120,718—James M. Evans vs. Cabel Davis et al. Bill for receiver. Bangs, Wood & Bangs, solrs.

Withheld suits—120,640—Chicago Architectural Iron Works vs. Atlas National Bank et al. Bill for injunction. F. A. Whitney, solr.

120,648—Chicago Sash and Door company vs. Campbell, Yates company. Asst., $300. Pease & McCune, attys.

120,653—William F. Hart et al. vs. Charles W. Pollen. Creditors' bill for $338.65. Cratty, Cross & Jarvis, solrs.

County Court—New Suits.

11,250—Demme & Darke's Furniture Company to Charles Seegers. Vol. assgt. James J. Hoch, atty.

11,251—Treas & Co. vs. S. McMahon. Appeal.

11,252—Axel Eckdahl to Jacob Fernberg. Vol. assgt. E. W. Fliehman, atty.

11,253—Taylor Cycle Company to Homer B. Galpin. Same.

11,254—E. Kennedy vs. A. Hummel. Appeal.

Judgments.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—8,900—Beagley vs. P. W. C. Ry. Co.; on findg. deft. glty. das. $125 and sat.—7,689—Bach & Co. vs. Empire Ins. Co.: $500.—7,690—Same vs. Charleston Ins. Co., $1,000.—7,691—Same vs. Crescent Ins. Co.; $700.—9,100—Pedlow vs. N. C. S. R. R. Co.; on find. deft. glty. das. $35 and sat.

JUDGE BRENTANO—8,211—Schultz vs. D. Pk. H. Co.: $955.70.

JUDGE WINDES—16,270—Smith vs. Bowes: on dflt., $255.93.

JUDGE COLLINS—17,492—Thompson vs. Lake: on dflt., $331.65, and condl. j. vs. Garnus and sci. fa. to iss.—11,523—Ætna Natl. Bk. of Kansas City vs. Larkin Milling Co.; by stip. 1c and sat.

Decrees.

JUDGE COLLINS—6,977—G. L. B. A. vs. Angsman; dec. sale.—105,526—Webber vs. Delamater: dec. sale

Calls for Monday.

JUDGE GOGGIN—2 p. m. First call, Nos. 1 to 100 inc. No trial call. No short cause call. For Tuesday, trial call, first ten cases set for trial on first call.

JUDGE EWING—10 a. m. Motions of course. For Tuesday, Nos. 1 to 10 inc. of September trial call.

JUDGE BAKER—10 a. m. First call, Nos. 1 to 50 inc. No trial call. Short cause calendar Nos. 15,219, 9,578, 11,161, 16,807, 11,669, 17,379, 14,274, 15,485, 17,461, 8,296, 9,364, 7,186, 16,542, 14,601, 14,671, 6,029, 17,134, 12,030, 6,296, 17,499, 17,500, 16,629, 14,136, 13,428, 16,222, 16,230, 17,958, 9,338, 8,531, 17,362, 17,759, 18,391, 15,107.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—10 a. m.—Motions. No short cause calendar.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No court until Thursday afternoon.

JUDGE ADAMS—First call Nos. 1 to 50, inclusive. No trial call. Short cause calendar Nos. 10,530, 16,106, 13,819, 15,764, 15,385, 13,957, 13,930, 13,344, 16,653, 9,345, 15,617, 15,578, 7,098, 15,772, 17,168, 12,785, 7,299, 17,040, 17,115, 10,209, 17,458, 8,012, 17,108, 17,226, 16,817, 17,433.

JUDGE WINDES—First call. Nos. 1 to 50 inc. No trial call. Short cause calendar, Nos. 17,120, 165, 7,181, 18,451, 18,410, 10,431, 17,860, 17,149, 18,085, 19,480, 13,133, 15,468, 18,876, 1,968, 19,365.

JUDGE SCALES—10 a. m—11,175—Johnson vs. Van Sicklen; in re Macheret.—11,097—In re Persons & Meyers. 2 p. m.—11,016—In re Lawson & Co.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—10 a. m., adjudications and general business.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Branch 1—Nos. 456, 647, 750, 772, 790, 792, 692, 752, 753, and 754.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Branch 2—Nos. 617, 618, 619, 457, 584, 479, 469, 481, 483, 167, 168, 169, 181, 217, 218, 454, 471, 473, 491, 563, 593, 847, 875, 895, 856, 891, 849, 879, 855, and 915.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Branch 3—Call not extended.

The Modern Beauty

Thrives on good food and sunshine, with plenty of exercise in the open air. Her form glows with health and her face blooms with its beauty. If her system needs the cleansing action of a laxative remedy she uses the gentle and pleasant liquid laxative Syrup of Figs.

No Anti-Pyrine in Bromo-Seltzer. Cures all headaches—trial bottle 10 cts.

MONEY GROWS EASIER

BANK BALANCES ARE RECOVERING FROM RECENT LOSSES.

Improved Financial Conditions Extend to the Commercial World—Increased Trading in Farm Produce—Wheat Bulls Confident, but Not Aggressive—Europe Continues to Draw Largely Upon Our Reserves—Plenty of Old Corn in the Country—Receipts Remarkably Large.

Bank deposits are piling up. Money is growing comparatively easy for those borrowers who have the highest class of security to offer. Bankers are anxious to make call loans. The Eastern banks are retiring clearing-house certificates, though not at a remarkably rapid pace. All the events of the week in the monetary situation point to steadily regaining confidence and the bringing back of money into the channels of trade.

Easier money, however, does not bring immediately increased activity in trade. There is a decidedly conservative disposition both on the part of the borrowers and the lenders of money. The bankers have plenty of money for the men with unquestionable collateral, but they are showing no disposition yet to allow commercial borrowers to return to the line of credit that they enjoyed before the recent financial disturbance. There is plenty of money to be had on call if the collaterals are of the right sort, but there are not many borrowers who wish to get money that way. The bankers are finding that borrowers are conservative as well as they are themselves.

The week saw a growing suspicion that after all Congress may not obey the wishes of the business community, and there is a fear that there may yet be some compromise measure substituted in place of the absolute repeal of the silver purchase law. The general disposition is to go slow in business matters until this silver question is really definitely settled. Business-men have for the last month been acting on the supposition that the Sherman law is practically repealed. The delay in the Senate is now bringing them to the idea that perhaps that repeal is not so certain and with the coming of suspicions on that point there has also come a disposition to be decidedly conservative until the question is once for all settled.

While money has grown plenty to a certain class of borrowers, rates have not yet been materially affected. The growing rate for all classes of bank loans is still 7 per cent in Chicago. There have been some call loans made by banks at 6, a few time loans of an exceptional character have been made at that rate, and some out-of-town money has been loaned at 6 per cent. Still 7 per cent is the rate to be generally quoted. There is an improvement in the movement of commercial paper. Of course the demand is not yet anything like equal to the supply, but there is no longer the disposition on the part of banks to refuse to consider commercial paper at all. A good deal of paper was sold to the Chicago banks during the week and still more to out-of-town bankers.

In the stock market the net result of the week is a marked decline in the street railways and a generally heavy tone to the whole market. Last Monday West Chicago street railroad stock opened at $1.38, Saturday it closed at $1.31¼, with the tone of the market heavy. North Side during the same time declined from $2.09 to $2.03¾. There has been moderately active trading in the street railway stocks, but it has been largely made up of the operations of room traders who were scalping for small profit. The public is showing less interest. The indications are that the public is fairly well filled up for the present, although with each recession in quotations there have come out some fresh buying orders.

The general opinion is that the account is larger this month than it has ranged for several months before. It is difficult, however, to estimate with any accuracy on that point. Some traders hold the theory that the account is large and that it is in considerable measure held by small operators who will not find it easy, even with the improved condition of the money market, to take care of their purchases. That also is mere conjecture, but it is the theory on which some of the shrewdest operators are working and which they believe will result in lower prices for the end of the month. On the other hand it can be said that the market has stubbornly resisted efforts to depress it and the quotations have been pretty well maintained considering the character of the week's trading. Above all of these conditions affecting the immediate course of fluctuations is the strong belief held by many people that the stocks are still well below their instrinsic value and that no matter what the exigencies of speculation may lead to in immediate fluctuations the stocks are still an excellent investment purchase.

The industrial list has been rather heavy and shows more or less marked decline. Strawboard has perhaps been the weakest, selling down from 41 to 34. Diamond Match has also been heavy. On the other hand New York Biscuit has developed some strength and the packing stocks are rather firm.

The markets on the Board of Trade are beginning to show the effects of a better money condition. A month ago speculative trading was meager in character compared with what it ought to be, and while there is still room for enlargement commission houses are the recipients of a slowly but steadily increasing number of orders from outside points, both near and remote. In wheat the sentiment has been one of fair confidence in the stability of prices, although extreme figures were not fully maintained. Upon digesting the crop report the crowd deemed it wise to buy moderately, and some wheat was taken for investment. Reports from the winter wheat districts show that the ground is in most unfavorable condition for fall plowing and seeding. Scattered rains have fallen, especially in the Lower Ohio Valley, but it is insisted that much more is required to relieve the minds of the farmers who are interested in next year's crop. The bulls were also favored with another decrease in the visible supply, although they do not look for a like record tomorrow. There was the old talk that exports were about to fall off, but they have not done so. Since the first of the present crop year about 55,000,000 bu have been sent abroad, and those friendly to the market insist that if there is any reliability in the estimates furnished of the current yield the surplus we can afford to send abroad is approaching the point of exhaustion. The bears, on the other hand, are buoyed with hope when they look at the movement from the interior. Receipts at Northwestern primary points are large and stocks piling up. Kansas City is getting a lot of wheat, which is rather contradictory to the reports from that State of a meager 19,000,000 bu crop. Furthermore those looking for lower prices bring forth the argument that the prejudices of the farmer are such that he is liable to underestimate the crop in making reports. There is no concentrated short interest in wheat, nor indeed does there seem to be any well arranged bull campaign, hence the market is narrow and sensitive to quick changes.

The corn bulls are being simply smothered with old corn, and have lost a lot of the courage they possessed a week ago. The first impulse after the receipt of the government crop report was to take on an additional load, and nearly everybody was "long," making a big interest of this character. They had the promise that receipts would drop off and were fondly looking for a decrease to perhaps 300 cars a day. Instead the movement from the country has been of the most liberal character the arrivals amounting to 1,000 cars for a single day. The drought talk is practically exhausted so far as potency in shaping prices is concerned. Unquestionably there will be a considerable shortage in portions of the eastern half of the corn belt, and the lack of pasturage may mean that farmers will be obliged to place their stock on dry feed much earlier than usual. But there has been a sharp advance in the price of corn, and many regard the 2c reaction as only natural. Some of the erstwhile bulls of prominence have quietly unloaded within the last few days, possibly intending to come in at a lower range. The immense receipts have been offset in a great degree by the sharp demand for shipment toward the seaboard. This fell away somewhat toward the close. Exports are inconsequential and exert only the mildest influence. Provisions are dull.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

1000	Atch 4s	74	5000	NYC1st cp	121½
4000	Br El 1st	110@110½	1000	NY El 1st	109½
1000	CanS2d	97	3000	NYO&Wrf 4s	80½
1000	CNJ gm 5s	108½	2000	NP3d cp	70
3000	C&O-R&A div 1st cn 2-4	78½	30000	NPcon 5s	33½@34½
18000	CB&Q 7s	117½	10000	O&M2d	110
1000	CB&Qdb5s	92½@93	1000	P&R1st inc	34
5000	C&E I gn 5s	96	1000	P&Rgm4s	68½
30000	C&NP1st	42½@43	3000	R&D deb	90
16000	CRIP5scn	94@94½	2000	R&WPt ctr 5s tr r.	23
1000	ColMid 4s	42	1000	SL&IM5s	73½
1000	DM&T 1st	121½	1000	SLK&N-SC&B 1s.	101½
1000	E T V&Gcon g 5s	89½	10000	SL&SW2d in	18
2000	FW&DC 1st	80	6000	SA&AP 4s	54
8000	GH&SA-M&P1s5s	98½	3000	T&P1st 5s	71½
1000	GEdeb5s	78½	10000	TP 2d in	17@17½
10000	Laclede Gas 1st	79	10000	TP&W4s	70
1000	L&WB5s	92	11000	UEl 1st	105½@106
10000	Mex Int 1st 4s	60½	11000	UPD&G1st	44@45
1000	MK&T1st4s	77½	1000	UP 6sof '96	104
10000	M&Ogm 4s	51½	6000	WS gtd 4s	98½@99
25000	NC&SL1st	122@122½	11000	Wab1st5s	102½
			17000	Wab 2d	72½@72½

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Adams Consolidated, 20c; Best & Belcher, 50c; Deadwood, $1.00; Eureka Consolidated, 20c; Gould & Curry, 20c; Homestake, $8.50; Horn Silver, $2.40; Iron Silver, 10c; Mexican, 50c; Ontario, $6.00; Ophir, 75c; Plymouth, 10c; Sierra Nevada, 50c; Savage, 35c; Standard, $1.10.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—Allouez Mining company (new), $35.00 bid; Atlantic, $8.50 bid; Boston & Montana, $22.00; Calumet & Hecla, $276.00; Franklin, $11.00 bid; Kearsarge, $8.00; Osceola, $28.00; Quincy, $105.00 bid; Tamarack, $140.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 16.—Alta, 15c; Bulwer, 15c; Best & Belcher, 60c; Bodie Consol., 15c; Chollar, 25c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $1.45; Crown Point, 25c; Gould & Curry, 30c asked; Hale & Norcross, 55c; Mexican, 65c; Ophir, 90c; Potosi, 40c; Savage, 35c; Sierra Nevada, 50c; North Belle Isle, 55c.

A FAIR BUSINESS ON 'CHANGE.

The Week Closed with a Stronger Wheat Market—Corn Declines.

For the closing day of the week there was more than the usual activity in the leading speculative markets. Wheat was higher, under the influence of the continued liberal export movement, which tends to rapidly reduce the available surplus. Corn opened strong on frost talk, but the immense receipts, present and prospective broke the price. Provisions were dull and uninteresting.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Friday.	Range Saturday.	Closed Saturday.
WHEAT.			
Sept.	$ 67¾	$ 68½@69½	$ 68¾
Dec.	72	72½@73½	72½
May	79½	79½@80½	79¾
CORN.			
Oct.	$ 40¾	$ 40½@41½	$ 40¾
Dec.	41½@41½	40¾@41½	40¾
May	44¾	44½@45¾	44¾
OATS.			
Sept.	$ 25¾	$ 26½@26½	$ 26½
Oct.	26	26½@26½	26¾
May	31	31 @31½	31
MESS PORK.			
Oct.	$ 14.75	........@......	$ 14.65
Jan.	13.85	$13.77½@14.00	13.77½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
Sept.	$ 8.70	$ 8.75 @ 8.85	$ 8.75
Oct.	8.52½	8.57½@ 8.65	8.57½
Jan.	7.80	7.77½@ 7.90	7.77½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
Sept.	$ 9.90	$ 9.80 @ 9.97½	$ 9.95
Oct.	8.60	8.62½@ 8.87½	8.75
Jan.	7.27½	7.25 @ 7.40	7.25

CLOSING PRICES CORRESPONDING DAY LAST YEAR.

	September.	October.	January.
No. 2 wheat	$ 72	$......	$......
No. 2 corn	46¾	47¾	......
No. 2 oats	33¾	33½	......
Mess pork	......	10.05	11.77½
Lard	......	7.40	6.67½
Short ribs	7.62½	7.62½	6.07½

LIVE STOCK MARKET REPORTS.

Receipts and Shipments Compared at Various Centers of Trade.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Sept. 11	23,541	1,327	35,370	14,366
Tuesday, Sept. 12	7,633	802	17,339	11,160
Wednesday, Sept. 13	20,043	2,260	25,345	14,711
Thursday, Sept. 14	16,100	574	25,367	12,642
Friday, Sept. 15	10,138	833	18,062	11,379
Saturday, Sept. 16	800	100	10,000	1,000
Total this week	78,160	5,896	138,083	65,258
Previous week	65,824	5,947	138,496	61,549
Cor. week 1892	84,347	5,530	159,580	44,936
Cor. week 1891	95,524	6,404	104,659	43,210
Shipments—				
Monday, Sept. 11	4,209	20	12,906	1,950
Tuesday, Sept. 12	2,022	86	4,726	595
Wednesday, Sept. 13	3,711	107	9,040	1,471
Thursday, Sept. 14	5,639	102	7,552	781
Friday, Sept. 15	4,153	61	7,286	660
Saturday, Sept. 16	600	....	3,500	600
Total this week	20,317	375	45,010	6,057
Previous week	17,186	469	45,636	9,241
Cor. week 1892	21,694	1,112	55,702	8,264
Cor. week 1891	30,132	1,374	49,731	10,028

George Bratt is estimating 26,000 hogs for today and 110,000 for this week. He is looking for a material decrease in the receipts for the next six weeks compared with the last six weeks.

Receipts at Chicago thus far this month, 151,800 cattle, 277,300 hogs, and 133,500 sheep, against 200,372 cattle, 318,955 hogs, and 98,174 sheep a year ago. Receipts for 1893 to date, 2,176,724 cattle, 4,097,602 hogs, and 2,081,998 sheep, against 2,425,202 cattle, 5,606,184 hogs, and 1,515,102 sheep a year ago.

Packers and butchers purchased 86,627 hogs last week as follows: Armour & Co., 18,485; Anglo-American Provision company, 10,100; Chicago Packing and Provision company, 9,055; Swift & Co., 6,000; International and Wells Packing company, 13,700; N. Morris & Co., 6,741; Underwood & Co., 4,596; Jones & Stiles, 3,535; T. J. Lipton & Co., 4,157; Allerton Packing company, 2,958; J. Healy & Co., 2,000; smaller packers and butchers, 5,300.

Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 160,700 cattle, 223,000 hogs, and 77,800 sheep last week, against 147,000 cattle, 227,500 hogs, and 77,900 sheep the previous week, 168,000 cattle, 224,000 hogs, and 64,000 sheep a year ago, and 181,600 cattle, 176,000 hogs, and 62,400 sheep two years ago.

CATTLE—Less than 1,000 cattle arrived Saturday, and the market was dull without quotable change. During the week best corn-fed native steers advanced 20@30c; other natives averaged about steady; best Western rangers averaged a shade higher; common to fair Western declined 20c, and native cows and Texas cattle closed 25@40c lower than a week ago. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy native steers, 1,550@1,750 lbs. ....$5.40@5.65
Choice to fancy steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs. .... 4.80@5.35
Good to choice steers, 1,200@1,400 lbs. .... 4.10@4.90
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,300 lbs. .... 3.30@4.15
Poor to fair steers, 900@1,100 lbs. .... 2.75@3.40
Common to good butchers' steers .... 2.75@3.45
Choice to extra cows and heifers .... 2.50@3.00
Fair to good cows and heifers .... 1.90@2.40
Inferior to good canning cows .... 1.00@1.80
Stockers and feeders, 700@1,150 lbs .... 2.00@3.25
Native veal calves, 100@400 lbs .... 3.00@5.75
Texas steers, 800@1,200 lbs .... 2.10@2.90
Texas cows, bulls, and stags .... 1.50@2.60
Western rangers, steers .... 2.40@4.00
Western rangers, cows .... 1.70@2.70

HOGS—Trade was active and values ruled steady at Friday's closing quotations. Sixteen thousand were on sale and only 2,000 remained in the pens. Mixed sold at $5.60@6.45; bulk, $6.10@6.25; heavy, $5.40@6.25; bulk, $5.65@5.85 for porkers, and $5.90@6.05 for shippers. Light sold at $5.75@6.50, bulk at $6.30@6.45.

SHEEP—There was a light run and values were without quotable change. Lambs sold at $2.50@4.70; bulk, $4.25@4.60; native sheep, $1.60@4.00; and Westerns averaging 82 and 115 lbs at $2.75@3.65.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, Sept. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts, 37 cars or 705 head, 12 cars for the market, 25 cars consigned to slaughterers. No trading, feeling steady. Cattle advices report market steady at 9c per lb for refrigerated beef, and at 10@12c per lb for American steers, dressed weight. Shipments today, 4,600 qrs of beef and 401 live cattle. CALVES—Receipts, 216 head, all for sale; market steady; veals sold at 6@7½c per lb; fed calves, 3@3½c; grassers, 2@2½c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 15 cars, or 3,324 head; 12 cars for the market and 3 cars for butchers. Sheep steady; lambs in over-supply and not wanted; 20 cars unsold at the close. Sheep sold at $2.00@$4.06¼ per cwt; poor to choice lambs, $4.50@5.00; common to choice sheep and lambs, $2.50@3.50. Dressed mutton dull at 5@8c per pound; dressed lambs weak and lower at 7@9c; few choice at 9½@10c. HOGS—Receipts, 21 cars, or 2,995 head. Market steady at $2.65@2.75 per cwt.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000; steady; feeders, $2.00@3.35; cows, $2.00@2.90; common, $1.00@2.00. HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; steady; best, $6.00; light mixed, $5.80@6.00; heavy, $5.65@5.90; pigs, $4.00@5.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; market steady. HOGS—Receipts, 500; market active and strong; light, $6.15@6.25; mixed, $6.10@6.25; heavy, $4.75@5.50.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 16.—HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; strong; pigs and light, $5.95@6.10; medium, $5.80@6.40; heavy, $5.60@5.80. CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; steady; native steers, best, $4.00@4.50; fair to good, $1.30@2.10; bulls, $1.50@2.20; calves, $4.00@8.00; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.40. SHEEP—Receipts, 500. Steady.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Grain and Provision Movement, Together with Closing Quotations.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 16.—WHEAT—Went bullwards today on a short session and not very heavy trade. It was called a short's day and it is likely that their buying was the controlling influence. The reports were nearly all favorable to a better feeling. The New York bank statement could not have well been more encouraging and the export statement on wheat came near breaking the record on the amount shipped. Then, with doubt as to what the visible would show Monday, there was good ground to rally on, for the shorts were not in position to take chances over Sunday. The course of the market today strengthened bull sentiment because the advance was secured on a day when trading was not particularly brisk. There was no prominent buying, although Van Dusen led apparently, as he has been doing for a few days. He was also a seller. December opened at 68¾c and closed at 68¾c after selling up to 69½c. The lowest point was 68¾c. The close yesterday was 67¾c. There was a little trade in May with the opening and close the same, 75½c. Cash wheat was firm and over a cent above the close of yesterday. Nearly all of the wheat sold at 67c or above. There were 45 cars of No. 1 Northern at 67½c, 20 at 67c, and 15 at 68½c. The millers bought freely at this advance and there was very little sold below these prices. No. 2 Northern sold principally at 65c. Coarse grains were steady. Receipts wheat here were 323 cars.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 16.—WHEAT—The market here this morning was active and higher. It opened strong at ½c to ⅜c higher than yesterday for cash and ½c higher for December and ruled active, with large trading at advancing prices during the early part of the session. There was a strong shipping and milling demand. The last hour of the session was dull and easier. The close was ¼c higher than yesterday for cash and ⅜c higher for December. As compared with last Saturday today's close shows an advance of 3½c for cash and September and 3c for December. Car inspections today, 382. Receipts—Wheat, 299,821 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 155,509 bu. Cars on track, 302; last year, 420. The receipts of wheat this year were about 1,500,000 bu and the shipments were 1,000,000 bu. Deducting the amount taken by the mills the stock in store will show an increase of about 440,000 bu. Following were today's closing prices: No. 1 hard cash, 69¼c; September, 69¼c; December, 72½c; No. 1 Northern cash, 67½c; September, 67½c; December, 70½c; No. 2 Northern cash, 67½c; No. 3, 64½c; rejected, 59½c. On track: No. 1 Northern to arrive, 67½c. Rye, 42c. Flax, 98½c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened strong and advanced ¼@½c on renewal of bullish speculation, encouraged by heavy clearances for export. No. 2 red September, 71¾@72c; October, 72¼@72½c; November, 73¼@74c; December, 75¼@75½c. Rye—New No. 2 Pennsylvania, nominal at 52c per bu. Corn—Option market ruled strong under light offerings, from Western advices and fair inquiry for export. Shippers' limits, however, too low for business. Local car-lots quiet. No. 2 mixed September and October, 49@49½c; November, 49½@50c; December, 48¾@49c. Oats—Demand from local buyers, as usual Saturday, was light, but the market ruled steady for both car-lots and options. No. 2 white. September, 34½@35½c; October, 35@35½c; November, 35½@35¾c; December, 35¾@36½c. Receipts—Wheat, 11,100 bu; corn, 21,100 bu; oats, 33,300 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 3,900 bu; corn, 6,800 bu; oats, 21,100 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—Strong; No. 2 red, spot and September, 72@72½c; October, 72¾@72½c; year, 75¾@75½c; steamer No. 2 red, 69@69½c. Receipts, 51,284 bu; shipments, 80,000 bu; stock, 636,712 bu; sales, 157,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 70@73c. Corn—Dull; mixed, spot, 49½c asked; September, 48¾@49½c; October, 49c asked; year, 47½c asked. Receipts, 15,392 bu; stock, 104,439 bu; sales, 6,000 bu; white corn by sample, 53@54c; yellow do do, 52@53c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white Western, 36@37c; No. 2 mixed Western, 32@32½c. Receipts, 29,045 bu; shipments, 20,000 bu; stock, 183,929 bu. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 51@51½c; stock, 15,932 bu.

HAY—Steady; good to choice timothy, $14.00@15.00.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 17.—WOOL—Receipts the last week 2,946 bales domestic and 376 bales foreign. Sales, 3,505,000 lbs domestic and 105,000 lbs foreign. Market quotations: Ohio and Pennsylvania, XXX, 26c; XX and above, 23@25c; X, 22@23c; No. 1, 25@26c; No. 2, 26c; fine unwashed, 16@17c; unmerchantable, 18@19c; Ohio combing, No. 1, ⅜ and ¼ blood, 26@27c; No. 2, ¼ blood, 25@26c; Michigan, 25@26c; Michigan, X and above, 20@21c; No. 1, 23@24c; No. 2, 23@24c; fine unwashed, 15@16c; unmerchantable, 17@18c. Michigan combing; No. 1, ⅜@¼ blood, 26c; No. 2, ¼ blood, 24@25c; Michigan delaine, 23@24c; Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri combing, ⅜ blood, 23c; do ¼ blood, 19@20c; combing braid, 18@19c; clothing, ⅜ blood, 20c; do, ¼ blood, 19c; clothing, coarse, 17c.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher; receipts, 95,059 bu; shipments, 34,060 bu; September closed 62½c; October, 64½c; November, 66½c; December, 68¾@69c; May, 76½c. Corn about the same as yesterday; receipts, 69,770 bu; shipments, 42,080 bu; September closed 40c; October, 37½c; December, 36½@36½c; year, 36½c; May, 40½c. Oats lower; receipts, 70,400 bu; shipments, 36,330 bu; September, 26c; October, 26½c; May, 31c. PROVISIONS—Pork—New selling at $17.00; on orders, $17.25@17.50. Lard—Prime steam, $9c. Dry salt meats—Shoulders 7½c; longs and clear ribs, 10½c; shorts, 11c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 8½c; longs and clear ribs, 11½c; shorts, 12c.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat by sample was ½ to 1c higher today and there was the usual active demand for it with rather liberal offerings. There were many orders for round lots on the floor; No. 2 hard sold at 67½c; New Orleans, 61½ to 62c river. Receipts today were 184 cars; a year ago, 221 cars. Corn was ½ to ¾c lower; offerings were not large but demand was rather slow. Receipts today, 58 cars; a year ago, 47 cars. Oats were firmly held at unchanged prices. Receipts today, 11 cars; a year ago, 4 cars.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Corn steady; No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39c. Receipts, 35,000; shipments, 600. Oats, dull, lower; No. 2 white, 27@27½c; No. 3 white, 26½@26¾c. Receipts, 95,700; shipments, 32,500. Rye nominal. Receipts, none; shipments, none. WHISKY—Market steady on the basis of $1.12 for high wines. Receipts, 76; shipments, 1,027.

Toledo, O., Sept. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat, cash, 68¾c; October, 69½c; December, 72½c; May, 80c. Corn, No. 3 cash, 43c. Oats, Nothing doing. CLOVERSEED—Cash and October, $5.45; November, $5.60; January, $5.75. Receipts—Wheat, 87,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, none.

INSURANCE NEWS.

The following open letter, which is self-explanatory, was received yesterday by a general manager who characterized it as an exhibition of pure "nerve":

We presume that ere this you have received a letter from some parties at this place making application to you for the agency of your company. While we are ready to admit that honest competition is the life of trade, yet you as a fire underwriter know that when competition works its way into the fire insurance arena and there is no demand for it the results are detrimental. This town has only about 1,300 or 1,400 inhabitants with no manufacturing industries whatever, with one agency and two members depending on it for support, the town with no fire protection and rates low, with a loss record for two years of 100 per cent in excess of the premium receipts. With these results before us we can see no necessity for a second agency at this time. While we are not the least inclined to dictate to any company as to its policy, yet these facts are true, and any one can get proofs of verification by simply investigating the matter. Two years ago there were three agencies with rates demoralized, and we bought out and consolidated the agencies at a sacrificing price to continue in the business and put the rates back to the schedule.

The following estimates of tornado losses are given on the authority of a Charleston underwriter:

Phenix of Brooklyn $60,000
Home of New York 50,000
Hartford 20,000
American of New York 20,000
Continental 15,000
St. Paul 10,000
Glens Falls 7,500
Williamsburg City 7,500
Connecticut 12,000
Orient 10,000
Commercial Union 15,000

The reorganization of the Home Insurance company of Nashville has been completed and the following directors elected: George R. Crawford, President of the Westchester, John Q. Underhill and John H. Kelly, all of New Orleans, Will Brown of Chicago, W. A. Wray, Theo. Cooley, W. E. Metzger, James H. Collins, Ossie J. Walsh, T. W. Crutcher of Nashville, and Charles Matthews Jr. The officers are: George R. Crawford, President; Charles Matthews Jr., Vice-President; John Q. Underhill, Treasurer; and W. E. Metzger, Secretary.

Of the sixty-eight companies doing business in Tennessee before the stampede twenty-three are still out. The latest companies to resume are the Sun, Fire, Office, and the Columbian of Louisville, and the Delaware is expected to file its charter next week. The *Herald* of Louisville refers to these companies as "lambs returning to the slaughter."

The Northern and Phœnix of Hartford have reduced their cotton line in Texas to $2,500.

Boiler Inspectors and Engineer Examiners.

The seventh annual convention of the Boiler Inspectors' and Engineer Examiners' Association of the United States and Canada has closed a three-day session at Room No. 32 Art Building. William A. Powers, Superintendent of Steam Boilers for the City of Brooklyn, President of the association for two years, delivered an address. Other addresses were made by Chief-Engineer Bostwick, United States navy; Wardell Guthrie, Secretary; S. J. Weaver of St. Louis, Charles H. Blake of Chicago, Edwin O. Champaigne of Montreal, and P. H. Tierney of Chicago. The following officers were elected: Edwin O. Champaigne of Montreal, President; John Overn of Philadelphia, Vice-President; S. J. Weaver of St. Louis, Secretary; Washington Mullen of New York, Treasurer; W. A. Powers of Brooklyn, Wardell Guthrie of Chicago, and Thomas F. Powers of New York, Board of Trustees. Convention adjourned to meet in Montreal, Canada.

142d WEEKLY STATEMENT OF

Globe Savings Bank,

Cor. Dearborn and Jackson-sts.,

At Close of Business Sept. 16, 1893.

Individual and Savings Accounts Solicited. Under State Control. Safety Deposit Vaults.

ASSETS.

Secured loans		$434,[illegible]
Stocks and bonds		66,150.00
Furniture and fixtures		7,396.84
Premiums		715.30
Cash Assets—		
Secured demand loans	$ 80,878.29	
Cash on hand and in banks	72,102.75	152,981.04
Total		$661,491.31

LIABILITIES.

Cash capital		$200,000.00
Undivided profits		4,421.89
Savings deposits	$248,512.92	
Checking deposits	207,807.71	
Cashier's and certified checks	749.58	457,070.19
Total		$661,491.31

Pays 4 per cent interest on savings deposits and special rate on checking balances.

C. W. SPALDING, Prest. EDWARD HAYES, Cash'r.
C. M. JACKSON, Asst. Cashier.

To the Holders of Bonds of the Ferris Wheel Company:

You are hereby notified that the undersigned has received from said Ferris Wheel Company an amount sufficient to pay a third installment of 25 per cent of the amount of the bonds mentioned in the Trust Deed from said Ferris Wheel Company to the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, dated May 5, 1893, together with interest thereon, and that in pursuance of the provisions of said Trust Deed the undersigned, as Trustee, will on the 30th day of September, 1893, at its office, in the Rookery, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, pay to the holders of all of said bonds which are presented, to be properly indorsed, 25 per cent of the amount of their respective bonds, together with interest on said installment from Dec. 1, 1892, to Sept. 30, 1893.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Trustee.

KALISPELL, MONT.

KALISPELL, MONT., September 1, 1893.

Bids will be received at the office of the City Clerk until October 15, 1893, for the sale of $20,000 Sewer Bonds. The bonds shall draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, due and payable in 20 years in gold coin.

WAKEM & McLAUGHLIN,

Prop's IMPORTERS' WAREHOUSES. CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS AND FORWARDERS. Free switching. Lowest rates of freight from foreign ports.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 294 TO 300 Franklin-st. — Best storage for furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping; telephone Harrison 467. SNOW & BISHOP, proprietors.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 80, 82, AND 84 E. 12th-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods; moving, packing, and shipping.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st., for storage of furniture and merchandise; goods sold on commission; advances made. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Props.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4275 Main. South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543 Main. GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse — CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST storage for furniture, merchandise, pianos, etc.; private rooms; money loaned; tel. W. 158. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE; good as new. Call at 87 5th-av., or write for particulars.

FOR DESKS, OFFICE CHAIRS, WRITING TABLES, letter presses, and stands or office partitions call on the City Office Furniture Co., 86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATEST designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 S. Canal-st., near Madison.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND NATIONAL CASH register, suitable for drug store. 439 E. 47th-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

ATTORNEY W. J. MOYER, SUITE 517 CHICAGO Opera House, 112 Clark-st. Confidential cases a specialty. Advice free.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL OPtician who has had medical experience. Address O M 134, Tribune office.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

OLD COINS, RARE STAMPS, ALBUMS, CATAlogues, used Columbian stamps wanted; circulars free. FLETCHER & CO., 43 E. Van Buren-st.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 N. WELLS-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE, EXTRA SIZE SARATOGA trunk; good as new, for $35. Call at 1837 Wabash-av.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR MINNEAPOLIS property and mortgages. Z 859, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FEW CHOICEST SEATS FOR "AMERICA" (the Auditorium), for Tuesday and Friday nights, for sale at 45 Franklin-st., between the hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2234 .... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st .... J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 35th .... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th .... T. H. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood .... RAUSCH BROS.
.... J. W. BLOOD.
4134 .... CURTI & McRAE.
Cor. 63d .... CALUMET DRUG CO.

HALSTED STREET—
2803 .... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 19th .... E. J. HONDLE & CO.
34th-st .... BOULEVARD PHAR.

STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison .... MRS. A. REICHEL.
.... W. M. BELL.
2300 .... F. LIST.
2727 .... W. E. FORSYTH.
Cor. 31st .... H. J. HOLTHOEFER.
3160 .... HURST PHARMACY.
Cor. 39th .... F. P. GRAY.
Cor. 44th .... JOHN L. BELL.
4700 .... C. E. REISS.
Cor. 59th ....

INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st .... E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 35th .... T. H. McINNERNY.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 .... J. & R. SIMMS.

THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wentworth .... R. P. BRAUN.

WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th .... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th .... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th .... E. A. HOLROYD.

THIRTY-NINTH STREET—
310 .... C. G. MUEHLMAN.

FORTY-FIRST STREET—
400 .... L. W. SCHWAB.

FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake .... O. F. SCHMIDT.
408 .... C. H. TRUESDELL.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans .... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 .... F. G. SECORD.

FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison .... J. & W. E. HOLLAND.

FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson .... O. F. SCHMIDT & CO.

SIXTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Woodlawn avenue .... R. M. BARBER & CO.

STONY ISLAND AVENUE—
6940 .... PARKSIDE PHARMACY.

DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th .... M'KINZIE BROS.

WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4542 .... J. A. KAERWER.

WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 32d .... R. H. WHEELER.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams .... ADAMS-ST. PHARMACY.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
567 .... HENRY SCHMITT.

DIVISION STREET—
Cor. Robey .... PAUL HEINEMANN.

INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland .... F. EITERMAN.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
587 .... F. AMKRATZ.
3032 .... WM. STORCK.

BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 .... L. WOLTERSDORF.
Cor. 14th .... C. J. KASBAUM.
Cor. Laflin .... KAPLENSKY PHAR'Y.

LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina .... R. T. SILLS.
771 .... L. L. FLECK.
1014 .... W. W. THUMSER.
Cor. Homan .... GARFIELD PARK PHAR.
2081 .... M. H. WATSON.

MADISON STREET—
Cor. Halsted .... G. P. WISSHACK.
.... DELL & CO.
278 .... PASSAIC PHARMACY.
.... F. E. THAYER.
.... J. W. CRAIN.
.... K. McLENNON.
1001 .... C. D. STONE.
1049 .... MACDONALD PHARM.
Cor. Sacramento .... E. E. FOSTER.
Cor. Homan .... L. P. KOTZ.
1971 .... M. H. WATSON.

MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
.... FORD'S PHARMACY.
.... HENRY SCHROEDER.
875 .... R. W. R. MEINUNG.
1218 .... MOYEN BROS.
Cor. Oakley .... F. J. BERGER.

OGDEN AVENUE—
149 .... FRANK GRAMMER.
.... W. A. BRABROOK.
360 .... J. L. MULLER.
478 .... F. J. KNOWLES.

TWELFTH STREET—
.... T. R. BEHRENS.

VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Center .... J. M. SCOTT & CO.
Cor. Laflin .... W. T. MASON.
Cor. Robey .... C. E. BUTTON.
Cor. Francisco .... F. H. KELLETT.

HARRISON STREET—
Cor. Hermitage .... FRANK E. FISH.
Cor. Oakley .... G. A. GOETSCH.

WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th .... A. J. MUELLER.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 .... R. H. HANKE.

NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland .... A. M. REIS.

CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio .... H. J. BATE.
Cor. Chestnut .... WHITE BROS.
Cor. Division .... E. WEBBER.
Cor. Goethe .... R. E. RHODE.
Cor. North avenue .... HENRY GOETZ.
Cor. Center .... C. B. OLDS.
Cor. Webster .... FRANK SCHRAGE.
Cor. Frederick .... C. L. FELDKAMP.
Cor. Diversey .... C. L. FELDKAMP.
Cor. Halsted .... BAKER & MASON.

RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio .... C. A. STORER & CO.

WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak .... H. OHLENDORF.
Cor. Eugenie .... DINET & DELFOSSE.

ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Addison .... R. L. BROWN.
Cor. Graceland .... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)

STATE STREET—
292 .... M. K. DORSEY.

LINCOLN AVENUE—
.... HENRY SCHALLER.
Cor. Belden .... F. R. LEONARD.
1152 .... G. A. BROWN.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton .... BECKER BROS.

SHEFFIELD AVENUE—
845 .... A. M. BOE.

SUBURBAN.

AURORA .... F. P. KRYGER. Transfer Station.
HINSDALE .... H. G. PROUTY & CO.
BROOKLINE PARK .... E. T. HEAD, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD—
63d and Stewart-av .... E. T. STOWITZ.
63th and Wentworth .... E. J. HOUGHTON.
69th and Stewart-av .... E. G. BINZ & CO.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—
Cor. Vincennes-av. and Rock Island tracks .... L. E. PENBERTHY.
RAVENSWOOD .... A. E. BIERSTEDT.
EVANSTON .... ELICH PHARMACY.
IRVING PARK .... DR. W. PARKER.
GLEN ELLYN .... ERWIN PULSE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT HORSES FOR sale—The typical Oldenburg and Hanoverian coach horses (14 stallions and 15 mares), lately exhibited at the World's Fair, are to be sold at AUCTION ON THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER AT 2 O'CLOCK in the DEXTER PARK HORSE PAVILION (Union Stock Yards); 34 prizes have been awarded to these collections by the World's Fair jurors. Among the horses are singles and teams and a wonderful four-horse team from the Imperial stud in Celle, province of Hanover. H. GERDES. Representative appointed by the Government.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR 2 OR 3 MONTHS; a span of carriage horses; must be gentle and used to the city, cars, etc.; any one wishing to find a good home and fine stabling for their horses can be sure of their having good treatment in every way; would also employ present coachman if able to bring good recommendations. Address M, 244 Dearborn-av., North Side, City.

WANTED—A PACING HORSE; MUST BE rangy, stylish driver, sound, and under 9 years; state price. Address X 816, Tribune office.

I AM COMPELLED TO SELL A HANDsome family surry in the latest style and has had but little use; will be sold at a bargain as I do not wish to ship it home; also a set of collar harness; can be seen at the Devonshire Club Stable, 220 E. 28th, near Michigan-av.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO SELL AT private sale a handsome surry, ladies' phaeton, and Brewster top buggy; used short time and equal to new. Apply 149 N. State-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE CARRIAGES, new and second hand; closing out regardless of cost. At 354 Wabash-av., one block south of Auditorium, by D. H. ROBLIN, assignee.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—TIMES ARE BRIGHTENING; NEW edition Ridpath's Cyclopedia of History; the fastest selling book in this or any other country; first-class agents wanted. W. I. SQUIRE, Toledo, O.

AGENTS WANTED—$2 SAMPLES FAST SELLing goods free; $30 weekly for energetic men with small capital. WAYVELL & CO., 18 S. Canal-st.

WANTED—Special and district agents to represent the Fidelity Mutual Life of Philadelphia; insurance at actual cost, 10, 15, and 20-year term policies, renewal life without examination; 10, 15, and 20; payment optional, limited policies; life policies at life rates; pays the full face of policy in cash at the end of probable life or age 70; joint life policies for partners or man and wife; $60000,000 in force; assets 41 times its liabilities; $2,333,000 written in Cook County 1892; over $1,130,000 written since Jan. 1, 1893, over $300,000 written in July; don't waste your time trying to sell high premium policies, money is too scarce; but if you can furnish ref. come and see what I have to offer; we challenge comparison with any Company doing business in the U. S. I also want a district manager for every county in Illinois; give experience and references. F. B. FLEMING, Western Manager, 45, 46, 47, 48, 115 Dearborn-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE—The State Board of World's Fair Managers for the State of Montana will receive sealed proposals for the material contained in the Montana State Building until Oct. 15, 1893. All proposals should be made with an agreement to remove the same from the World's Fair grounds within hundred and twenty days after the close of the World's Fair and to restore the ground upon which it stands to its original level condition. Address all communications to JAMES G. RAMSAY, Sec'y, Care Montana State Bldg., Jackson Park, Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH MONEY TO HELP a young German get out a big patent connected with locomotive and cable cars; best of references. Address X 817, Tribune office.

PARTNER TO TAKE HALF INTEREST IN A well-established subscription book publishing house; capital required $5,000; references given and required. Address O M 149, Tribune office.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CHRONIC, NERVOUS, BLOOD, AND SKIN DISeases a specialty. Consultation free. Call or write. J. F. KENNERT, M. D., 133 S. Clark-st.

OPTICIANS.

SAVE YOUR EYESIGHT—CONSULT NEWCOMB & NEWCOMB, Reliable Opticians. Eyes examined free. Room 1302 Columbus Memorial Building, State and Washington-sts.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone west 209.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash prices paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH ON C. AND N. W. train, near Oak Park, Friday; receive reward at 232 Home-av., Oak Park.

LOST—ON OAKWOOD CAR, SATURDAY EVENing about 6:45, pocketbook containing ticket, letter, and money. Return to MISS SAYRE, 116 Wabash-av., and receive reward.

LOST—SATURDAY—NEAR WASHTENAW-AV. and Van Buren-st., pocketbook containing notes and money; liberal reward to finder. N. V. KLINE, 201 Owasco-st.

LOST—NEAR CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL, LADY'S black ostrich feather collar; liberal reward will be paid finder. Address MRS. E. CRAIG, Chicago Beach Hotel.

LOST—$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF "KOdak" left Sept. 3, forenoon, on Wabash and Cottage Grove-av. car. Address O M 150, Tribune office.

LOST—$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF KODAK, left under seat of Cottage Grove and Wabash-av. car Sept. 3, forenoon. Address O M 153, Tribune.

MONEY FOUND — CALIFORNIA DAY; MAIL full description. N. E. BOYD, 4160 Ellis-av.

$5 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED FOR return of satchel taken from Lincoln-av. cable car Saturday evening. Return to 12 Chalmers-place.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF MRS. J. H. SLOAN OR ELLA Walker will call on or communicate with Jessie they will hear something of great interest to them. 120 31st-st., Flat M.

PERSONAL—PITTSBURG; ILLNESS PREVENTed engagement, 36th and Ellis-av.; write. Address D E 375, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND NAME AND ADDRESS TO Viavi Co., Suite 904 Masonic Temple, for a 40-page health book; office consultation free.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 35, thoroughly experienced, as bookkeeper, office manager, credit man, cashier, or correspondent. Best references and bond; fifteen years' experience; five years with last employer. Address O M 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH WOOL HOUSE BY energetic young man; age, 28; 9 years' experience buying and handling wool; also experienced correspondent and bookkeeper; best of references; would travel if desired. O M 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN, 37 years old, as clerk, bookkeeper, cashier, manager, or anything in that line; am capable and reliable. Address X 718, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR OPENING, CLOSing, examining, and writing up books periodically; day or evening. Address P. O. Box 594, city.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN WITH a large trade and acquaintance with the dry goods, clothing, and gents' furnishing dealers in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and California an opportunity to represent some first-class house in any or all the above States, including Washington, Oregon, and Montana; A1 references. Address O M 113, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GENTLEman, graduated naval architect and mechanical engineer; speaks and corresponds English, French, Italian; highest references in Chicago and New York. Address ARCHITECT, P.-O., World's Fair, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—A CERTIFICATED ENgineer and a competent machinist wants a position erecting, repairing, and running; first-class references. Address Engineer, 360 S. Clinton-st., up stairs, West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL EXperienced mechanical draftsman. Address Z 663, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CLOTHING CUTTER who has a good trade of his own. Address Z 855, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER IN SMALL family, town or country; age 45; good characters of 2 and 4 years; salary moderate; can valet and drive. J. A., 686 Orchard-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN OR PRACtical florist and gardener wants position; married; wife as first-class laundress; first-class references. Address X 732, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family; city references. X 815, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED COLlector; speaks several languages; is notary; can furnish prime references and security. Address O M 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR IN HOTEL or office building; first-class reference. Address K, 5738 Lake-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESlady for California territory, by one of experience in dry goods and millinery specialties; must be first-class house; state full particulars. Address G. A. L., Simpson Villa, 117 N. Hayes-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL; first-class cook; with city references; cook or general housework; willing to do washing and ironing in a small family; wages $5 to $6 a week. Address Z 691, Tribune office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSMAKING in private families; $2.50 per day with assistant, and board and room; can give references. ESTHER BROWN, 6512 Champlain-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS stenographer; can furnish the best of references. Address K., 804 N. Paulina-st., City.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, REMington; experienced; best references; $8. Address O M 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—AT ONCE; 3 POLISHED GENTLEmen to solicit among owners of private and public buildings for a very valuable and much needed device; easy sale and good commission; none but with first-class references need apply. Room 502, 203 So. Canal-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN, ALREADY TRAVeling salesmen, to carry our lubricants as a side line. MANUFACTURERS OIL CO., Cleveland, O.

Boys.

BELL BOYS. COMMERCIAL HOTEL, LAKE and Dearborn-sts.

BOY SINGER—ABOUT 12 YEARS, TO TRAVEL; must have good soprano-tenor or baritone voice. Apply for three days Empire Theater.

BOY—TO WORK IN DRUG STORE. 2200 State-st.

BOY—ELEVATOR AND BELL. HOTEL GRACE, Clark and Jackson.

Trades.

CARPENTER — TO WORK AT 39TH-ST. Address X 690, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—REMINGTON OPERATOR, IN a law office in Alabama; position permanent to a trustworthy, rapid, accurate, conversant with law work. Address stating salary expected, references, etc., J. C. RICHARDSON, Columbian Central Hotel, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

BOY SINGER—ABOUT 12 YEARS, TO TRAVEL; must have good soprano, tenor, or baritone voice. Apply for three days EMPIRE THEATER.

CHEF—AND 2D COOK—IMMEDIATELY; HIGH class private hotel; city references only. 4163 Lake-av., "The Carlyle."

HEAD WAITER—WHITE; THOROUGHLY COMpetent to handle help; city references only. 4163 Lake-av.

LUNCHMAN—STRONG YOUNG MAN WILLING to work. 325-327 State-st., saloon.

WANTED—BUSINESS-MAN WITH $100 CAPital to establish and control big paying business in outside cities. Room 1, 3100 Forest-av., Chicago.

WAITERS—COLORED; STEADY WORK. Commercial Hotel, Lake and Dearborn-sts.

WAITERS—EXPERIENCED, AT BOSTON OYSter House, cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

COOK—COMPETENT, TO GO WITH ME TO Texas, this week. Apply in person. Room 252 Hotel Hampden, 39th-st, and Langley-av., between 8 and 9 a. m., for three days.

COOK—FRENCH, FEMALE; AT ONCE. 2548 State-st.

GIRL—COMPETENT—TO TAKE CARE OF A 2-year-old child and do second work; references. 5008 Greenwood-av.

GIRL—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a small family. 3322 Vernon-av.

GIRL—TO HELP IN KITCHEN; WAGES $5. Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

GIRL—TO HELP IN LAUNDRY; WAGES $5. Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson.

HEAD WAITRESS—EXPERIENCED, THORoughly competent, with city references; no other need apply. "Carlyle," 4163 Lake-av.

HOUSEWORK—LIBERAL WAGES TO AMERIcan or German girl for general housework; only three in family; no children. 367 Oakwood-blvd., next street to 39th.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral, in family of 4; must be good cook; references. 5222 Woodlawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; no washing. Apply 4615 Ellis-av.

NURSE GIRL—14 TO 16; REFERENCES REquired. 3334 Prairie-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

LADY—YOUNG, TO EMBROIDER ON MACHINE; please call at 6602 Cottage Grove-av. from 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS-HOUSE SUPPLIED GRATIS with stenographers of any grade; some are good penmen or bookkeepers; some own machines. ADVANCED DICTATION CLASS $2 per week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ACCOUNTANTS.

C. NIGG, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT, ROOM 9 Tribune Bldg.; phone 5346 main.

SCALES.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND SCALES, ALL KINDS. Address Borden & Selleck Co., Lake-st., Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—QUIT WHILE YOU CAN—For over two hundred years the people of England and France have quit taking business risks as soon as they acquired sufficient property to establish a self-supporting income. Americans should be equally sagacious. The business methods of this country are undergoing such changes that the incentive to make large fortunes no longer exists. Take time by the forelock and secure an estate now. I can fit you out with one in Chicago with fine residence and income paying realty which will afford an income of $12,000 per annum. This estate was especially created after the plan adopted by foreigners and cannot very well be improved upon. Apply for particulars to SPECIAL AGENT, Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4-STORY STONE FRONT STORE and flat building; best location on State-st.; all rented; will take clear vacant or small house or flat in part payment; will sell on basis of guaranteed 10 per cent rental. KINNEY & STANDISH, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY; 40 FEET on Clark-st.; premises Nos. 396 and 398; to be sold under decree of partition at Real Estate Board, 57 Dearborn-st., 11 a. m. Sept. 19; also No. 276 W. Harrison-st. For particulars inquire at office of YOUNG, MAKEEL & BRADLEY, Attys., 95 Clark-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE CITY. Will pay you to investigate.
$1,250—W. Van Buren-st., near Homan-av.; only one left.
$650—W. Van Buren-st., near 47th.
$650—W. Jackson-st., near 47th.
$500—Owasco-st., near 47th. Agent on the ground.
Easy payments. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—S. W. CORNER MONROE-ST. AND Albany-av., running back to Colorado-av.; two fronts.
Good 2-story brick flats, rented for $600 per year. Price for immediate sale, $5,800; part time.
DOTY BROS. & GORDON, Exclusive Agents, 109 Washington-st., or Madison-st. and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD INcome paying corner on West Side for vacant or smaller property. C. H. KEHL, 59 Dearborn-st., Room 405.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—ONE of the best corners on Milwaukee-av.; 3-story brick, 3 stores and flats; write for particulars. ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—LOTS—LOTS—
$1,000—ONE THOUSAND—$1,000.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS IN.
ONLY—$250 DOWN—ONLY.
BALANCE LONG TIME AT 6 PER CENT.
MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.
6 PER CENT—NO COMMISSION—6 PER CENT.
NEW ELECTRIC RAILWAY.
FREQUENT TRAINS C., M. & ST. P. R.R.
FREE TRANSPORTATION TO INSPECT.
J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN RAVENSWOOD—LOT on Palmer-st., north of Wilson-av., $2,500, on easy terms; lot on Lincoln-av., $800; lot on Oakley-av., near Graceland-av., $385; seven-room house, bath, etc., $2,800, $600 down, $15 monthly; seven-room house, $3,350; ten-room house, bath, steam heat, large barn, one block from depot, $7,000, easy terms; small unfurnished cottage on half acre of ground; $1,800; easy terms. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY, 80X133, ON HAWthorn-av., foot of Robbie-st. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—POSITIVELY THE best opportunity ever offered to secure an elegant new 14-room house, lot 100x165, easily worth $17,500; will entertain any reasonable offer; $5,000 of which must be cash. ANDREWS & PIPER, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 51.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGES IN MORTON Park; electric lights, sewers, side-walks, schools, church, and water pipes in this fall; $1,600 to $1,800; small payments. Further information call and see owner. WILLIAM W. WEARE, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ONE OF THE BEST stock and dairy farms in Iowa; 2 miles from State University. L. F. ROSS, Iowa City, Ia.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 165 ACRES IN THE FAmous Genesee Valley of Western New York; would exchange. Address W 849, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—STOCK FARM WORTH $50,000 TO $150,000; stocked preferred. Address Box 53, La Grange, Ill.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED FARM, 480 acres, value $14,400, for stock of merchandise. C. K. BERG & CO., Davenport, Ia.

SOME GOOD CORNER SALOONS; WILL TRADE for real estate or take good security of any kind. Apply to O'Donnell & Duer Bav. Brg. Co., cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

WHAT WILL YOU OFFER ME FOR PIERRE, South Dakota, and Portsmouth, Ohio, property? Address Z 857, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO TRADE FOR 640 ACRES of grazing land, Texas? Address Z 258, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGES, GOLD, BEARing 7 per cent, security 3 or 4 times; title perfect; $300, $400, $450, $500, $800, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 86 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I DESIRE TO PLACE A LARGE AMOUNT OF money on central property during the last ten days of this month. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE IMPROVED CHIcago real estate
MORTGAGES constantly on hand for sale.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.
Estab. 1879. Major Block, 147 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 9 and 10, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SEcurity in amounts of $2,000 to $10,000 and upwards. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 6 per cent; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE; large and small amounts. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHOICE REAL ESTATE. D. S. PLACE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$3,000 CASH IN HAND, AT 7 PER cent, on improved Chicago property. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

TO LOAN—SEVERAL SUMS OF $2,000, $3,000, $4,000, and $5,000 on improved real estate. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 IN SUMS OF $3,000 OR $5,000, on improved city real estate; money now on hand. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$5,000, 5 YEARS, ON SOUTH SIDE improved real estate; clear; value $20,000, at 6 per cent and $100 bonus; will deal with principal only; no brokers. Address O L 171, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted.
LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

AT LOWEST RATES—WE LOAN ON NOTES, mortgages, receipts, etc. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—
MONEY TO LOAN
on merchandise, furniture, pianos, diamonds, and other good securities.
W. N. ALLEY, BANKER, 115 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 29.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 94 WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST FLOOR, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN, 351 63D-ST., CORNER YALE, ENGLEWOOD. LOANS ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, HORSES, ETC.

IF YOU NEED MONEY GO TO THE OLD ESTABlished and reliable house of S. HEYMAN & CO., they loan money on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, and any available collaterals. 145 E. Madison-st. Private entrance, lobby Brevoort Hotel.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and JEWELRY; strictly private; unredeemed diamonds and watches sold at low prices. RICHTER & FOSTER, Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 411.

NEW COLLATERAL LOAN BANK—The largest and most reliable in Chicago. Liberal loans made on diamonds, watches, and jewelry. All collaterals left with us are kept in fire and burglar proof safes and vaults. We have any amount of money to loan at lowest rates of interest. Business strictly confidential. Give us a trial. BAUMAN & CO., New Collateral Loan Bank, 165 E. Madison-st., between La Salle-st. and Fifth-av.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT FOR CASH; all kinds of broken, unused, or out-of-style jewelry or silverware, etc.; highest prices paid. Victory Chemical Co., refiners, Room 601 Columbus Building, State and Washington-sts.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON furniture or diamonds; lowest rates. 88 and 90 Washington-st., Room 54.

THE FIRST SERIES OF STOCK WILL MATURE in December in the Inter-State Building and Loan Assn. New series open. H. C. BUNN, 407 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—WORLD'S FAIR STOCK AT 50 cents per share. Address O M 121, Tribune.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. WELLS B. SIZER, 150 State, Palmer House.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PUT MONEY IN CIRCULATION.
It is doing no good in the safety deposit box.
AS A CASH CIRCULATOR we will offer this week for NET CASH
A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO for $155, Eastern make and fully warranted for five years. Not only one, as an advertiser, but as many as CASH is presented for during this week.

ALSO UPRIGHT PIANOS (little used) as follows:
1 HALE .... $120 1 SHONINGER $125
1 C. A. SMITH .... $135 1 EMERSON $135
and others of various makers at correspondingly low prices.

SQUARES (second-hand) $20 and upwards.
A large stock of HALLET & DAVIS and KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS on easy monthly payments.

PLAIN FIGURES—ONE PRICE.
NO MORE—NO LESS.
PIANOS RENTED, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., KIMBALL HALL, Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS.
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
$6 per month. until paid. $125 each.
$6 per month. $150 each.
$6 per month. until paid. $175 each.
$6 per month. $200 each.
$6 per month. until paid. $225 each.
EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED.
Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SEPTEMBER CLEARING SALE—AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY. The following uprights are practically as good as new: $210 Gabler; $200 Kimball; $225 McCammon; $250 McCammon; $215 Everett; $135 New England; $115 Imperial; $250 Weber; $275 Kroeger & Sons; $175 New England; $250 Marshall & Wendell; $175 Schaff; $125 Bijou; $225 Braumuller; $325 Knabe; $215 Benedict Bros.; $350 Knabe; $190 Lester; $300 Decker Bros.; and many others. Also a large number of fine square pianos from $50 to $125. Monthly payments granted when desired. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

BUYERS Should not fail to inspect our unrivaled stock of PIANOS AND ORGANS.
HUNDREDS
That were never offered SO CHEAP!
WE SELL ON EASY TERMS or rent with privilege of purchase later, rent paid to apply.
SECOND-HAND instruments at your own figures.
Our TUNERS and REPAIRERS are unexcelled.
Orders executed promptly.
ESTEY & CAMP, the leading house, 233 State-st. 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

TWO STECK UPRIGHT PIANOS..$185, $200 Easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING PIANOS, CHASEBROS PIanos, and a complete stock of medium priced and second-hand instruments for rent and sale on time payments. CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 219-221 Wabash-av.

LEFT ON SALE—1 VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT piano, $135; 1 Emerson Upright, $165; 1 Hallet & Davis Upright, $175. The greatest bargains in the city. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high-grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs, at LYON, POTTER & CO.'S Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

$115 CASH BUYS A BEAUTIFUL PIANO LEFT ON SALE. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANO .... $165 Easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

HALLET-DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANOS, $200; beautiful case, nearly new, cash or payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

THREE UPRIGHT PIANOS EACH $125—Cash or payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED HAY, GRAIN, AND feed business, situated near one of the best corners on upper State-st.; good cash trade. Address O M 145, Tribune office.

BRAINS AND ENERGY WANTED—AN OPPORtunity to live in perpetual sunshine and to be possessed of a half interest in the best paper in Arizona. Address C, Mines and Mining, Arizona Mineral Exhibit, Jackson Park, or O M 138, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STORE, SMALL STOCK, large repair trade. 576 43d-st., half block east of elevated railroad station.

FOR SALE—GOOD SALOON AND RESTAURANT, one block from Court-House. Address M M 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY REASONABLE, BEST LOcated Milwaukee-av. clothing store. Address B D 161, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN THE BUSINESS CENTER, one of the best saloons in the city, now doing a big business, or will trade for first-class real estate. Apply to O'Donnell and Duer Bav. Brg. Co., corner 40th and Wallace-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD IMproved flats—Hotel paying from $1,000 to $3,000 a month; will assume if suited from $5,000 to $10,000. Address O M 147, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW STOCK OF GENERAL merchandise; crockery, glass, tin, woodenware, hardware, etc.; an elegant opportunity for anyone to start in business. South Park Fair, 5136 State-st.

INVESTMENT PROMOTERS OR COMPANIES notice—The advertiser desires to meet promoters with a view of placing three California meritorious gold quartz and one quicksilver mines before a syndicate to operate; references. Address, for interview, J. F. CROSETT, Great Northern Hotel, Chicago.

MONEYED MEN, READ THIS NOTICE—A California man now visiting Chicago desires to meet capital with a view of presenting four very meritorious mining properties that he has for sale; one gold quartz mine, $60,000; one gold quartz mine, $150,000; one gravel mine, $40,000; one quicksilver mine, $100,000. Address J. F. CROSETT, care Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris Bank, 84 and 86 Washington-st., or J. F. CROSETT, Great Northern Hotel. References given.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co.—One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO Rowe's infallible handicapping system for balance of the year; write for it at once; you will never have another chance to subscribe without advance payment; $200 capital yields $45 net profit weekly; safe, conservative, practical; second successful year; subscribers in all parts of the United States and Canada; profits returned uniformly each week; prospectus 1893, with tabulated statistics and new special offer, free. Please mention this paper.
C. D. ROWE, P. O. Box 127, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO RENT—CAFE, FURNISHED, IN THE POTOmac, Michigan-av. and 30th-st., large building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—STOCK OF MERCHANDISE FOR good improved farm, 480 acres, value $14,400. C. K. BERG & CO., Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—RELIABLE FIRM TO MANUFACTure brick-making machinery. O M 124, Tribune.

$2,000—FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE PATENT rights for an ash-sifting coal scuttle; entirely new; no competition; the greatest household invention of the present decade; can show practical working model. H. S. ANDREWS, Box No. 29, Bensonhurst, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally only on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FURNITURE—CARPETS—STOVES—HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS—$100 WORTH OF GOODS, $5 PER MONTH.
Full 3-piece hardwood bedroom suit .... $ 7.88
Parlor suits from .... 18.00 up
Cook stoves .... 6.45 up
Wood-seat chairs .... 19c up
Tables from .... 65c up
Carpets .... 16c up
MARTIN EMERICH OUTFITTING COMPANY.
Leading House-furnishing Outfitters,
261 and 263 State-st. Open evenings till 9 o'clock

FOR SALE—HANDSOME MAPLE AND OAK BEDroom suites, chairs, and other furniture at a great sacrifice. 555 Dearborn-av.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 3715 Langley-av. Reopen Oct. 2d, 1893. Primary and kindergarten Sept. 18th.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 26 VAN BUREN-ST. Business and Shorthand School; thorough individual instruction; drawing day and evening.

INSTRUCTION IN BOOKKEEPING, PENMANship, and English reasonable. G. A. HAWKINS, 2457 Michigan-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—Hand reading and astrology—The young Mme. Z. Mozart, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in four different ways; tells lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; gives tips on horse racing; gives lucky numbers; cures corns and bunions; ladies in trouble call at once. Gives good luck charms free this week. Parlors, 1837 Wabash-av., between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Open every day, including Sundays.

MRS. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, 3222 COTTAGE Grove-av.—A satisfied patron my best advertisement.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—THE MODERN BROWNSTONE front 10-room dwelling No. 14 Groveland Park, with brick stable, furnished or with carpets only. Rent about $1,800. Inquire on premises from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, NO. 213 28TH-ST., with lot 80 ft. front and brick barn, located 180 ft. from Michigan-blvd. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

FOR RENT — 2500 PRAIRIE-AV. — ELEGANT furnished residence, with stable; lot 95x180; to be appreciated must be inspected. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—12-ROOM BRICK AND STONE detached house; modern conveniences; Ill. Central trains. Owner, 5063 Lake-av.

TO RENT—NO. 4108 GRAND-BLVD., BRICK house; 45-ft. lot. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

TO RENT—FINE HOUSE AND 67 FT. PRAIRIE-av., near 19th-st., furnished or unfurnished. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

West Side.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED TEN-ROOM house; 2 baths, summer kitchen, all modern improvements; stone front; suitable for private or boarding house; 653 West Adams-st. Can be seen between 12 and 3 or by calling upon WILLIAM W. WEARE, owner, Room 220, 218 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—939 MONROE-ST., 2-STORY AND basement; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; all modern improvements; good neighborhood. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

North Side.

TO RENT—A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, NICELY furnished, at Rogers Park, for $30 per month. Address O M 143, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—THE HANDSOME GRAY STONE residence, 555 Dearborn-av. Inquire on premises.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—FROM OCT. 1 TO MAY 1—ELEgant corner residence; 17 rooms, newly furnished, steam heat, every desirable for private family. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

Suburban.

FOR RENT—OAK PARK HOUSES AND FLATS. SMITH & JUNE, 95 Washington-st., Chicago, or 136 Lake-st., Oak Park.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—New modern flats, steam heat, hot water, janitor service.
4600 Lake-av., 8 rooms.
4602 Lake-av., 7 rooms.
12 46th-st., 4, 5, and 6 rooms.
Agent on premises from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
PHILIP MURPHY, 79 E. Madison, 2d floor Boston Store.

TO RENT—BANCROFT APARTMENT HOUSE, 2829 to 2833 Calumet-av.—New and modern 2-room flats $20, 3 rooms $25, 4 rooms $27.50, 6 rooms $35, 7 rooms $52.50, 9 rooms $62.50 per month; possession at once; gas ranges, an abundance of hot and cold water and steam heat, electric lights; elegant cafe in the building and janitor service; will sell you the new furniture now in the flats at 30 cents on the dollar, factory prices, on long time, if you want it; no children. Agent on premises day and night. Telephone South 951. Call now if you want to save good money.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, A FURNISHED FLAT of 7 rooms and bathroom on the South Side, between 43d and 44th-sts., close to Illinois Central; the principal rooms are fairly large and face the south; rent $75 per month. Address O M 136, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN THE "RAINIER," COR. OF COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., one 7 and 8 room apartment; steam heat; elevator; electric light; etc. Apply BENJ. F. TOBIN, No. 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV. AND 24TH-ST., 2 modern 7-room flats; steam heat, gas range, and janitor service. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLAT ON INdiana-av., neatly furnished, elevator and steam heat; very cheap; $75 per month to good tenant. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, EITHER FURNISHED OR NOT, seven rooms besides use of laundry, nicely situated on one of the avenues north of 31st-st. Address O M 148, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., 5 and 6 room apartments; electric light, gas range, etc.

TO RENT—A FEW VERY CHOICE 4, 5, AND 6 room flats; moderate prices; good repair. Estate of F. C. PORTER, Room 2, 3104 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—"THE POTOMAC," MICHIGAN-AV. and 30th-st., elegant apartments with all conveniences. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle st.

TO RENT — 2921 INDIANA-AV., ELEGANTLY finished 8-room apartments for private families. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT; STEAM HEAT, GAS range, fuel meter, venetian blinds, tile mirror mantel, screens, janitor, unfurnished, 541 W. Van Buren; also one flat newly furnished, same building. 539 W. Van Buren. E. D. MORSE, 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THREE 5 AND 6-ROOM FLATS, $20 and $22; and one corner store for drug store. Vernon Park Flat Building, Polk-st., near Center-av. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BERRY BLOCK, 1393 TO 1403 W. 12th-st., facing main entrance to Douglas Park. S. R. MARTIN, Agent, on premises.

TO RENT—7 S. KEDZIE-AV., 5 AND 6 ROOM flats; hardwood, tiled bath, gas range, laundry, shades, refrigerator; view of Garfield Park; reduced rents. Apply Flat A.

North Side.

TO RENT "THE CLAREMONT," S. e. cor. Clark-st. and Deming-ct., near Lincoln Park. Elegant 6 and 7 room apartments, steam heat, hot water, mantels with gas logs, sideboards, gas-fixtures, screens, shades, gas ranges, clothes driers, janitor service, and all modern conveniences. There is a 50-foot building line on Clark-st. which makes these apartments exceptionally choice. Price $55 per month and upwards. Apply to janitor or O. M. CARSON, 1802 Deming-ct.

TO RENT—IN THE NEW "MINEOLA" AND "Monterey," s. w. cor. La Salle-av. and Oak—Few 6 and 7 room flats left; modern; first-class cafe; walking distance; Wells and Clark cable one block; moderate rental. GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—199 N. WELLS-ST.—7-ROOM FLAT; modern; $30. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, 1213 Tacoma Building.

TO RENT—3 FLATS, 6 ROOMS EACH, 384 AND 386 No. Clark-st.; also cozy 4-room flat, 390 No. Clark-st. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OR cottage in suburbs. Address X 814, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—312 S. STATE-ST.—STORE; ANY kind of business. Apply on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, NO. 384 N. CLARK-ST. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—IN THE GARDEN CITY BLOCK, northwest corner Randolph-st. and 5th-av., fine offices of various sizes, suitable for law offices, dentists, physicians, manufacturers' agents, book publishers, and similar occupations. The building is heated by steam and lighted by a spacious skylight, electricity, and gas, and has two first-class passenger and freight elevators. The rents will be found more reasonable than other buildings of the same character. Apply at Room 208, office of the building.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 4 OFFICE ROOMS ON ninth floor of The Temple, 184 La Salle-st.; especially desirable for lawyers, architects, or engineers' offices. Address or inquire of W. J. KARNER, Room 902, No. 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2,500 SQUARE FEET IN THE RAND-McNally Building, to be vacated by World's Fair officials; suitable for publishers or subscription book agency; no machinery. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 166-168 Adams-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICES AT S. Water and State-st. Apply at Room 4, balcony, 10 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 38 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.; telephone 681.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF ALL SIZES IN MOST ANY location. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS—WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER; ALL SIZES; we are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL STORE; MUST be cheap. TURNQUIST, 23, 216 S. Clark.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

196 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms and board; walking distance; $5 up.

310-312 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED alcove and single rooms with first-class board.

385 ONTARIO-ST. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

434 DEARBORN-AV. — DESIRABLE ROOMS. with board.

473 DEARBORN-AV.—SELECT, FURNISHED bachelor apartments; comfortable home, with breakfast and Sunday dinner.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board; steam heat for winter.

South Side.

1831 MICHIGAN-AV. — ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with board; $10 and $12 per week.

Hotels.

"THE CENTRAL," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALmer House—Delightfully cool rooms, 50c to $1.50; meals 25c; reduced rates by week.

TO WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS—NORMANDIE Hotel, 15 N. Clark-st.; prices moderate.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN and Wabash-av.—Elevator, steam heat, free baths; new, modern; first-class; reasonable prices.

Suburban.

BOARDERS WANTED—LA GRANGE, ILL.—First-class accommodations; private family; reasonable price. Address O M 133, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—262 ONTARIO-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURnished room for permanent or World's Fair visitors.

TO RENT—153 N. STATE-ST.—FURNISHED room; walking distance; visitors accommodated.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; modern residence; near cable cars; 15 minutes' ride to Fair; 50c per day each person. 130 35th-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—6048 PARK End-avenue; private residence; reasonable rates; two blocks from Fair grounds.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN—143 OAKWOOD-blvd.—Furnished rooms, with bath, electric light, modern; send for circular.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite, at the "Virginius," 1826 Wabash-av.; rates reasonable.

TO RENT—PART OF WELL ESTABLISHED millinery store to dressmaker; bargain. HUBBELL, 118 43d-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE ROOMS NEAR AUDItorium; permanent or transient. 271 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—THE "BRIGHTON," INDIANA-AV. and 41st-st., high-class modern 8-room apartments; see them; lowest rent; office on premises.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS; 30 CENTS a day; $1.50, $2 per week. 27 W. Lexington-av.

TO RENT—2 LIGHT FRONT ROOMS, WITH OR without board. 1059 Washington-blvd., 1st floor.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON & LONDON
Shortest and most convenient Route to London.
S. S. New York....Sept. 20 | S. S. Berlin........Oct. 4
S. S. Paris........Sept. 27 | S. S. New York.....Oct. 11
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP every Wednesday.
Short and direct route to the Continent.
S. S. Rhynland....Sept. 20 | S. S. Waesland....Oct. 11
S. S. Westernland..Sept. 27 | S. S. Friesland....Oct. 18
S. S. Noordland....Oct. 4 | S. S. Rhynland....Oct. 25
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 32 Clark-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $45, $50, and $60. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.
To Southampton (London), BREMEN.
Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon. | Havel, Tue., Sept. 26, 9 a. m.
Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon. | Trave, Wed., Sept. 27, 9 am
Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 a. m. | Elbe, Sat., Sept. 30, 9 a. m.
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven days.
Kronprinz.Sept 16 | Kaiser.....Oct. 21 | Kaiser.....Nov. 25
Fulda.....Sept. 23 | Fulda.....Nov. 4 | Fulda.....Dec. 9
Werra.....Oct. 14 | Werra.....Nov. 18 | Werra.....Dec. 30
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

THE OLD RELIABLE CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840.
"CAMPANIA." "LUCANIA."
The New Twin Screw Steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 H. P., positively the largest, fastest, and most magnificent steamers in the world. "UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," "AURANIA," "SERVIA," and others, averaging over 510 ft. long, 7,500 tons and 14,000 H. P. The whole comprising an incomparable fleet of fast Express passenger steamers.
The character, record, and general reputation of this line for safety, comfort, and speed (having never lost a passenger during the 52 years of its existence) need no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr. West. Dept., 131 Randolph.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express Steamer Service.
New York, Southampton (London), Hamburg—Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
WEEKLY SAILINGS EVERY THURSDAY.
Fuerst Bismarck...Sept. 21 | Normannia.........Oct. 12
Columbia..........Sept. 28 | Fuerst Bismarck...Oct. 19
Augusta Victoria...Oct. 5 | Columbia..........Oct. 26
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—Sailings Wednesdays. From New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Britannic Sep 20, 12:30pm | Germanic...Oct. 4, 11 am
Teutonic Sep 27, 7:30 am | Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 am
Winter saloon rates $50 and upwards, according to berth. 2d cabin $40 and $45. Steerage at low rates. Company's offices: H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Gen'l Agt., 29 Broadway, New York. N. ANDERSON, Gen'l W'n Agt., 54 S. Clark-st., Chicago, and White Star Pavilion, World's Fair.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS. EVERY SATURDAY.
Company's entire fleet composed of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week; no crossing of Channel, no tedious delay at seaport. MAURICE M. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—THREE TIMES DAILY for Milwaukee at *9 a. m., 7:30 p. m., *8 p. m. The new S. S. "Virginia," the 9 a. m. boat; the new S. S. "Indiana," the 8 p. m. boat.
Every day for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marquette, and Menominee at 7:30 p. m.
Every day for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at 7:30 p. m. on the new S. S. "Atlanta" and "City of Racine."
Daily for Ludington and Manistee at *9 a. m.
Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.
Every Saturday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports.
*Sunday ex. Office and Docks foot Michigan-av.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
The Great Lake Route.
Owner of the new steamship Manitou.
For Mackinac Isld., Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Wed. 8:30 p. m., Fri. 8 p. m., Sat. 8:30 p. m.
For Harbor Spgs., Petoskey, etc.: Tues. 9a. m., Fri. 8p. m.
For Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed. and Sat. 8:30 p. m.
Illustrated Folders, World's Fair Souvenir, containing correct Street Guide of Chicago, mailed free. Offices and Docks—Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

DAILY LAKE EXCURSIONS FOR VISITORS—TO St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich. The famous fruit belt peaches are now ripe. A lake ride of 130 miles by the new steamers "City of Chicago" and "Chicora." Leave daily 9:30 a. m., return to city 8:30 p. m., round trip $1.50, good to return during season. Leave Sunday 10 a. m., return to city 10 p. m., round trip $1.50.
Special trips from Chicago Saturday 2 p. m., every night 11:30. Close connection with C. & W. M., "Big Four," and Vandalia Ry's. Dock and office foot of Wabash-av. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

DAILY STEAMERS FOR HOLLAND—Grand Rapids and Allegan. Connect at Holland with C. and W. M. and D., L. and N. Rys. for all points north and east. Leave O'Connor's Dock, foot of Michigan-st., daily (except Saturday), 8 p. m. Saturday trips 11 p. m. Fare, $2; round trip, $3. Holland and Chicago Trans. Co., Holland, Mich.

$1 TO MILWAUKEE, INCLUDING BERTH; steamers leave O'Connor's dock, east end Michigan-st., at 9 p. m. every day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the south can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and World's Fair (60th-st.) Stations. City ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago, Waco and Texas	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 am
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	* 2:00 pm	* 6:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	* 2:00 pm	* 4:00 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:20 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 3:00 am	*12:20 am
Cairo, St. Louis, Bloomington	† 8:35 am	† 8:45 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Exp.	* 8:35 pm	* 7:20 am
Kankakee and local points	* 4:10 pm	*10:25 am
Kankakee, Champaign & Bloomington Pass.	5:00 pm	* 9:50 am
Springfield, Havana, Decatur	†10:30 am	† 2:30 pm
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 1:30 pm	* 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	* 7:00 am
Rockford Passenger	† 3:30 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass.	† 5:25 pm	†10:10 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	† 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Waterloo only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:45 am	† 1:25 pm
Council Bluffs and Omaha Ex.	*12:45 pm	* 1:35 pm
St. Jo, Atch., Lvwth & Kan. City	* 3:30 pm	*11:30 am
Minneapolis, St. P. & Sioux Falls	* 3:50 pm	*11:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am
Nebraska State Limited for Des Moines, Omaha, and Lincoln	5:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:25 pm	† 9:40 am
Peoria Express	† 6:00 pm	† 1:25 pm
Denver, Colo. Spgs. and Pueblo via Kansas City, Vestibuled	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Fort Worth, Texas, Daily Ex.	6:00 pm	10:00 am
Denver, Colo. Spgs. & Pueblo via Omaha & Linc. (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver, via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am
St. Joe, Atch., & Leavenworth	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:45 am

*Daily †Ex. Sunday ‡Ex. Saturday ¶Ex. Monday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE R. R.—SANTA FE ROUTE.
Trains leave Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark, cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 8:30 am	† 5:50 pm
Streator, Pekin and Peoria Ex.	† 1:20 pm	† 1:30 pm
Colorado and Utah Express	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 5:00 pm	*11:00 am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:05 am
California Limited	* 8:20 pm	* 9:10 am
California Fast Express	* 8:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	* 8:30 pm	* 9:10 am
Joliet Express	†11:32 pm	† 8:50 am
Kansas City Express	* 3:00 am	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO & ALTON—UNION PASSENGER STAtion, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office 195 South Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	5:45 pm	10:00 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah	*11:20 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	11:00 am	4:05 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	8:25 pm	1:40 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	7:40 am
Joliet and Dwight Accom.	5:00 pm	9:30 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. §Ex. Sun. & Mon. ¶Ex. Sat.

	Lv.	Arr.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	† 5:00 pm	*7:15 am
	*10:40 pm	*10:05 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:00 pm	†7:15 am
	x10:40 pm	*10:05 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	10:00 am	†7:40 pm
Waukesha Ex.	†3:30 pm	‡12:30 am

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark-st., Oakley-av Station, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Co Bluffs, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Portland	* 5:20 pm	* 8:15 am
	* 7:30 pm	* 7:58 am
	*10:15 pm	*11:00 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Dixon, Clinton, Cedar Rapids	†12:15 pm	† 2:15 pm
Black Hills and Deadwood	* 5:20 pm	* 7:58 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:50 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, Madison, and the Northwest	† 8:15 am	† 7:45 am
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:20 am
	*10:20 pm	* 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 5:20 pm	¶ 7:58 am
La Crosse, Winona, Sparta	† 8:15 am	* 8:00 am
	*10:20 pm	† 6:15 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, Menominee	†11:30 am	† 6:15 pm
	* 8:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, F. Howard	† 3:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	*10:05 am
	†11:00 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:15 am

Milwaukee and Racine—Leave, †7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *2:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., *5:00 p. m., *8:00 p. m., †11:00 p. m.; arrive, *7:15 a. m., *9:30 a. m., *10:05 a. m., *11:30 a. m., *1:15 p. m., ‡4:00 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:45 p. m.
Waukesha and Madison—Lv., †7:00 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., *5:00 p. m.; ar., *10:05 a. m. †11:15 p. m., †6:15 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL R'Y City ticket office, 207 Clark-st. Telephone No. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
LaCrosse, Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:30 am	* 6:45 am
	* 6:00 pm	* 9:20 am
	*10:30 pm	† 9:45 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha and Sioux City	* 5:30 pm	* 7:15 am
	*11:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	6:45 am
do	*11:30 am	* 9:30 am
do	* 3:00 pm	*12:45 pm
do	* 5:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
do	† 1:00 pm	*11:30 am
do	* 8:00 pm	* 6:15 pm
do	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Dubuque	† 2:20 pm	¶ 7:15 am
do	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am
do	‡11:00 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids	† 2:20 pm	† 2:00 pm
Cedar Rapids and Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Northern Iowa, Southern Minnesota, and Central Dakota	* 5:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
	* 8:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	‡11:00 pm	¶ 6:45 am
Green Bay, Northern Wisconsin and Mich. Peninsula	† 1:00 pm	* 7:00 am
	* 8:00 pm	† 9:40 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily except Monday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. AND Q. RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:40 pm
Local Points, Illinois and Iowa	*11:20 am	† 2:40 pm
Denver and San Francisco	*12:45 pm	* 8:20 am
Texas Fast Express	* 1:25 pm	* 4:25 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs & Neb. points	* 5:50 pm	* 8:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
Streator and Ottawa	† 6:00 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:10 pm	*10:15 am
All points in Texas	* 6:10 pm	*10:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:15 pm	* 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 9:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Kansas City, St. Joe. & Atchison	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*11:00 pm	* 3:50 pm

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STATION Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel

July 9th, 1893.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	† 8:02 am	†10:10 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*10:05 am	* 5:59 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 7:40 pm	* 7:35 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*11:25 pm	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis Express	† 4:58 pm	†12:59 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 4:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:40 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette and Louisville	‡11:25 pm	†10:10 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	† 3:23 pm	†10:45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 230 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Southern Mail and Passenger	* 7:02 am	* 9:40 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Danville and Terre Haute Pass.	† 2:10 pm	† 2:40 pm
Nashville and Atlanta Limited	* 5:02 pm	* 9:47 am
Terre Haute and Evansville	* 9:40 pm	* 6:55 am

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS; DUBUQUE AND DES MOINES; Chicago Great Western Ry. Co., Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.)

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:15 am	10:30 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:35 am	8:55 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:19 pm	10:20 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:25 pm	6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY. STAtion, foot of Twelfth-st. (Mich. Central). City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Com'l. Agent, 193 Clark-st.

*Every day. †Week days.	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids	† 8:25 am	*12:20 pm
Grand Rapids and Trav. City	† 9:00 am	† 4:10 pm
Grand Rapids and Bay View	† 5:45 pm	† 6:50 pm
Grand Rapids and Bay View	*11:35 pm	* 6:30 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION PASSENGER STATION, Canal Street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 South Clark Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily, †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Mansfield and Pittsburgh	† 7:15 am	† 5:30 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:00 am	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:50 am	* 7:30 am
The Keystone Express	*10:45 am	*10:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	*10:45 am	*10:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	*10:45 am	*10:00 am
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 n'n
Pittsburgh and Washington	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 n'n
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:00 pm	*12:01 n'n
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	* 5:30 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 5:45 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 5:45 pm
Youngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Pittsburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 6:25 am

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave new Central Station on Lake-Front, foot of Park row, and at 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Aug. 13, 1893.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:35 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	† 8:25 am	† 6:50 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 4:10 pm
Gr. Rapids L. via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† 4:10 pm
The North Shore Limited	*11:30 am	* 4:30 pm
New York & Eastern Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	* 4:20 pm	*11:15 am
G. Rapids Line via Kalamazoo	† 4:20 pm	† 4:10 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	†12:10 pm
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	† 5:45 pm	†12:20 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	* 6:00 pm	*11:00 am
Atlantic Express	* 9:10 pm	* 7:15 am
Detroit Night Express	*10:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Grand Rapids via Kalamazoo	*10:00 pm	* 7:05 am
Gr. Rapids Line via New Buff.	*11:35 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	‡ 7:00 am
New York Mail	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:10 am
Chicago and Boston Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 1:45 pm
EXPOSITION FLYER	‡ 2:00 pm	‡10:00 am
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	‡11:15 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:25 am
Cleveland and Pittsburg Ex.	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 6:45 pm
New York Express	‡11:30 pm	
World's Fair Accommodation	* 2:20 pm	

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
Cleveland & Pittsburg Express	* 7:20 am	*10:00 am
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:45 am	* 9:35 pm
New York, Washington and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 4:55 pm	*11:55 am
Local	5:55	9:45
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	*10:32 am	* 5:13pm
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:35 am	* 6:25pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:32 pm	† 1:00pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:20am
Peoria & Forrest Accom.	* 4:35 pm	*10:15am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	* 2:30 pm	*10:15pm
Detroit, New York & Boston Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15am
Toronto & Montreal Express	* 2:30 pm	*10:15pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:25am
Chicago & Detroit Local	† 6:32 am	† 6:15pm
Det., Niag. Falls, N. Y. Ex.	*10:00 am	*10:10am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York	10:00 am	5:00 pm
New York and Boston	2:30 pm	7:25 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	2:30 pm	7:25 pm
Huntington Accommodation	4:30 pm	9:40 am
New York and Boston	7:45 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	7:45 pm	7:25 am

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

All trains ar. and de. daily.	Leave.	Arrive
New York and Boston Express	7:25 am	8:10 pm
New York and Boston Express	2:30 pm	9:50 pm
New York and Boston Express	9:30 pm	8:10 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 199 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Cincinnati and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 5:15 pm
Hoosier Express	† 1:00 pm	†10:30 pm
Washington Express	* 8:30 am	* 5:45 pm
Cincinnati & Louisville Expr's	* 8:10 pm	* 7:20 am
Washington and Atlanta	* 8:10 pm	* 5:15 pm
Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus	* 9:15 pm	* 6:55 am
Cincinnati Night Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:30 am

OF FINEST QUALITY.

THE WASHINGTON PARK TROTTING MEETING'S GREATNESS.

Records Fell Continually, the Speed Average Was a Grand One, and the Prizes Well Divided—Race Winners and Their Performances—Horses and Owners Who Got the Money—Speed in the Different Events—Grand Circuit Statistics for the Season of 1893.

The Northwestern Breeders' trotting meeting of eleven days, which ended Saturday, was the best ever held in this country. Its racing was clean as a whole, sensational in spots, with great speed and quality. Outside of one day and two races the judicial side of the meeting was above the average in quality, with friction in the stand. Presiding Judge McDonald will never officiate in Chicago again. Even in the face of Secretary Allen's bereavement the management was far better than in the past. Stewards Gorton and Caton deserve the bulk of the credit for that. The starting was generally above the average and the attendance wonderful, averaging about 8,500 per day. Betting was heavy in spots. Some $350,000 was bet during the eleven days. The age stakes of the meeting gave speed and class, but few good contests. They closed too early. Their consolations were harness-racing jokes.

The Alix race was the sensation of the meeting. Records fell each day. The speed average as shown below, 2:19.17 for 133 heats in all forty-eight events, was a marvelous one.

Records Reduced During the Meeting.

Here are the record reductions during the eleven days:

Horse, color, and sex.	Sire.	From	To
Alix, b. m.	Patronage	2:09¾	2:07¾
Pixley, b. m.	Jay Gould	2:11¼	2:09¼
Directum, b. h.	Director	2:07	2:06¼
Cartridge, blk. h.	Eldridge	2:25¼	2:17¾
Jack Bowers, b. g.	Kilbuck Tom	2:18¾	2:16¼
Aljandra, blk. m.	Dexter Prince	2:16¾	2:15¾
Aurora Prince, b. h.	Florida M.	2:22½	2:20
Diamond Joe, b. g.	Maplehurst	2:30	2:20
Carilla, b. m.	Nugget	2:28¾	2:22¼
Clara D., b. m.	Belmont	2:17¾	2:14¾
Trevalian (4), b. c.	Young Jim	2:18	2:16¼
Kratz (3), b. c.	Cyclone	2:22½	2:21½
Flying Jib, b. g.	Algona	2:05¾	2:04
Peep o'Day, ch. g.	Dawn	2:22¾	2:21
Henrietta G., ch. m.	Elyria	2:27½	2:24¾
Marie D. (1), gr. f.	Patron	2:48	2:42
Jennie K., ch. m.	Phallas	2:24	2:15¾
Guenette, b. h.	Gam. Wilkes	2:15	2:13¾
Uncle Tom (4), rn. g.	Sphinx	2:20	2:19¾
Maud C., ch. m.	Cal. Nutwood	2:19	2:15
Belle Cassatt, gr.	Willoughby	2:21¼	2:14¼
Cervis (2), b. c.	Sphinx	2:28¾	2:23¾
Phœbe Wilkes, br. m.	Ham. Wilkes	2:12¾	2:11
Whirligig (2), br. f.	Wilkes	2:29¾	2:24¾
Brazil, b. g.	Journalist	2:24¾	2:17¾
Star Princeps (4), b. c.	Princeps	2:30	2:16¾
Wilkie Knox, br. h.	Barney Wilkes	2:17¼	2:10¾
Atlantic King, blk. h.	Atlantic	2:12½	2:11
Cythera (3), ch. f.	Jersey Wilkes	2:27	2:20¼
Answer, b. g.	Ansel	2:15¼	2:14¾
Wilkes Maid (3), b. f.	Young Wilkes	2:25½	2:19½

In the forty-eight events $65,235, less entrance fees, was distributed among sixty-three stables. Monroe Salisbury, J. Malcolm Forbes, Standard Horse company, and Budd Doble won $25,000 of this amount. Here is the list of winning owners and animals:

Where the Money Went.

Monroe Salisbury ... $7,750
Flying Jib, $3,500; Charlie C., $1,050; Directum, $1,500; Director's Flower, $1,100; Maud C., $600.
J. Malcolm Forbes ... 7,250
Arion, $4,750; Nancy Hanks, $2,500.
Standard Horse company ... 6,000
Alix, $6,000.
Budd Doble ... 4,050
Pixley, $3,100; Manager, $500; Allorita, $150; Ellard, $125; Reina, $75; Sigma Chi, $50; Image, $50.
C. J. Hamlin ... 2,750
Fantasy, $600; Nightingale, $1,575; Moonstone, $300; Intono, $200; Wardwell, $75.
George H. Ketcham ... 2,550
Miss Lida, $1,350; Katie Earl, $600; Nyanza, $600.
S. A. Brown & Co. ... 2,520
Dancourt, $1,620; Belle Vara, $500; Vassar, $300; Ashtabula, $100.
Miller & Sibley ... 2,500
Answer, $1,250; Belleflower, $1,250.
Castleton Farm ... 2,250
Trevilian, $2,250.
M. E. McHenry ... 1,950
Phœbe Wilkes, $600; Brazil, $600; Clara D., $750.
Jackson I. Case ... 1,800
Jennie K., $1,800.
T. Cole & Son ... 1,350
Coastman, $1,350.
Cecil Bros. ... 1,350
Guinette, $600; Georgie Lee, $600; Nutburst, $150.
Palo Alto Farm ... 1,120
Arion, $1,000; Expressive, $120.
Du Bois Bros. ... 1,100
W. W. P., $1,000; Mary Magdalen, $100.
H. J. Jamison ... 1,000
Marie D., $500; Billy Parks, $200; Belle Cassatt, $300.
E. D. Gould & Co ... 980
Woodline, $240; The Conqueror, $240; Two Strike, $300; Ataline, $200.
Sutherland & Benjamin ... 965
Uncle Tom, $575; Gift O'Neer, $240; Magna Sphinx, $150.
John Splan ... 900
Peep o' Day, $900.
H. Arms & Co. ... 825
Lord Clinton, $825.
Ariel, N. Lathrop ... 750
Ajandra, $750.
James Walker ... 750
Cartridge, $600; Gen Cass, $150.
A. P. Bruce ... 750
Barney, $750.
J. J. Amos Jr. ... 730
Czar, $750.
D. Thomas ... 710
Whirligig, $500; Dentine, $30; Kratz, $180.
T. D. and C. C. Fuller ... 605
Parole, $240; Luzelle, $365.
Cantiiver Bros. ... 675
Atlantic King, $675.
Wood Bros. ... 600
Kate F., $300; Alphington, $300.
E. D. Sparr ... 600
Pamlico, $600.
G. R. Voorhees & Co. ... 550
Cicerone, $550.
Elyria Farm ... 550
Paverll, $250; Henrietta G., $300.
McKean & Boyce ... 525
Axenite, $500; Dohrman, $25.
D. F. Kendall ... 520
Cythera, $500; Margrave, $20.
G. C. Grammp ... 500
Aurora Prince, $500.
W. Martin ... 490
Cervis, $490.
H. S. Henry ... 400
Anteeoyne, $30; Tyranus, $50; Wilkes' Maid, $120; Frou Frou, $25; Mill Lady, $175.
W. R. Woodard ... 375
Star Princeps, $375.
C. A. Lewis ... 300
Wilkie Knox, $300.
Crit Davis ... 300
Henrietta, $300.
V. L. Weakly ... 300
Jack Bowers, $300.
Abdallah Park ... 300
Edwin K., $300.
W. R. Steele ... 250
J. H. L., $250.
J. M. Thompson & Co ... 225
Diamond Joe, $225.
C. F. Emery ... 225
Carilia, $100; Helen K., $125.
George Castle ... 225
Rocker, $225.
Hermitage Farm ... 220
Wistful, $220.
Harrison & Fuller ... 200
Col. H., $200.
Schmitt & Dammond ... 210
Roywood, $210.
H. H. Budgett ... 180
Barron Dillon, $180.
D. J. Hume & Son ... 175
Isa Belle, $175.
A. J. Caton ... 150
Atsego, $150.
L. V. Shuler ... 125
Mark Strius, $75; Hildeburn, $50.
Bartlett Farm ... 100
Sherbet, $100.
Joseph C. Peck ... 75
Lucille H., $75.
W. T. Withers ... 75
Happy Promise, $75.
Ben Kenney ... 75
Florida, $75.
A. A. Kitzmiller ... 75
Red Lady, $75.
R. Stewart ... 75
Aunt Deliah, $75.
D. Raybould ... 75
Alvan Smith, $75.
L. Bradley ... 75
Blan Alec, $75.
Harding & Hue ... 75
Break o' Day, $75.
T. W. Connolly ... 50
High Form, $50.
Dr. J. W. Jones ... 40
Yuca Solis, $40.
Total ... $65,235

Stake Winners and Speed Tables.

Here is a table of the winners and their speed with that of the meeting:

Race.	Winner.	Heats.	Total.	Aver'g.
Infant	Marie D.	1	2:42	2:42
2:30 trotting	Jennie K.	3	7:00	2:20
Inter-State	Fantasy	2	4:35¾	2:17.87
Iroquois	Guenette	2	4:27¾	2:13.87
Columbia	Dir. Flower	2	4:50¾	2:25.37
Breeders'	Uncle Tom	3	7:04¾	2:21.42
Lakeside	Miss Lida	2	4:36	2:18
2:19 class	Maud C.	4	9:00¾	2:15¼
Juvenile	Az Etulle	4	9:24¾	2:20.60
Electric	Georgia Lee	2	4:37	2:18½
2:12 class	Phoebe Wilkes	4	8:48¾	2:12.19
Jackson	Charlie C.	2	4:45	2:22½
Sidewheel	Whirligig	2	4:52¾	2:26.37
Wash. Park	Miss Lida	2	4:34¾	2:17.25
2:28 class	Jennie K.	5	11:30	2:18
Clipper	Coastman	4	8:45¾	2:11.44
Surprise	Dir. Flower	2	4:40¾	2:20¼
Hopeful	Cythera	2	4:43¾	2:21¾
Chicago	Answer	6	13:44	2:17.33
	Katie Earl			
Calumet	Barney	3	6:40	2:13⅓
Infant (Con.)	Atsego	1	3:18	3:18
Champion	Nyanza	3	7:07¾	2:22¼
Electric (Con.)	Wilkes Maid	2	4:39¾	2:19.87
Garden City	Aliandra	2	4:32	2:16
2:23 class	Aurora Prince	2	4:40¾	2:20¼
2:27 class	Diamond Joe	3	7:03¾	2:21.08
Columbia (Co.)	Baron Dillon	2	4:57	2:28½
2:25 class	Jennie K.	5	11:29¾	2:17.9
2:17 class	Clara D.	3	6:47¾	2:15.92
Spirit of Times	Arion	4	8:59¾	2:14.81
Interst'e (Co.)	Kratz	2	4:44¾	2:22.37
World's Fair	Flying Jib	3	6:27¾	2:09¼
Boulevard	Peep o' Day	3	7:06¾	2:22¼
Breeders' Fut.	Dancourt	3	7:03	2:21
Hopeful (Con.)	Magna Sphinx	3	6:04¾	3:02¼
3:18 class	Atlantic King	4	8:52¾	2:13.06
Col'n Exposit'n	Alix	9	19:59¾	2:11.06
Special	Nancy Hanks	1	2:06	2:06
Special	Flying Jib	1	2:04	2:04
Special	Directum	1	2:06¼	2:06¼
Surprise (C'n.)	Cervis	2	4:56¾	2:28½
2:15 class	Pamlico	5	11:13¾	2:14¾
Champ'n (C'n.)	Roywood	3	7:17¾	2:29.17
2:22 class	Cartridge	3	7:53¾	2:17.91
Special	Belle Vara	1	2:09¾	2:09¾
National Sire	Dancourt	2	5:43	2:51
2:17 class	Coastman	4	8:51¾	2:12.94
Total—48	49	133	5:08:15¾	2:19.07

Grand Circuit Speed and Winners.

In figuring the statistics on the grand circuit meeting of 1893 the *American Sportsman* gets these results:

Place.	No. Heats.	Fastest.	Slowest.	Average time.
Pittsburg	62	2:09¼	2:29¼	2:16.95
Detroit	69	2:04½	2:28¾	2:15.53
Cleveland	50	2:08	2:23¾	2:15.69
Buffalo	98	2:06	2:26	2:15.14
Rochester	45	2:10	2:24¼	2:17.65
Springfield	45	2:10¼	3:26¾	2:17.21
New York	72	2:07	2:26	2:17.42
Philadelphia	38	2:12¾	2:28	2:18.05

The circuit money winners of $1,000 and over are as follows:

Name, sex, and color, and sire.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Gross win'g
Walter E., b. g., by Patchen Mambrino	3	3	0	0	$10,500
Margrave, rn. c., by Baron Wilkes	2	1	0	0	9,000
*Hal Pointer, b. g., by Tom Hal	4	0	1	1	8,600
Harrietta, b. m., by Alcyone	4	0	0	0	8,000
Double Cross, blk. f., by Sable Wilkes	2	5	1	0	6,450
Nightingale, ch. m., by Mambrino King	2	0	1	2	6,250
Ellard, b. s., by Charley Wilkes	3	0	0	0	6,000
Director's Flower, b. f., by Director	6	0	0	0	5,500
Hulda, b. m., by Guy Wilkes	3	0	0	0	5,000
*Mascot, b. g., by Deceive	2	1	0	0	5,000
*Manager, gr. s., by Nutwood	2	0	1	0	4,700
Angelina, b. m., by Wilkes Boy	1	3	0	0	4,500
Fantasy, b. f., by Chimes	5	0	0	0	4,500
Sabina, b. f., by Sable Wilkes	2	1	0	3	4,425
Ryland T., b. g., by Ledger Jr.	0	1	1	1	4,250
Siva, ch. f., by Guy Wilkes	1	0	0	1	4,200
Pixley, br. m., by Jay Gould	2	2	0	4	4,150
Bellini, blk. s., by Artillery	2	0	1	1	4,000
Martha Wilkes, b. m., by Alcyone	1	1	1	1	3,825
San Pedro, blk. g., by Del Sur	0	0	3	0	3,750
Phœbe Wilkes, br. m., by Hambletonian Wilkes	3	1	1	1	3,675
Chris Lang, br. c., by Sable Wilkes	2	3	1	2	3,600
Directum, blk. s., by Director	2	0	0	0	3,500
*Hal Dillard, b. s., by Brown Hal	3	0	0	0	3,500
Miss Lida, b. f., by King Clay	2	1	0	0	3,500
Mata Wilkes, b. m., by Guy Wilkes	2	2	0	1	3,250
*May Marshall, b. m., by Billy Wilkes	2	1	1	0	3,225
*Major Wonder, b. g., by Major Edsall	1	2	4	1	3,075
Corinne, b. m., by Robert McGregor	0	2	0	0	3,000
Fred Stanton, ch. s., by Gen. Stanton	1	0	0	1	2,700
Silver Star, br. g., by Edsall's Star	2	0	0	1	2,550
Jay Hawker, rn. c., by Jay Bird	1	0	0	0	2,500
Ora Wilkes, blk. c., by Sable Wilkes	3	1	0	0	2,500
Harry C., blk. g., by Green Boy	0	0	3	0	2,475
Nellie McGregor, ch. m., by Robert McGregor	2	0	0	0	2,250
Hazel Wilkes, b. m., by Guy Wilkes	1	0	4	0	2,200
Little Albert, ch. g., by Albert W.	1	2	1	0	2,175
Charlie C., br. g., by Brown Jug	1	1	0	2	2,000
Katie Earl, ch. m., by Earl	1	1	0	0	2,000
Lee's Pilot, gr. s., by Pilot Medium	0	1	1	2	2,000
Prince Herschel, b. c., by Herschel	2	0	0	0	2,000
Zembla, br. m., by King Almont	0	0	4	0	1,950
Oriole, blk. f., by Thistle	1	0	3	0	1,900
*Hal Braden, b. s., by Brown Hal	2	1	0	0	1,875
Lora J., gr. m., by Gloster	0	1	2	0	1,875
Nyanza, b. f., by Robert McGregor	1	1	1	0	1,875
La Tosca, b. m., by Madrid	1	1	1	0	1,800
Azote, b. g., by Whips	1	2	0	0	1,750
Fanny Wilcox, b. m., by Jerome Eddy	2	0	0	0	1,750
Nightingale, blk. m., by Osgood's Patchen	0	1	0	0	1,750
*Paul, ch. g., by Bald Hornet	0	4	0	0	1,750
*Drelincourt, b. s., by Hambrino	1	0	1	1	1,650
*Vitello, br. s., by Legal Tender Jr.	1	1	2	0	1,650
*Blue Sign, b. g., by Ensign	0	1	0	2	1,575
Ajandre, blk. m., by Dexter Prince	1	1	0	0	1,500
Atlantic King, blk. s., by Atlantic	1	1	0	0	1,500
E. T. H., b. g., by Victor Bismarck	1	1	0	0	1,500
*Ontonian, b. s., by Shadeland Onward	1	0	0	0	1,500
Gray Dawn, gr. f., by Startle	1	1	1	0	1,475
Fascination, b. g., by Flatbush Abdallah	0	2	0	2	1,475
Aunt Deliah, b. f., by Harold Patchen	0	3	0	4	1,450
Florida, blk. m., by Montana Wilkes	0	1	0	1	1,450
Island Wilkes, gr. s., by Red Wilkes	1	0	1	1	1,450
*Maggie R., b. m., by Kilbuck Tom	1	0	2	0	1,450
Lord Clifton, blk. g., by Denning Allen	0	0	1	3	1,350
Queen Alah, ch. f., by Almonarch	0	2	2	0	1,350
*Complex, br. s., by Duplex	1	0	0	0	1,250
Flying Jib, b. g., by Algona	0	2	0	0	1,250
Strader H., b. s., by Squire Talmage	0	1	0	0	1,250
S. J., ch. g., by Warwick Boy	0	1	0	0	1,250
Mambritonian, b. s., by Belmont	0	0	1	0	1,200
Alix, b. m., by Patronage	0	0	1	0	1,050
Jennie Wilkes, b. m., by Woodford Wilkes	1	0	1	0	1,050
Onondago, b. c., by Antonio	0	1	2	0	1,025
Courier, b. s., by Crittenden	1	0	0	0	1,000
*Christo Queen, b. m., by Monte Cristo	0	2	0	0	1,000
Hildeburn, b. s., by Cheltenham	0	2	0	0	1,000
*Little Daisy, b. m., by Young Kirkwood	2	0	0	0	1,000
Myrtle R., b. m., by Monaco	0	2	1	0	1,000

*Pacers.

RACING EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Three Stakes to Be Run Off at Hawthorne—Latonia Card.

There are three stakes on the card for Hawthorne this week.

The first of them, the Desplaines Handicap for 3-year-olds, one mile and a sixteenth, will be run tomorrow. The entries and weights are:

First Ward	115	Morello	129
Tyro	100	Dr. Rice	122
Joe Murphy	111	The King	113
Mirzor	87	St. Croix	107
Boundless	129	Clifford	129
Enthusiast	113	Ingomar	116
Hawthorne	121	Don Fulano	122

The Erie Stakes for 2-year-old fillies, five furlongs, will be run Thursday. It closed with eighteen nominations, as follows:

Juanita,	Edith,
La Paloma,	Lucille Murphy,
Lady Jim,	Sprite,
Lillian Lee,	Mary Thompson,
La Belle,	Dimples,
Minnie Mackin,	Havana,
Rosalind,	Delphine,
Rosalie,	Flirtation,
Simile,	Clara White.

Saturday the Evergreen Stakes, a steeplechase, short course, will be run. It closed with nineteen nominations, as follows:

Rocket,	Bassanio,
Alfonsina,	Cicero,
Special,	Mariner,
Phil Dwyer,	Shoshone,
Woodford,	Longnell,
Sir George,	Speculation,
Flip-Flap,	Cuchara,
Annie Race,	Watson R.,
Village Lass,	Aristocrat,
Elphin.	

The coming week's racing at Brooklyn does not promise much, and the only salvation the club has is in its 2-year-old events. There does not seem to be anything in the East except Tammany to get Lamplighter straight.

Guttenberg seems to be more than holding its own with the Board of Control.

There are three stakes to be run at Latonia.

Tuesday the Zoo-Zoo stakes for 2-year-old fillies, three-quarters of a mile, will be run. Among those in are: Anna Mayes, Vivandiere, The Heroine, Ohio Belle, Himyara, Alto June, Empress of Norfolk, French Lady, Preference, and Ellen Douglas.

Thursday the Clifton Stakes for 3-year-olds, one mile and a sixteenth, will be run. Among those in are: Afternoon, Linda, Decapod, Dr. Rice, The Reaper, Forest Rose, Prince Deceiver, Aldebaran, Joanna, Semper Lex, Lady Bess, Buck McCann, and Cora Taylor.

Saturday the Tobacco Stakes for all ages, one mile, will be run. Among those in are: Bessie Bisland, Capt. Drane, Puryear D., Rook Laidley, Yale '91, Peabody, Anna, Judge Cardwell, Tasco, and others.

Royal Phelps Carroll Satisfied.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17.—[Special.]—Mr. S. Harper Carroll has received a leteer from his nephew, Royal Phelps Carroll, saying that he will return to America to witness the race between the Vigilant and the Valkyrie for the America's Cup. Mr. Carroll says that his nephew had the Navahoe built for the purpose of contesting for the Brenton Reef and Cape May Cups in English waters, with the hope of winning both, and that having accomplished what he expected he would be satisfied.

General Sporting Notes.

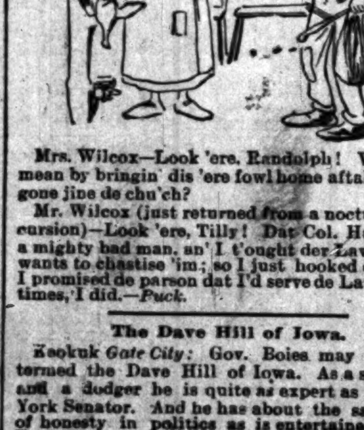
The great Senorita is reported in foal to Troubadour.

Directum, 2:06¼, is owned by John Green, an Irishman who made a fortune in the mines. He lives at Dublin, Cal.

Horace Argo, the bookmaker and horse-owner, has sold to his partner, Orville West, his interest in the horses Salvation, Too Quick, Bob L., and others.

The winter meeting at New Orleans, which begins Dec. 9 and lasts 100 days, will be a very pretentious one, as there will be a large number of high-class horses there, including about a hundred that will be sent down from the East. Pettingill will handle the starter's flag, Col. Simmons will be the presiding judge, and R. O. Rankin will be at the head of the Board of Racing Governors.

A Willing Tool.



Mrs. Wilcox—Look 'ere, Randolph! What yo' mean by bringin dis 'ere fowl home aftah yo' dun gone jine de chu'ch?

Mr. Wilcox (just returned from a nocturnal excursion)—Look 'ere, Tilly! Dat Col. Hardnut is a mighty bad man, an' I t'ought der Lawd might wants to chastise 'im; so I just hooked dat fowl. I promised de parson dat I'd serve de Lawd at all times, I did.—*Puck.*

The Dave Hill of Iowa.

Keokuk *Gate City:* Gov. Boies may be aptly termed the Dave Hill of Iowa. As a straddler and a dodger he is quite as expert as the New York Senator. And he has about the same idea of honesty in politics as is entertained by the Tammany protégé.

PLENTY OF STRENGTH

CHICAGO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL TEAM.

Heffelfinger Has Gone to Coach Lehigh, but Good Material Is Left—Weak Places in the Line to Be Filled with Good Men—The Team to Play the New York Athletic Club Tonight—Echoes of the Athletic Championships—Sporting News and Gossip.

Capt. Herbert Alward of the Chicago A. A. football team is busily getting his team into shape for the coming season.

Its makeup is still a matter of doubt. He has sixteen men to choose from and should get a good team. Heffelfinger has gone East to coach Lehigh, but an effort will be made to keep him here. He has a flattering offer, however, to go to California and may accept it. If he goes West the local team will be badly weakened, as he is a wonderful man in the line. A strong effort is being made to get Stevenson for center. He is studying law and is quite busy, but may be able to give some time to the game. He is a tower of strength at center and the local team needs him. If he is not secured Lewis may play center rush. At guard Culver and Malley will be used, while an effort is being made to interest George Riddell, the all around athlete in the game. He would make an ideal guard.

At tackle Smith is looming up as a decided acquisition. His work in the games thus far has been little short of brilliant. Rafferty is a good man and if he would only run and tackle lower he would fill the bill. On the end Donnelly is a fixture at left, of course, while the right end is yet to be filled. There are several candidates for the place. Noyes of Northwestern may secure the position. It is almost certain that George Harding will not play this season. Vic Harding will play quarter-back. Alward and Stickney half-back, and either Ames or Camp full-back. If the team was as strong in the line as behind it it would be well nigh invincible.

Tonight's Game at the Fair.

For the first time this season the Chicago team will tonight meet opponents worthy of its metal. These will be members of the New York Athletic eleven. The game will be played by electric light in the Stock Pavilion. Last night the New York players arrived in town and put up in a hotel near the World's Fair. The game will be of the greatest interest to lovers of the sport. The teams are composed of veterans of the Eastern colleges, many of them with national reputations, and are as nearly matched as can be. The average weight of the Eastern eleven is 165 pounds, and the rush line nearly 175 pounds. Chicago will be lighter in the line, but the Western players are equally skillful, and lack in size may be made up by longer experience.

For New York Gildersleeve of Columbia College plays center rush, with Sanford of Yale, '92, left guard, and Slozenger right guard. Slozenger's weight is 190 pounds and he has made a reputation for himself on the New York Athletic club's team in years past. Bonner of Princeton's famous team of 1890 will play left tackle, with Crawford and Pope, a Canadian and a new man, respectively, left and right end rush. Behind the line New York will also be strong. W. C. Wurtemburg, quarter back on Yale team of 1889, will hold the full back's position. He is a wiry, nervy player, hard to stop in a rush, and what is known as a sure tackle. Besides him there are behind New York's line the half-backs Robertson and O'Connor, both tried men and hard runners. Duff of Princeton will play quarter-back. He is small, weighing only 140 pounds, but has had considerable experience in the big games down East and is capable of brilliant work.

Chicago's team, on the other hand, while perhaps the strongest put in the field this year, is far from perfect. The individual work as usual is splendid, but the players have not yet become shaken together sufficiently to allow of teamwork. In defense play Chicago will be particularly weak, but this may be made up for by the hard dashes of the backs. Alward and Stickney as half backs leave little to be desired; as far as individual work goes the same may be said of Donnelly at left end, and of others on the team. But the men do not play together, and this has been painfully apparent in the preceding games.

The game, like the two previous contests, will be played by electric light. Elaborate arrangements have been made to illuminate the field. Both elevens will dress and eat dinner at the Chicago Athletic club, and will then proceed to the grounds of the Illinois Central railroad. The game begins promptly at 8:30, and will consist of two halves of twenty minutes each with a fifteen minutes intermission.

The game will have especial interest from the fact that the tactics of the two teams will differ materially. If Ames plays at full back for Chicago that team will adopt what is known as the open game; a great deal of kicking will be done. New York on the other hand relies a good deal on the work of its heavy rush line and its aim will doubtless be to break through Chicago's center for short gains.

The teams will be made up as follows:

New York.		Chicago.
Crawford	Rushers	Donnelly
Bonner		Smith
Sanford		Seixas
Gildersleeve		A. Sager
Slozenger		Thomas
Tomlinson		Culver
Pope		Hately
Duff	Quar. back	V. Harding
H. O'Connor	Half backs	H. O. Stickney
W. P. Robertson		H. Alward
W. C. Wurtemburg	Full back	K. Ames

SHAMROCKS ARE THE CHAMPIONS.

Defeat the Innisfails in a Well-Contested Football Game.

By defeating the Innisfail football team yesterday afternoon the Shamrocks practically won the championship of the Gaelic Athletic Association. They have passed through the season without defeat, though there still remains an unsettled game with the Emmets. This, when played, ended in a dispute. The Central Council awarded it to the Shamrocks, as the Emmets did not appear on the date set. They claim they were not notified in time and have appealed the case. It will be decided by the convention of the Gaelic Athletic Associations which meets in March. Meanwhile the Shamrocks are the undoubted champions as far as ability is concerned, for they play better football than any of the teams that oppose them.

Yesterday's game was played at Thirty-seventh street and Indiana avenue and brought out a large crowd of spectators. Through the first half the Innisfails had the advantage of the strong southwesterly breeze. With this at their backs they pressed the Shamrocks, and had the many opportunities that presented themselves been taken advantage of they should have gained a considerable lead. Their forwards are not good kickers and in consequence only one solitary point was made.

The teams changed ends with the score one point to nothing in favor of the Innisfails. From the kick-off the Shamrocks became aggressive, and for the greater part of the second period kept the ball in Innisfail territory. Despite the good work of their defense the Innisfails had four points registered against them, and when time was called were beaten by that number as against the single tally made by them in the opening half. The Shamrocks excelled in good kicking, Eggney, Barry, Lyons, and Nugent being prominent. Gallagher on the wing also worked hard. For the Innisfails Haughton, Martin, and the goal keeper did good service.

Shamrocks—P. Barry, E. Powers, W. Powers, M. Powers, P. Nugent, M. Gallagher, W. Barry, P. Lyons, C. A. Burke, P. Corbett, M. Crane, Eggney, T. Woodley, P. O'Brien, P. Doyle, P. Ryan, M. Ryan.

Innisfails—W. Martin, T. Sullivan, F. McElligott, P. Sullivan, P. Martin, T. Naughton, J. Callahan, J. Correy, T. Broderick, I. Taylor, Mulvihill, M. McNamaee, M. O'Donohoe, J. White, J. Nolan.

The second event was a hurling match—Finertys vs. Emmets. The latter club do not appear to take as kindly to this game as they do to football, for although it was a scheduled championship fixture, they failed to appear. The Finertys lined up ready to play and the game will go to them by forfeit. To fill up the vacancy a scratch game was played with about twelve men a side. The Finerty team was:

T. Cronin, Captain; M. Maloney, W. Cahill, P. McGrath, A. Mulcahy, J. Fitzgerald, J. Morrisey, R. Morrisey, M. Leanay, D. Walsh, P. Ryan, J. Hughes, J. Goonan, E. Cahill, D. O'Mara, W. Cahill, M. Maher.

The Chicago Association have arranged to play with the New York Association early in October. Details are being arranged and the dates will be announced later.

CORBETT AND SMITH HAVE VISITORS

Work of the Pugilists Impresses the Sports in a Favorable Manner.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 17.—A number of the friends of Pugilists Corbett and Solly Smith called at the respective quarters of the men today. Smith, who is to fight Dixon at the Coney Island Athletic club Monday night next, was taking matters easy at the snug quarters selected by his manager, Zick Abrahams, at Interlaken, but for the entertainment of his visitors went through his training formula. They were much impressed with his cleverness, and left feeling confident that Dixon would find in him a hard game.

Corbett's quarters at North Ashbury Park were subsequently visited, but the champion was not at home. Manager Brady, however, was, and in short order, under his guidance, "Gentleman Jim" was found some distance away, engaged in an impromptu ball game that had been arranged by some of the country people, and with whom he is very popular. Corbett had the game stopped, shook hands with his visitors, and indulged in a brief talk. He wanted to withdraw from the game in order to show his visitors through his quarters, but they would not listen to it, saying that nothing would please them better than to see him at work on the ball field. He showed conclusively, before the game was over, that he is just as much at home on the diamond as he is in the ring. He played in left field, and cleverly caught several flies eliciting applause from the onlookers. He expressed himself as feeling in the best of condition, and he really looked it. Among those who called on the pugilist were Starter Jimmy Rowe, John Humphreys, Al Andrews and Joe McGee of San Francisco, Louis Adler, Gus Tuttle, Joe Wilster, Joe Morgan, Fred Taral, Zick Cohen, Jack Oliver, the Western Jockey; Davey Johnson, and Pat Kehoe, all of New York.

MAY FIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Probability That Mitchell and Corbett Will Meet in the South.

With the noose being drawn tighter and tighter about the neck of the Roby club, New Orleans again looms up as a prospective battle ground for the pugilists.

There are signs of uneasiness in the Coney Island club circles, too, and it is more than probable that the club will make no attempt to get the Michell-Corbett fight.

Its members feel, and justly so too, that a fight of such importance would draw so much attention to the club that Gov. Flower might go down there with the militia and break up what has been a prosperous investment.

Mitchell, too, has a known aversion to New York and will probably never consent to meet Corbett there. He knows that he has few friends in the metropolis, and while not any too popular in New Orleans it has been shown by experience that anybody can get fair play there. Whatever Mitchell's faults may be he is no fool and he knows better than anybody that absolute impartiality will be shown him in the Crescent City.

He is not so certain of this in regard to New York. He and many others are under the impression that New Orleans was the only place in the country where John L. Sullivan could have been whipped, and it might be the only place where Mitchell would be allowed to whip Corbett should the fight turn that way.

A carnival in November at the Crescent City with Mitchell and Corbett, Fitzsimmons and Creedon, McAuliffe and Carroll, Dempsey and Burge, and the winner of the Dixon-Smith fight and either Plimmer or Griffo would attract attention and patronage from the entire sporting world.

CARROLL AND HOGAN DID NOT FIGHT.

A Big Crowd Traveled a Long Way for a Mill That Did Not Go.

Over 200 men were disappointed because a fight between William Hogan of this city and Robert Carroll of Pennsylvania failed to materialize Saturday night.

The train leaving here at 11:30 p. m. over the Burlington carried most of the party to Riverside, from whence they walked across the river to Lyons, where the fight was to have taken place in the saloon of John Bruner. The remainder drove out Ogden avenue and met at the appointed place soon after midnight. After waiting for over an hour for Bruner to open his doors the disgusted sports went to the Hunter's Exchange, kept by F. G. Neher, where the principals were allowed to sleep while their representatives tried to arrange for another place. After it had been decided to wait until daylight and then take an open field, an offer of an empty ice-house at Summit was made by the owner, who is President of the Board of Village Trustees, who also promised immunity from arrest. Two large wagonloads of men started for the ice-house, over two miles distant, when it was discovered that the gloves had been taken away. The Carroll men charged this upon the Hogan men, because the latter did not want their man to fight. Carroll's friends were willing to have the fight with bare knuckles, but on account of the illegality of such a contest it was not brought off. A match is likely to be arranged for Hogan and Carroll this week as soon as a proper locality can be secured.

BAINBRIDGE TAKES THE RECORD.

Knisely's Figures for Ten Miles of Road Are Reduced One Second.

Knisely's record for the best time over ten miles of American road was chipped by one second yesterday at the annual road race of the Columbia Wheelmen. William Bainbridge was the man who did it and his time was 27 minutes 54 seconds. The performance is the more notable as the record breaker had never won a race before or taken active part in an event of any importance. He had the reputation of being a hard road rider, though, and this led the handicappers to rate him with but 45 seconds start. Just before the race he waived even this privilege and started from scratch.

The race was run over the West Side course, starting at Kedzie avenue and Central Park boulevard an thence through Humboldt, Garfield, and Douglass parks. About 300 cyclists turned out at 8 a. m. to see the start. Sixty-five of the club members entered the race, forty-six of whom finished. The whole affair passed off smoothly. The Columbias were on the ground with the avowed intention of outdoing the Illinois club, at whose annual road race Knisely made his record. When the announcement was made that the American record had been broken the Columbias made big rents in the Sabbath air with their vigorous applause.

S. A. Sheltes, President of the club, acted as referee, and J. M. Irwin started the cracks. The judges were W. A. Davis, H. Gallagher, and J. J. Carmody. Time was kept by E. C. Williams, F. W. Morgan, J. A. Erickson, and John West. The scorers were C. J. Anderson, F. C. Mahnke, and J. H. Boesenberg. The time prize went of course to Bainbridge, who also won the race. Both second prizes were won by W. J. Doyle. These prizes in each instance consisted of gold medals. Thirty other prizes were awarded, consisting of the usual cycling supplies. To the last man in was given a ham. The award was accompanied by a box of tacks to be used as toothpicks. E. J. Consoer was the winner of the ham and its accessories. The complete list of those who finished, their order, handicaps, and actual time is as follows:

Names.	Handicap.	Time.
William Bainbridge	Scratch	27:54
W. J. Doyle	Scratch	28:43
C. Freese	8:00	36:54
L. Martenson	2:00	30:55
A. Gardner	1:00	30:06
E. Ulbricht	Scratch	29:06
George Lindsay	5:00	34:26
R. Fisher	4:15	33:45
Nels Sandvig	3:00	32:38
C. Proebsting	2:15	33:25
N. W. Christiansen	2:30	33:41
C. Luis	2:00	33:13
H. Paulson	3:00	34:14
Harry Brandt	3:00	33:15
C. E. Olson	2:00	33:16
Charles Hoest	2:30	34:47
F. J. Schubbe	2:45	34:03
Walter Christiansen	3:30	33:49
C. B. Hopkins	3:30	33:20
Rudolph Beck	3:30	34:51
R. W. Butterfield	2:00	33:22
W. C. Geist	4:00	36:23
E. A. Erickson	3:30	34:54
A. Prince	1:00	32:32
C. A. Stenwedel	3:00	34:33
H. L. Nelson	1:30	33:12
R. J. Ryerson	4:00	35:43
L. A. Wiseman	8:00	39:46
R. Bremberg	2:45	34:47
A. G. Bald	2:30	35:00
M. C. Kirkeby	5:00	37:40
J. Faust	2:30	35:42
C. P. Schye	2:45	36:01
B. Luder	3:30	36:50
J. S. Hoeck	1:30	34:59
H. A. F. Schroeder	2:15	35:59
P. Peopolorun	3:30	37:15
J. J. Ubelhack	5:30	40:01
S. R. P. Pietrowiecz	4:15	39:52
J. N. Bartholdi	2:30	39:47
A. W. Perterson	5:30	44:30
Robert Hammond	3:30	43:27
D. N. Johnson	8:00	52:37
Henry Wascow	8:00	52:38
L. B. Olson	8:00	53:38
E. J. Consoer	2:00	58:00

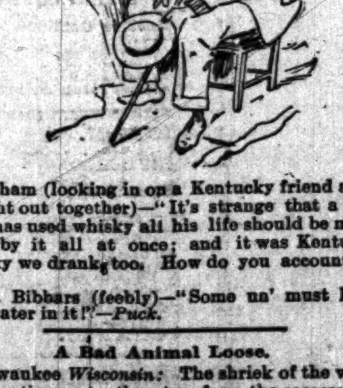
After the Columbias had run off their race thirty members of the Æolus club took a spin over the same course. The race was won by William Bodach, who had a start of three minutes. His time was 31:10. The time prize was won by C. R. T. Mittelstaedt in 30:19. Thirteen prizes were awarded in the following order: W. Bodach, C. R. T. Mittelstaedt, F. Wodrich, J. Newman, C. W. Titley, G. Franzen, V. Olson, S. Whiteside, L. Bodach, F. P. Gregg, F. M. Gannan, E. A. Schmidt, and George Christopher. The judges of the race were George Petrie and L. Wilk.

Echoes of the Championships.

Yesterday was getaway day for athletes who took part in Saturday's championships. The majority of them left for their homes, but a team eleven went to St. Louis in charge of George Rhodes to compete at the meeting of the Pastime club Tuesday. Those who went were: Conneff, Stage, Bloss, Turner, Long, Rowe, Spence, Garcelon, Orton, and Riddell.

The meeting showed conclusively that within a year Chicago will have made giant strides in athletics. The material is here for a first-class team, and securing third place in the club competition was a feat not to be despised.

A Sickening Dilution.



Gotham (looking in on a Kentucky friend after a night out together)—"It's strange that a man who has used whisky all his life should be made so ill by it all at once; and it was Kentucky whisky we drank, too. How do you account for it?"

Col. Bibbars (feebly)—"Some un' must have put water in it!"—*Puck.*

A Bad Animal Loose.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* The shriek of the wild cat continues to threaten from the recesses of the Democratic swamp. But the animal will be promptly shot when the people of the United States get another chance at it.

Gov. Altgeld's Party.

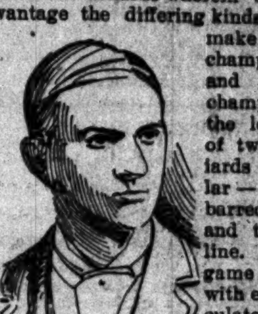
Madison *Journal:* When woman suffrage is generally adopted Gov. Altgeld can rely upon the unanimous support of Lucy Parsons and Emma Goldman in his Senatorial aspirations.

ARE CHAMPIONS BOTH.

PECULIAR STYLES OF PLAY OF JOHN ROBERTS AND IVES.

Both Men Have Profited by Their Last Match in London—Ives Has Improved Largely in Open Play, While Roberts Has Been Taught the Masse Shot—The Side Pocket Serves to Destroy Good Rail Play but Can Be Passed by Clever Work.

Tonight at Central Music Hall begins a match at billiards wherein can be seen to advantage the differing kinds of play which make John Roberts, champion of England, and Frank C. Ives, champion of America, the leading exponents of two styles of billiards entirely dissimilar—viz.: the spot barred English game and the 14-inch balk line. Both styles of game are evolutions with emasculations calculated to produce a much greater display of skill on the part of billiard experts.



FRANK C. IVES.

The present match is framed on hybrid principles, and the billiard lovers that patronize it will be at sea to discover the why and wherefore of the expert attempting to follow out a theory of the production of speed quite at variance with the ideas of his opponent. Thus the English spectator will wonder why Ives by a long draw (the object of which is to gain the rail) sacrifices an opportunity plainly apparent of gaining the favorite position known to Roberts, and vice versa. The American onlooker will grin when he sees the English champion making a losing hazard instead of a plain carrom.

There is absolutely no way of figuring out which player will be returned the winner. The conditions of the game admit of all strokes common to the match won by Ives in England with the exception of the jaw, by means of which Ives was enabled to overcome a tremendous lead and to defeat the Englishman. Ives made runs of 2,540 and 800 in the jaw. Take the total of these breaks away from the 6,000 scored and Roberts would have the greater number of points, as he was only beaten 2,100. So reckoned, Roberts should win. But had Ives not availed himself of the jaw, there were still the "rail" and "anchor."

Ives' Best Break Only Fair.

His highest break on the rail was 300 odd, and the probability is that Roberts would have beaten him by a comfortable margin. But since last spring Ives has gained greatly in knowledge of the "losing hazard" and copied largely of the position play of the Englishman. He therefore can now run as many as 100 by open play, or what is generally termed "banging the balls," and thus able to "keep his innings" his chances are materially increased as to getting a favorable break through which to gain the rail.

Starting at the end pocket with the balls on the natural rail, Ives (nursing very closely) can amass in the neighborhood of 200 points by the time the side pocket is reached. The balk line at the corner pockets (seven inches) cannot stop him from turning the balls from the end to the side rail. Indeed, Schaefer frequently turned the balls in one shot while playing the champion's game (14x28).

Now comes the hardest task of all—the passing of the side pocket. This can be done by perfect play (possibly Ives can get over the water jump once in four times) and also by a 100 to 1 shot, whereby the ball out of line can be brought into position by forcing it against the jaw and causing it to take the opposite course from which it naturally would go. Once past the side pocket Ives is apt to make a long run. In practice his highest break is 700 odd. As to average, 25 is a good performance, although Ives has averaged nearly 60 in an 800 point game.

Roberts Has Averaged 40.

One night in the London match Roberts averaged 40 in 400, and on another occasion scored 1,000 on a 19 average. It is to be presumed that Roberts is in far better play than was he last spring, and he, too, has learned a thing or two from the American.

Since his advent in Chicago he has been taught somewhat of massé play, and this helps his "nursery cannons" greatly. It seems strange that with Paris so near to London—and in the light of the great excellence of the French players at the massé stroke—the English players should not have learned the stroke. Still the push shot (which is allowed at English billiards) takes its place to a great extent. Close play by Roberts is retarded because of the abolition of the push shot, and ofttimes he, having made a perfect position shot, finds himself unable to go on, as he could desire, because of inability to make a massé.

John Roberts, a typical Englishman in size, manner, and dress, will be a revelation to patrons of the match this week.

Vignaux, the great Frenchman, is a more bulky man, but not nearly so agile a billiard player.

Roberts steps around the table as lightly as would a dancing master, and of all the billiardists is the one of absolutely frictionless stride. He is a fairly good two-handed man and uses the bridge to perfection, therefore his position is erect to a degree unknown to billiard experts. So great is his proficiency that he seldom studies,



JOHN ROBERTS.

but plays on smoothly and rapidly. It has been said that Roberts plays as fast as Schaefer; such is not the case, the style of the two men being very unlike. Roberts catches his long cue at the extreme end and has what is known as a pool stroke. His bridge is a very long one. Like all English players his forte is the "follow" stroke and he "sends his cue through the ball," that is, the cue follows on instead of being stopped with the quick, short motion known to American players. Schaefer is said to avail himself of this stroke at times and Ives has assiduously sought to copy the Englishman in this respect.

Great Accuracy in Follows.

Roberts' losing hazards by a "follow through" are wonders requiring the utmost accuracy. In "draws" he is fairly strong, using for this stroke a heavier cue. The English cue is not weighted heavily in the butt and Roberts says that with our American cues he could scarcely play at all, although he sees their advantage when it comes to a case of "heavy twist." As at all other styles there are at English billiards a great many little things worth knowing looking to position play, and Roberts is a master, more because he avails himself of the "sound move" than that he excels his countrymen in method.

The game to be played this week will afford more variety than any match ever played in Chicago. Some years ago American billiard manufacturers took to curtailing the size of tables, as it was patent that the smaller the table the better play became possible to the amateur. Billiards is largely a game of conceit and small tables became popular because of a fancy of the player that he improved in speed. In the Far West 4x8 tables are common, and in the smaller cities a 5x10 table is seldom played upon.

Therefore the 6x12 English billiard table will be much laughed at. Yet there is much to be said in its favor. No style of game will ever become popular in America that is so hard to play as the one now on for public favor, and there is no danger of the English supplanting the French billiards.

A Grievous Error.



A. D. T. 796.—"What yer runnin' fer?"

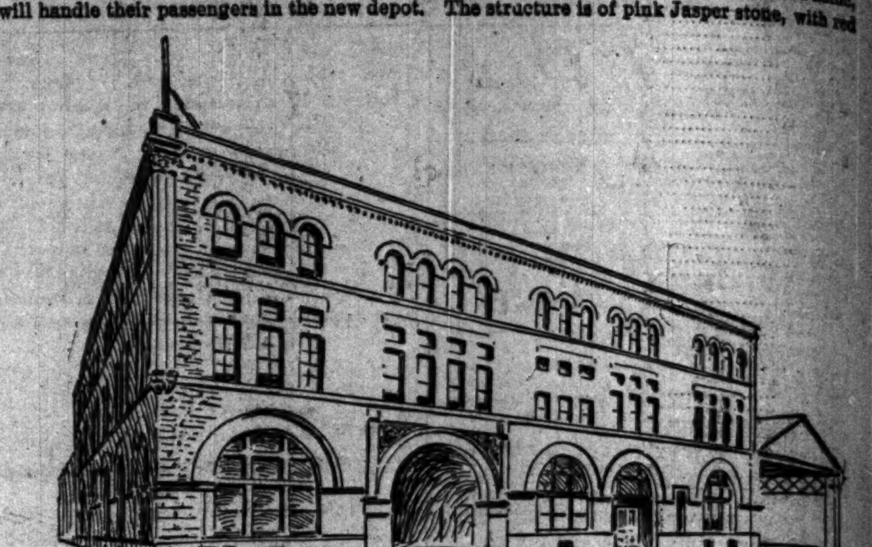
A. D. T. 865 (dropping a dime novel).—"Gee whizz! Was I runnin'? I guess it's 'cause I was readin' how Alkali Ike chased de Injun chief—an' I wuz t'inkin' I wuz Ike."—*Puck.*

If exhausted from your trip to the World's Fair take Bromo-Seltzer. It invigorates.

OPENING OF THE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT AT SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

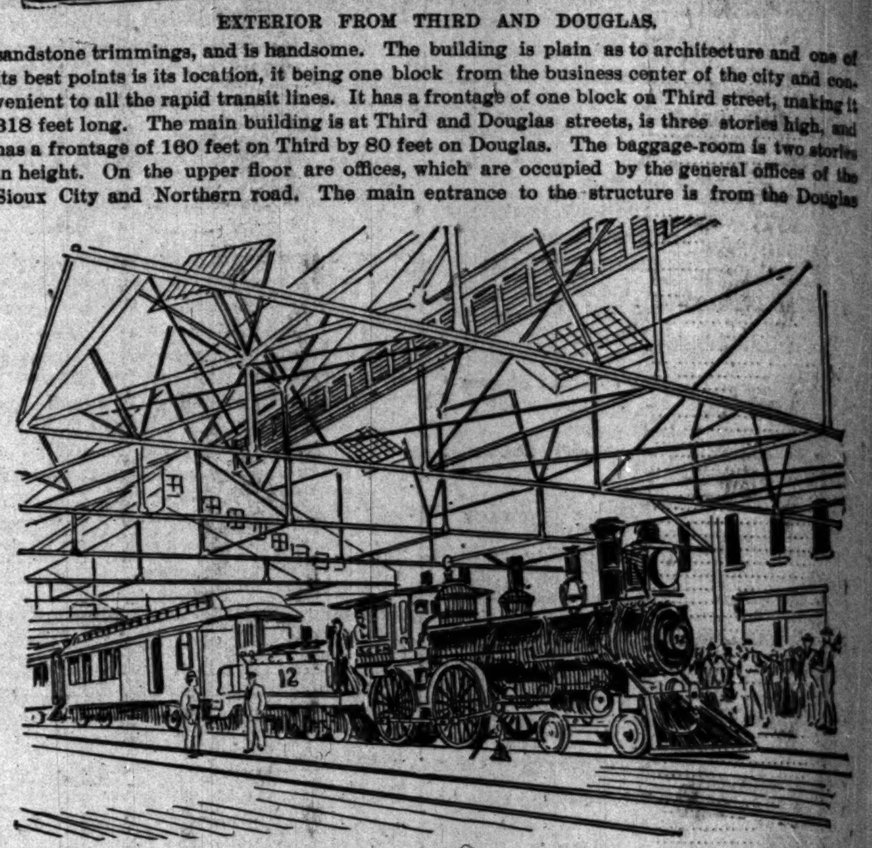
Trains in the Corn Palace City Now Arrive at a Handsome Station Built of Pink Jasper, with Sandstone Trimmings.

The new Sioux City Union Depot is now open for business and in a few days all passenger trains running into the city, with the possible exception of those on the Sioux City and Pacific, will handle their passengers in the new depot. The structure is of pink Jasper stone, with red



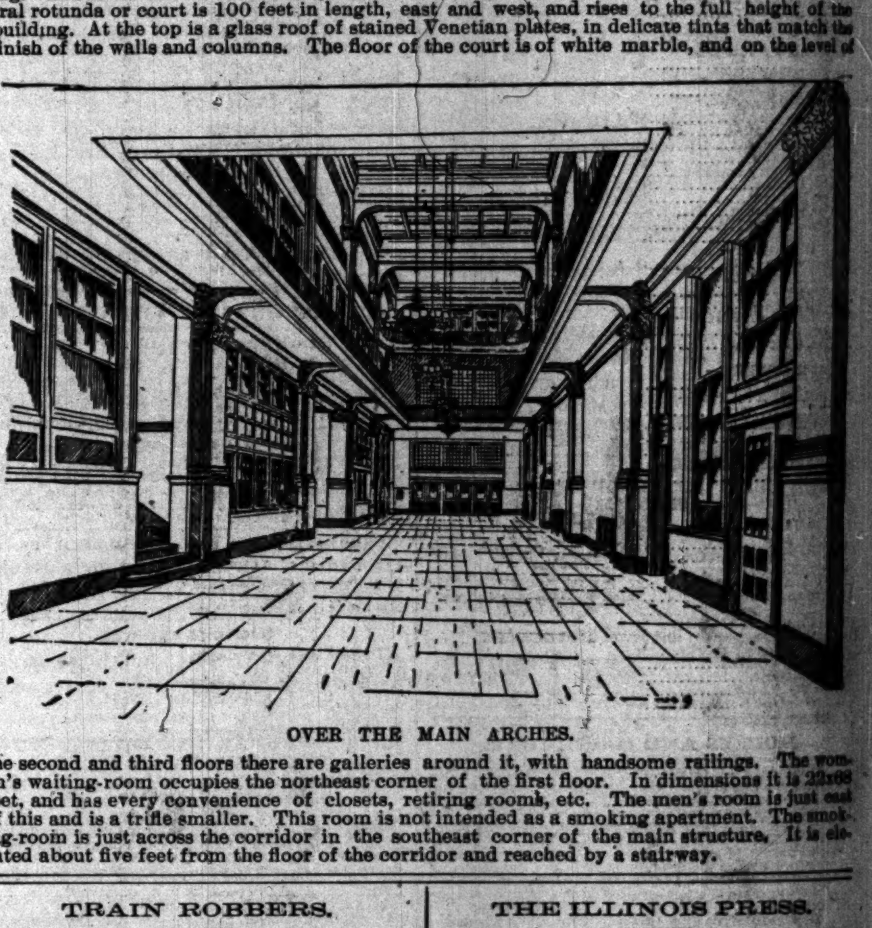
EXTERIOR FROM THIRD AND DOUGLAS.

sandstone trimmings, and is handsome. The building is plain as to architecture and one of its best points is its location, it being one block from the business center of the city and convenient to all the rapid transit lines. It has a frontage of one block on Third street, making it 318 feet long. The main building is at Third and Douglas streets, is three stories high, and has a frontage of 160 feet on Third by 80 feet on Douglas. The baggage-room is two stories in height. On the upper floor are offices, which are occupied by the general offices of the Sioux City and Northern road. The main entrance to the structure is from the Douglas



INTERIOR VIEW OF TRAIN SHED.

street side. It is under a handsome archway, above which is a fine piece of ornamental carving. Above the arch are the words, carved in stone, "Union Passenger Station." The central rotunda or court is 100 feet in length, east and west, and rises to the full height of the building. At the top is a glass roof of stained Venetian plates, in delicate tints that match the finish of the walls and columns. The floor of the court is of white marble, and on the level of



OVER THE MAIN ARCHES.

the second and third floors there are galleries around it, with handsome railings. The woman's waiting-room occupies the northeast corner of the first floor. In dimensions it is 22x68 feet, and has every convenience of closets, retiring rooms, etc. The men's room is just east of this and is a trifle smaller. This room is not intended as a smoking apartment. The smoking-room is just across the corridor in the southeast corner of the main structure. It is elevated about five feet from the floor of the corridor and reached by a stairway.

TRAIN ROBBERS.

Grand Rapids *Democrat:* There has been a disposition to throw a sort of halo of romance about these robberies. But they are among the most brutal of crimes.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* This form of brigandage is becoming altogether too common throughout the country, and it must be suppressed or it will become worse.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* If these train robberies don't become less frequent very soon the government will be compelled to build an inland navy on wheels to protect its treasure trains.

Detroit *Tribune:* The rest of the country should feel grateful to the gentlemen who robbed that Lake Shore train for selecting Indiana, which hasn't any reputation to lose, as the scene of their operations.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* It is evident that more effective police arrangements than have ever yet been thought necessary must be organized to prevent and to punish this class of too frequent depredations.

Milwaukee *News:* It is bringing the methods of the plains pretty close to the flower of refinement and civilization. If this thing keeps up the express trains will not be near as safe as the banks for people's money.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* Those train robbers were so inexperienced that they only got all the money there was in the safe. Next time, when they know more, they will take away the whole train and sell the passengers into slavery.

Milwaukee *Wisconsin:* It is not in the nature of things that a band of desperadoes such as that which robbed the Lake Shore express can for a long time pursue a successful career in the heart of the United States. This is not Mexico.

Milwaukee *Journal:* Indiana has another scourge now in the shape of train robbers. We say another scourge advisedly, for the Whitecaps and prize-fighters have not courage enough to rob a train. Their stock of the article is confined to the brute quality.

Memphis *Avalanche:* The train robber and the trust proceed on different lines, but accomplish the same purpose. The one robs and kills with pistol and dynamite; the other robs and kills by starvation. The one acts in violation of law; the other is legal.

Buffalo *Express:* The lesson of the train robbery on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railway is that the several States and Territories should enact laws making train robbing or wrecking a capital crime, as was proposed by Benjamin F. Butler while Governor of Massachusetts.

Indianapolis *Journal:* It is very probable that the professionals have abandoned the banks and taken up the robbery of trains as the most profitable and the safest. If this be so, one should not be surprised to hear of many train robberies outside of Missouri, which has hitherto had a monopoly of that branch of criminal industry.

Minneapolis *Journal:* If it has come to that point that we cannot run trains through this country and carry articles of value without danger of highway robbery, it is time for the government to afford the necessary protection and proceed systematically to wipe out this wretched system of brigandage, which is certainly on the alarming increase.

St. Louis *Republic:* Every train robber deserves hanging. Before he arrives at the hanging process he deserves to be shot. Public policy requires that the travel of passengers and the carriage of merchandise be made as safe as possible. Every train robber stops business on a hundred trains besides the one he attacks. He is always a murderer in intent. He is about as bad as any criminality known to the law.

THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

Springfield *News:* Notwithstanding the fact that Illinois is out of debt and has a surplus of over $3,000,000 and a Democratic administration the people will receive no decrease in their taxes this year.

Aurora *News:* It is understood that both Carter Harrison and Lieut.-Gov. Gill are in favor of deporting our fifty Anarchists. We are afraid that Congress cannot be induced to further the ambition of either.

Streator *Free Press:* The State has bought a collar and harness manufactory and will have a large force of convicts employed in that branch of industry. This is under Altgeld, who was going to abolish prison labor.

Bloomington *Pantagraph:* Gov. Altgeld has just granted his 116th pardon to criminals in the penitentiary. Of these thirty were serving sentences for murder. As a pardoner the Governor is making a great record.

Bloomington *Bulletin:* After a summer vacation the Chicago City Council has resumed its sessions, but it is claimed that with the exception of the track elevation matter there is no legislation in sight with so much as a dollar in it.

Aurora *Beacon:* Mr. Altgeld's change of heart as shown by his speech at Chicago on Illinois day gives ground for indulging the hope that the few murderers and law-breakers that are left in the State penitentiaries will be allowed to serve out their full terms.

Bloomington *Leader:* The only bad part of the Lake Shore train robbery case, from the robbers' standpoint, is that they did not hold the train up in Illinois, so if they were caught and convicted they would have a friend in the Governor's chair to pardon them.

Springfield *Journal:* Uncle Sam has not money enough in his pocket to even make a jingle outside of the gold reserve. The Democratic administration will have to borrow money before it is a year old. Once again we are reminded of the times of James Buchanan.

Peoria *Transcript:* Millionaire Altgeld's remarkable solicitude for the laboringman who was oppressed by competition with prison labor having served its purpose in electing him to office all pledges of relief are promptly forgotten. But then that is the usual Democratic procedure.

Aurora *News:* Gov. Altgeld wants to distinguish himself and snuff out Carter Harrison. He can do both, and now is his opportunity. Let him pitch the Gubernatorial tent on the Lake Front, call to arms his pet regiment, make a ring, encircle it with his troops, and invite the Populists and the Anarchists in to free speech and lurid discourse.

Aurora *Beacon:* We hope Mr. Altgeld has read that plank in the platform of the Iowa Democracy which pledges the Governor to appoint non-partisan boards for the government of State charitable institutions. But then it must be remembered that Boies was formerly a Republican and must necessarily have more advanced ideas on matters of this kind than a man of Altgeld's stripe.

The Railroads Responsible.

Kansas City *Star:* The attendance at the World's Fair has reached the daily average of 200,000. If the railroads had come down off their greedy perch two months ago that handsome figure would not now be regarded as worthy of daily jubilation.

The South in the Saddle.

Cincinnati *Star:* The South is running things. It has not only its finger but its fist in the legislative pie. It bosses the Democracy. To the South the Nation is indebted for the era of reform which has just dawned.